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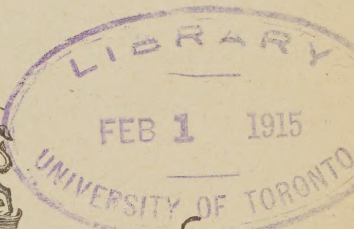
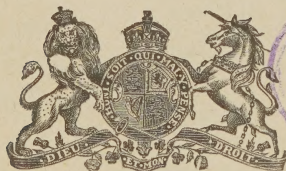
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MR. F. A. ACLAND

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THE LABOUR GAZETTE

JULY 1913.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1913.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE industrial situation during June was generally fair. The crop outlook had as usual an important bearing on various industrial projects. Reports in the western provinces were optimistic and trade was stimulated thereby. The bright weather of the early part of the month followed by rains gave the grain crops a satisfactory appearance, and the outlook is for a heavy yield. The fishing industry was fairly good, several large catches being reported. The saw mills in the various parts of the country were actively working, with a good demand for products. Mining was extensively carried on, the most important adverse feature being the dispute on Vancouver Island, which continued from last month. Manufacturing establishments in general were not as busy as last year, a falling off being noted in Western orders. Railway construction made rapid progress, little shortage of labour being reported, and little interruption from industrial disturbances. The usual summer passenger traffic was in evidence, railway and street car service being particularly heavy. Employment in the east in practically all lines was good. In the west, however, somewhat less satisfactory conditions prevailed. The building trades had many men out of work as a result of the holding up of contracts due to the prevailing money stringency. Other trades and unskilled

workers were affected to a lesser degree. Domestic trade was generally good. Collections, however, were somewhat slow. The immigration movement continued heavy.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices was again slightly upward, standing at 136.9 for June as compared with 136.6 in May and 136.6 in June, 1912. The rise was due to higher prices in fruits and vegetables, lumber, paints and oils and rubber, there being slight decreases in fodder, fish and metals.

Interruptions to Industry.

Among interruptions to industry may be noted a considerable number of fires, particularly affecting lumber establishments. Several bush fires also occurred. The Department's record of strikes and lockouts is a favourable one compared with that of last month, fewer disputes being in existence. Among those of importance as affecting a considerable number of workers may be mentioned the continued dispute of coal miners on Vancouver Island, a short strike of carpenters at Toronto, and a lockout of lumber mill employees at St. John.

Among industrial establishments, etc., destroyed by fire or through other causes during June, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations, or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

Nova Scotia.—Electric lighting power station at Amherst, loss \$25,000; lobster cannery, cold-storage warehouse and fish curing plant at Mulgrave, loss unknown; hospital at Sydney, loss \$12,500, also a portion of town loss \$125,000; general store at Yarmouth, loss \$9,000.

New Brunswick.—Wholesale liquor warehouse, loss \$50,000.

Quebec.—Steamer *Agnes* burned, loss \$7,000; bakery and general store at Cape de Madeleine, loss \$20,000; sawmill at Fassett, loss \$100,000 (400 men out of employment); sawmill at Joliette loss \$100,000. The following fires occurred at Montreal: laundry and dwellings, loss \$15,000; furniture storehouse, loss \$5,000; paint works, loss \$10,000; stores and dwellings, loss \$7,000; paper box factory, loss \$5,000; sash and blind factory, loss \$125,000; pulp-mills and 20 dwellings at Peribonka, loss \$50,000; packing plant at Quebec, loss \$25,000; veneer mills at Sutton, loss \$75,000 (sixty men out of employment); hardware store at Three Rivers, loss \$10,000.

Ontario.—Grain elevator at Alvinston, loss \$10,000; portion of village of Biscotasing, loss \$35,000; barn and contents at Cavan; grocery store at Cobalt, loss \$4,000; also two sawmills destroyed by forest fires, loss \$15,000; lubricating company's plant at Hamilton, loss \$25,000; barn with contents at Floradale; cheese factory with 180 cheese at Lorne, loss \$4,500; shoe shop at Leamington, loss \$5,000; shingle mill at Markdale, loss \$3,000; seven small stores at Ottawa, loss \$20,000; cork factory at Port Colborne, loss \$10,000; mill and stave factory at Seaforth. The following fires occurred at Toronto: tannery and leather factory, loss \$100,000; premises of steel company's plant, loss \$20,000; boat building establishment and seven speed gasoline launches, loss \$7,000; shop of typewriter factory, loss \$2,000; bakery, loss \$3,000; construction camp at Whitby, loss \$2,000; sawmill at Wingham, loss \$15,000; county court house at Welland, loss \$50,000.

Manitoba.—Barn at Dauphin; premises and stock of ties of Tar and Chemical Company at Winnipeg, loss \$100,000; printing establishment at Winnipeg, loss \$50,000.

Saskatchewan.—Flour mill at Lemberg; barn at Moose Jaw; sawmill and thirty million feet of lumber at Prince Albert, loss \$500,000; grand stand at Regina, loss \$100,000; garage, tinsmith's shop, furniture store, bakery and pool-room at Rosthern, loss \$25,000; general store at Swift Current, loss \$4,000; newspaper plant at Sutherland, loss \$4,000.

Alberta.—Business section of Burdette, loss \$30,000; carriage and paint works at Calgary, loss \$17,000.

British Columbia.—General store at Port Alberni; surface plant of mine at Rossland.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following changes in wages and hours of labour were reported to the Department as having gone into effect during June:—

Mining.—Five hundred overground labourers in the employ of the Acadia Coal Company at Westville, N.S., received an increase in wages of about

ten per cent., the change taking effect on June 1.

Building.—Carpenters (100) at Brantford were given an increase in wages of five cents per hour, and a decrease in hours of labour of five per week, on June 23. Bridge and structural ironworkers (sixty-five) at Winnipeg received an increase in wages of from \$27.00 to \$30.00 per week on June 1. At Nelson bricklayers, masons and cement mixers were given an increase as a result of the findings of arbitrators appointed at the termination of a strike in that city a short time ago. On June 1, plumbers and steamfitters (twenty) at Prince Albert were granted an increase of from \$4.40 to \$4.80 per day.

Woodworking.—Woodworkers in the employ of two firms in Sydney, N.S., were granted a decrease in working hours of one-half per day on June 1. About fifty-eight men were affected by this change.

Printing.—At Sault Ste. Marie, printers and machine men, numbering twenty, were given a decrease in working hours of six per week, the change going into effect on June 30. Printers (110) at Victoria received an increase of \$3.00 per week, and a decrease in working hours of two per week on June 1.

Transportation.—An important change affecting employees of the Eastern Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway was reported to have gone into effect on June 9, whereby the men received an increase in wages of ten per cent. Engineers in the employ of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway were granted increases in wages. Longshoremen at Victoria, to the number of 200, were given an increase of five cents per hour, and a reduction of working hours of one per day, the change taking effect on June 1.

Conditions in the Industries, Trades, Employment, etc.

Conditions of employment during June in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as

indicated by reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Favourable weather conditions caused an optimistic feeling in regard to the agricultural outlook throughout Canada. The most important feature was the state of the western grain crop; judging by reports of correspondents, press reports and government bureaus, the outlook for 1913 is extremely good. The progress in the grain fields is carefully observed at this season, the issue being an important factor as affecting the general prosperity of the country. Nearly all crops show as much progress as at this time last year, and although much grain was sown late the exceedingly favourable weather conditions brought it forward so that crops are as far advanced as usual. Fairly warm weather was experienced during the first half of June, and a rainfall after that caused the young grain to make good progress. More detailed particulars in regard to conditions affecting the several Provinces are as follows:—

A Bulletin issued by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture gives an optimistic outlook for the year 1913 crop. An increase is seen in the acreage sown to wheat by upwards of 18,000 acres. The amount of flax sown shows a decrease, but considerably more barley was sown, and there was a general increase in small grains. The decrease in flax is attributed to the unsatisfactory returns from last year's crop. A large increase is seen in the acreage sown to grass, fodder corn, potatoes and roots, which would appear to show that more live stock is being kept on the farms of Manitoba. The Bulletin states that the next few years will probably see a great expansion of the dairy industry.

In Saskatchewan the crop conditions were excellent at the end of the month. A feature of the June weather was

warm and heavy rains, together with bright weather which, following the somewhat cold May weather, accelerated growth considerably. Wheat was from twelve to fourteen inches high at the end of June, and the majority of districts claimed to be as well advanced as at the corresponding period of last year. Little or no injury was reported from any sources, and the cold weather of May resulted in the crops getting well rooted, so that the growth is exceptionally strong and vigorous.

It is estimated that with the prevailing good weather Alberta will harvest a greater crop than ever before. There was plenty of moisture and warm weather, and only in the extreme south were there any complaints of lack of rain. The total acreage is estimated to show a slight increase over last year. In Alberta, as in Manitoba, is noted a tendency of the farmers to devote more attention to the growing of mixed crops and the raising of live stock.

Throughout Ontario, reports indicate that during the first part of June dry weather adversely affected the crops, but that the rain towards the latter end improved conditions considerably. The hay crop was very light in some parts, while the root and fruit crops were in an average condition. Serious frosts were experienced during the early part of the month. There was a great demand for labour, and wages offered farm help were exceedingly high.

In the Maritime Provinces the hay crop was fairly good, and roots were also in a satisfactory condition.

The fruit crop report number 2, published by the Department of Agriculture, states as follows:—

"The weather conditions of late can hardly be said to have been favourable to fruit growers. The excessively warm weather the latter part of April and the first of May was succeeded by cold weather that has continued until the present time, giving a marked setback to vegetation of all kinds. In addition, there have been several rather heavy frosts, notably on the nights of June 7 and 8, affecting Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The exact effect of this frost is hard to estimate. Though several correspondents reported the frost

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent	Agri- culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construction	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Sydney.....	Active	Active			Active			Active	Active
2—Westville.....	Active				Active			V active	V active
3—Truro.....	Quiet	Quiet		Fair				Active	Active
4—Halifax.....	Active	Active	Active				Active	Active	Active
5—Amherst.....	Active	Active			Active			V active	V active
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active					Quiet	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Moncton.....	Active							Fair	Active
8—Newcastle.....								Active	Active
9—St. John.....	Active	Active						Active	Active
10—Fredericton.....	Active	Active						V active	V active
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Quebec.....	Active		Active				Active	Active	Active
12—Sherbrooke.....	Active					Quiet		V active	V active
13—Three Rivers.....	Active						Quiet	V active	V active
14—St. Hyacinthe.....	Active							Active	Active
15—St. Johns & Iberville.....	Active						Active	Fair	Active
16—Sorel.....	Active							V active	V active
17—Montreal.....	Active							V active	V active
18—Hull.....	Active		Active	Active				V active	V active
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Ottawa.....									
20—Breckville.....	Active	Quiet	V. quiet			V quiet	Active	Active	Active
21—Kingston.....	Active	Quiet						Active	Active
22—Belleville.....	Active							Active	Active
23—Peterborough.....	Active							V active	V active
24—Orillia.....	Active							Active	Active
25—Toronto.....	Active						Active	Fair	Active
26—Niagara Falls.....	Active							Quiet	Fair
27—St. Catharines.....	Active							Active	Active
28—Hamilton.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
29—Brantford.....	Active							Quiet	Active
30—Guelph.....	Active							Active	Active
31—Berlin.....	Active							Active	Active
32—Woodstock.....	Active							Active	Active
33—Stratford.....	Active							Active	Active
34—London.....	Active							V active	V active
35—St. Thomas.....	Active							Active	Active
36—Chatham.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
37—Windsor.....	Active							Active	Active
38—Owen Sound.....	Active		Active					Quiet	Quiet
39—Cobalt.....	Active					Active		Active	Active
40—Sault Ste. Marie.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
41—Port Arthur and Fort William.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
42—Winnipeg.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
43—Brandon.....	Active						Active	Quiet	Active
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
44—Regina.....	Active							Quiet	Fair
45—Moosejaw.....	Active							Quiet	Fair
46—Saskatoon.....	Active							Quiet	Fair
47—Prince Albert.....	Active							Fair	Fair
<i>Alberta—</i>									
48—Medicine Hat.....	Active							Active	Active
49—Calgary.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
50—Edmonton.....	Active				Active		Quiet	Active	Active
51—Lethbridge.....	Active				Fair			Quiet	Quiet
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
52—Nelson.....	Active					Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
53—New Westminster.....	Active	Fair	Fair	Active			Active	Quiet	Quiet
54—Vancouver.....	Active							V quiet	V quiet
55—Victoria.....	Active			Active			Active	Fair	Fair
56—Nanaimo.....	Active	Active		Active	Active		Active	Quiet	Quiet
57—Prince Rupert.....	Active	Active		Active		Active	Active	Active	Active

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1913.

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Metal, Engineering, & Shipbuilding				Woodworking and Furnishing			Printing and Allied Trades.			Textile		
Metal workers	Stat'nry Eng'rs.	Electr'l. Wk'rs & Linemen	Ship builders	Wood-workers	Upholsterers	Coopers	News	Job	Book-binding	Cotton	Woolen	Carpet W'rs.
1— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
2— Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
3— .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
4— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	.....
5— Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....
6— Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
7— Active	Active	Active	.....	v active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
8— .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
9— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
10— Active	Active	Fair	.....	v active	Active	.....	v active	Active	Active	v active	.....	.....
11— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
12— v active	v active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	v active	v active	v active	.....	.....	.....
13— Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	v active	.....	.....
14— Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
15— Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
16— v active	Active	v active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
17— v active	v active	v active	.....	Active	Active	Active	v active	v active	Active	Active	Active	.....
18— v active	v active	v active	.....	v active	.....	.....	v active	v active	.....	.....	v active	.....
19— .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20— Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active
21— Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active
22— Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Active
23— Active	.....	v active	.....	v active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
24— Fair	.....	Active	.....	Fair	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
25— Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
26— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27— Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
28— Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
29— Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
30— Fair	.....	Active	.....	Fair	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
31— Active	Active	v active	.....	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	.....	Active	.....
32— Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
33— Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
34— v active	v active	v active	.....	Active	v active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
35— Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36— Quiet	Quiet	Active	.....	v active	Active	.....	v active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
37— Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
38— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair	.....	.....	.....
39—	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
40— Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
41— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
42— Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
43— Active	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
44— Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
45— Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
46— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
47— .....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
48— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
49— Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
50— Active	Active	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
51— .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
52— Active	Active	Quiet	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
53— Fair	Fair	Quiet	.....	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
54— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55— Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
56— .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
57— Fair	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

[illegible]

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1913.—*Concluded.*

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TRANSPORT

Steam Ry. Service		TRANSPORT				Miscellaneous						Un- skilled labour
Operating	Mechanical	Electric Railway Service	Marine trans- port	Long- shore- men	Trans- fers, cabmen, etc.	Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employes	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks		
1—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
2—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	V active
3—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	V active	.....	Active	V active
4—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	V active
5—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
6—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
7—V active	V active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
8—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
9—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	V active
10—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	V active
11—Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	V active
12—Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	V active	V active	V active	Active	V active
13—Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	V active
14—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
15—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
16—V active	V active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
17—Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	V active	Active	V active	V active	Active	V active	
18—V active	V active	V active	.....	.....	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	Active	.....
19—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
20—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Active
21—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
22—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	V active
23—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Fair
24—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
25—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
26—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
27—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
28—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
29—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
30—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
31—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
32—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
33—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
34—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	
35—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
36—Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
37—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
38—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	
39—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	
40—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	
41—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	
42—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	
43—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V quiet	
44—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
45—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Active
46—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Quiet
47—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
48—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
49—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
50—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
51—Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	
52—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
53—Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Quiet	
54—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	
55—	Active	Active	Active	Active	V quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
56—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
57—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	

to be the heaviest they had ever experienced in June, yet the general reports from these regions for apples at least would indicate that little harm had been done. It appears certain, however, that the frost will undoubtedly lessen the prospects for all kinds of fruits. In Ontario, the Southwestern Peninsula appears to have suffered somewhat more than the Niagara District.

"The weather, though bright, was much too cool for ideal pollenization. At some points in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces blossoming was delayed on the early flowering varieties, such as cherries, plums and pears, and the bloom for all kinds of fruit trees came on almost together. All correspondents complain that the weather has been too dry for first-class growing conditions. The general effect in Eastern Ontario will be to put the fruit crop from one to two weeks later than normal. In British Columbia also the weather has been backward, though May would pass as rather a wet month there. Correspondents report that in the last few days the weather has turned very warm, and a temperature as high as 85 degrees is reported in one case. Frost has also been reported from several districts, though no great injury is yet perceptible."

Fishing.

The fishing industry was generally active. Small catches were made on the Nova Scotia shores during the early part of the month, but more success was attained later and mackerel were taken in greater quantities than has been the case for some years. There was a fair catch of cod, and herring were plentiful. The lobster season generally closed during June, and it was estimated that the pack in Nova Scotia was considerably less than that of last year. Prices, however, were high, and there was probably little difference in the value of the catch. Great quantities of mackerel were also taken in Prince Edward Island, where rough weather was given as the cause of a falling off in the cod, herring and haddock catch. In New Brunswick mackerel and salmon fishing was carried on with more success than last year. Large catches were made and many men and boats were engaged at the various fishing stations. In British Columbia the halibut fishing industry has increased since the termination of the strike early in the year. A new Company, was recently formed in Victoria to commence operations in this industry. The Company will operate five fishing schooneers and will give employment to a considerable number of men.

Lumbering.

Generally speaking, the lumbering industry was in a healthy condition. The effect, however, of the financial situation was reflected in the trade and orders for building material showed a falling off as compared with last year. Mills in nearly all parts were active. In St. John a serious interruption was caused by the mill owners closing down their mills after refusing to grant an increase in wages to deal pilers and raftsmen. Upwards of 1,500 men were thrown out of work as a result. Other parts of New Brunswick reported an inability to get the logs from smaller streams through the rapid falling of the water. This was also the case in parts of Ontario. Labour was fairly plentiful, with wages about the same as last year. The saw mills in Nova Scotia were active with no reports of scarcity of labour. Conditions in British Columbia were good. There was a good demand for lumber in the Nanaimo District and many of the saw mills were running overtime. In the New Westminster District the closing down of logging camps was reported, scarcity of money being given as the cause.

The pulp wood shippings on the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway continued to show a heavy increase as compared with last year.

From a Bulletin issued by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior it is learned that, with a view to enabling farmers to realize more fully the value of their wood lands, a technical forester has been appointed by the Dominion Government at Ottawa, whose principal duty it is to answer all inquiries and give free advice in regard to these matters.

A total of 1,846,910 cords of pulpwood were cut in Canada during 1912, an increase of twenty-one and a half per cent. over the total cut of 1911. Of this large cut over one-half was exported to the United States, the remainder being manufactured into pulp by the forty-eight mills operating in

Canada. These are the figures given out by the Dominion Forestry Branch, Ottawa.

Mining.

The mining industry showed little change from last month. The Nova Scotia collieries made extensive outputs and they would in all probability have been larger still had a sufficient number of men been available. A fire in the Westville District threw about 500 men out of employment for a short time. It is estimated that the Dominion Coal Company up to the end of June showed an average increase of more than 30,000 tons per month. Asbestos mining in Quebec was actively carried on, with a good demand for men being noted. Ontario mines continued good outputs. A feature of the month was the returning to work of the miners in the Porcupine District who had been on strike since the beginning of the year. The coal mines in Alberta were fairly active. In British Columbia conditions in the coal mining districts showed little change. A reduction in output continued by reason of the dispute in the Nanaimo District. There was a general activity in the metal mining camps in this Province.

Manufacturing.

Manufacturers in general were not so busy as during the corresponding month of last year. The money stringency had an adverse effect upon Western orders, particularly in the case of clothing industries, and some of the furniture factories. Agricultural implement dealers were heavily stocked. There was little demand for labour of any kind at the factories, and generally the tendency was to lay off men. Trade in the East was fairly good, but a considerable falling off was noted in Western trade.

Railroad Construction.

Work on the railway construction operations throughout the country made good progress during the month.

On the Canadian Northern Railway considerable work was done on the Montreal tunnel and also on the Western lines. Work was commenced on the Northern Transcontinental car shops at Quebec, which it is expected will employ upwards of 2,000 men. It was reported that 5,000 men were employed on the Canadian Northern Railroad between Port Arthur and Ruel. Work was underway on the Toronto-Ottawa line, which is nearly completed. Substantial progress was made on the Hudson Bay Railway.

Transportation.

Transport workers had an exceedingly busy month. The shipping of grain continued to employ a great number of men. Steam and electric railway traffic was very heavy, and the usual holiday season accounted for considerable passenger traffic on the railways and steamboats. Freight through the American and Canadian canals at Sault Ste. Marie during June amounted to upwards of 13,000,000 tons during June, an increase of more than a million tons compared with June of last year. During June the municipally owned electric railway service of Brandon was officially opened.

The Trades.

Building.—Employees in the building trades were generally busy in the east. There was a considerable amount of construction work in progress, and the demand for men was good. In the western cities reports of unemployment among bricklayers, carpenters, painters and other members of the building trades were noted in several of the important localities.

Metal.—The metal trades, with the exception of localities affected by disputes, had a busy month.

Woodworking.—Exceptional activity was reported in some localities in the woodworking establishments. In Toronto the strikes of cabinet makers and photo engravers still continued, throwing a considerable number out of work.

Printing.—The printing trades were generally active.

Textile.—Great activity was reported among workers in the textile trades.

Clothing.—The briskness in the clothing trades exceeded that of the previous month and corresponded favourably with that of June, 1912.

Food and tobacco preparations.—The usual summer activity prevailed among bakers and confectioners. Cigar makers were generally busy in all parts.

Leather.—Leather workers generally were well employed.

Miscellaneous. — Barbers and waiters were generally active, but in the miscellaneous trades as a whole there was not a pronounced demand for workers.

Unskilled.—Unskilled labour was fairly well employed in Eastern Canada, but less favourable conditions were observed in the West.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and Imperial Trade.—During May, 1913, there was an increase in the total value of imports entered for consumption into the Dominion of Canada over the corresponding month of 1912, the amounts being respectively \$60,717,863 and \$54,129,695. For the two months ending May, 1913, the value of imports shows an increase of \$9,747,616 over the corresponding period of the previous year. The total value of domestic exports during May, 1913, amounted to \$27,833,971, a decrease of \$5,509,046, compared with the same month of 1912. The value of domestic exports during the two months ended May, 1913, was \$49,900,851, as compared with a value of \$47,020,006 for the corresponding period of the previous year. During May there were increases in the domestic exports of the products of fisheries, forest, manufactures and miscellaneous merchandise, and a decrease in the domestic exports of mines, animals and their produce, and agriculture. The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:—

Canadian Trade, May, 1913.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA,

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of May		2 Months ending May	
	1912	1913	1912	1913
Dutiable goods.....	36,201,992	40,120,651	66,416,131	72,552,583
Free goods.....	17,578,752	20,393,633	32,972,194	36,449,981
Total.....	53,780,744	60,514,284	99,388,235	109,002,564
Coin and Bullion.....	348,952	203,579	895,014	728,301
Grand Total.....	54,129,696	60,717,863	99,983,249	109,730,865
Duty collected	9,313,682	10,306,244	17,174,441	18,769,819

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS							
	Month of May				2 Months ending May			
	1912		1913		1912		1913	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines	4,466,519	8,967	4,014,140	9,357	6,851,368	12,148	6,973,024	30,916
The Fisheries.....	759,884	5,968	995,709	15,109	994,920	6,091	1,618,045	17,528
The Forest.....	2,885,812	.....	3,039,563	960	4,363,854	.....	4,909,278	960
Animals and their produce.....	2,455,723	29,971	2,325,939	82,532	3,487,891	56,185	4,070,587	106,089
Agriculture.....	19,579,908	32,262	13,267,228	597,817	25,516,221	92,523	24,632,246	603,465
Manufactures.....	3,191,639	665,720	4,202,439	1,503,866	5,793,176	1,092,467	7,681,037	2,248,383
Miscellaneous.....	3,532	74,829	9,953	88,677	12,576	120,970	16,634	196,536
Total merchandise	33,343,017	817,717	27,883,971	2,298,518	47,020,006	1,380,384	49,900,851	3,203,877
Coin and Bullion .....	.....	830,871	.....	821,964	.....	2,071,555	.....	1,494,409
Grand Total Exports....	33,343,017	1,648,588	27,883,971	3,120,482	47,020,006	3,451,939	49,900,851	4,698,286

Domestic trade. — Trade was generally in a healthy conditions, though a falling off is seen compared with that of the same month last year. Favourable grain crop conditions had a beneficial effect and an improvement in wholesale lines since last month was reported as a result. Collections on the whole, however, were not satisfactory. Fall orders so far have not been heavy, owing to uncertainty as a result of the present stringency in the money market.

The May bank statement shows an increase in paid-up capital of \$170,216, the total at the end of May being \$115,969,433. There was a decrease in deposits in Canada payable on demand, the totals being \$364,159,642 and \$365,340,002 for May and April respectively. Notes in circulation amounted to the value of \$102,997,936, as compared with \$98,100,111 in April, an increase of \$4,897,825. Current loans in Canada showed a decrease of \$4,531, the amounts being \$898,959,650 and \$898,964,181 for May and April respectively.

The following are the returns of Canadian Bank Clearing Houses for May, 1913, compared with May, 1912:—

	May, 1913	May, 1912
Halifax	\$ 8,043,667	\$ 8,874,304
St. John	7,657,473	6,987,323
Quebec	13,078,471	13,687,581
Montreal	247,675,889	248,446,965
Ottawa	24,599,610	16,706,525
Toronto	206,382,191	189,212,866
Hamilton	13,901,689	15,779,334
Brantford	2,465,026	2,811,995
London	7,567,286	7,974,727
Ft. William	5,309,518	4,354,285
Winnipeg	139,362,002	139,394,050
Brandon	3,052,826	2,583,483
Regina	8,738,392	10,883,023
Moose Jaw	5,037,086	5,277,837
Saskatoon	10,598,108	9,342,785
Medicine Hat .....	.....	3,276,733
Calgary	24,105,424	21,514,258
Edmonton	18,229,250	18,418,176
Lethbridge	2,932,396	2,157,381
Vancouver	55,079,196	54,445,095
New Westminster .....	.....	2,929,138
Victoria	14,814,154	16,555,939
Total	\$819,529,634	800,535,942

Notes.

In regard to labour conditions in the Dominion, and with special reference to the lack of employment among members of the building trades in Western Canada, Mr. Edward Sillitoe, Secretary-

Treasurer of the International Conference of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and Special Deputy of the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Union of America to the Canadian North-West, in a communication to the Department under date of June 25, writes in part as follows:—

I wish to draw your attention to the trade conditions of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in our own particular line.

On June 20 the result of an accurate canvas of the City of Regina showed that there were, upon the books of the local bricklayers' and masons' union, 220 members of whom 137 were working. There were thirty proposed members, of whom eight were working, and there were forty-five non-union men and scabs, of whom twenty-five were working. This gives a total of 295 bricklayers in the city of Regina, with only 170 working.

Regina shows the highest percentage of men of our craft employed of any city of the three Prairie Provinces at the present time.

On June 1, our Provincial register showed a membership of 934 members in Manitoba, with 448 working; 585 members in Saskatchewan, with 284 working; 916 members in Alberta, with 437 working, or

a total membership of 2,435 members in the three Prairie Provinces, with only 1,169 working.

The general prospects are that the present percentage of unemployed will hold good until very late in the season, when if the money market improves upon the crop prospects, the building trade may open up a little.

Further details concerning conditions of employment in the Western Provinces may be noted in the reports of the Department's correspondents throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Montreal Free Employment Bureau.

The following table shows the operations during the month of June, 1913, of the Montreal Free Employment Bureau established by the Government of Quebec:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
No. of positions offered	553	24	577
No. of applicants for situations	559	10	569
No. per cent. of persons placed	80	80	80

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

- Sydney.

Labour conditions continued active and labour generally was well employed. The leading industries, such as coal and steel, has a good month with increased outputs. All works and trades were busy.

The Dominion Coal Company, up to the end of June, 1913, showed an average increase of thirty thousand tons per month. The monthly average, if trade continues as good, is likely to be correspondingly high until the end of the year.

The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company showed increases for the month and when their development work is completed, their outputs will be much larger.

The steel trades had a brisk month and very much of the Sydney material has been turned into the finished products.

The building and allied trades were busy and will continue to be active during the remainder of the season.

Railway and water transportation were heavy.

Wholesale and retail business was brisk.

Unskilled labour was in much demand.

Increases were noted in the cost of mutton, salt pork, fresh and packed eggs and vinegar. Evaporated apples decreased in price.

Westville.

The month of June has been a particularly busy one in this district with great activity in most lines of industry. Especially was this the case in the building trades where the supply of labour offering was not equal to the demand. These conditions are likely to continue as even with the hundreds of new houses going up in the several towns the problem of housing the people who are

coming in will be a serious one during the coming year.

The Albion mine, owned and operated by the Acadia Coal Company, caught fire on June 20 from an over-heated drum which was used to lower coal down a shaft connecting two seams. The fire had gained considerable headway before it was detected and as the shaft was timbered with pitch pine and used as an airway the flames spread rapidly and so serious did matters look that as a last resort arrangements were made for flooding the mine from the East River. Several streams of water, however, were carried down from the surface and the fire was fought so vigorously that it is now well in hand and the management expect to have it extinguished in a few days. About 500 men are temporarily idle on account of the fire.

The employees of the Acadia Coal Company having made a demand for an increase of wages, which was not fully met by the Company, applied for a Board of Conciliation which has been granted.

It is feared that the cold weather and frosts have injured the apple blossoms in this district and that as a consequence the local apple crop will be a failure.

Although spring set in much earlier than usual June has been cold and backward with several frosts which have no doubt injured the different crops, particularly the fruit, and vegetable crops.

The saw mills were very active and found difficulty in filling all orders for building material.

The collieries were hampered by a shortage of help and the output for the month has been reduced by the fire in the Albion mine.

Truro.

Labour generally was well employed during June, the activity being equal to that of last month. Owing to building operations not being as brisk, there are not as many people employed as in the corresponding month last year, unskilled labour, however, was scarce.

Industrial activity was satisfactory. Two industries have been established so far during the year, viz.: The Truro Paper Box Company, Limited, and the Eastern Shirts Limited, the former so far employing about twelve hands, male and female, and the latter about twenty-five, with a demand for more, male and female. The establishment of an oil clothing concern is contemplated.

The Electric Light Laundry has passed to the Truro Laundry Company, Limited, employing about twenty hands, male and female.

The Truro Foundry and Machine Company, Limited, employing sixty hands has just passed into the hands of a receiver. The plant which is Truro's oldest industry, was recently rebuilt at a large outlay. It is understood that a company is being formed to take it over, as the situation is ideal.

The textile works, Stanfield's Limited, the largest labour employing concern in the town, and doing more than a million dollars' worth of business annually, with four hundred hands employed, was very active. The largest proportion of the employees are women. Standard wages are paid, some of the women earning as high as sixty dollars a month. The Company report that the pay roll has increased by twenty per cent. in comparison with last year, due to increase in wages, and number of employees. This year the Company is inaugurating the July two weeks holidays.

The Eastern Hats and Caps Limited were busy and reported a scarcity of labour, both male and female, but particularly the former.

Lumbering operations were fairly active. Large summer cuts are being made in the district. There is no complaint about scarcity of labour.

Now that seeding is finished, there is a lull in agricultural operations. The hay crop bids fair to be a good one.

Railway traffic was active. There was the usual seasonal falling off, due to the opening of navigation in the Gulf, and the St. Lawrence river, thus enabling ocean liners to go to Montreal instead of to Halifax. The commencement of work

in connection with the new terminals at Halifax will cause great activity in construction work, and an attendant demand for skilled and unskilled labour.

The lobster fishery on the Northumberland Strait shore of the district, was dull, owing to the scarcity of the fish. Boston and New Brunswick people are interesting themselves in oyster culture at Brule Shore, thirty miles from Truro.

Mercantile help was well supplied. There were no complaints in that connection, and the same can be said in respect to office labour.

Carpenters and painters were busy; no trades in fact found difficulty in getting work at standard wages.

Londonderry. — The plants operated by the Canada Iron Corporation, Limited, were running full time. The labour supply was adequate. The steel plant and blast furnaces were idle.

Bass River. — The Dominion Chair Company Limited, were running to full capacity. Product is sold in Canada, Ireland, South Africa and England. There are about seventy-five employees in their establishment, mostly skilled. Wages are moderate, but living conditions much more favourable than in larger places.

Halifax.

Labour generally was actively employed during the past month, the demand for all crafts in the building trades being very active. Contractors are at work on the new Science building of Dalhousie University, the Public Market building, and the new water reservoir. In addition to the above many new dwelling houses are being erected. A large group of residences in the south end of the city were sold by auction to make way for the new terminals, work on which, it is announced, will be commenced in July. The houses will have to be demolished or removed by July 15.

The demand for carpenters is greater than the supply, and the same applies to other branches of the building trades in a lesser degree. The supply of la-

bourers is also short, contractors finding it difficult to get sufficient help to carry on the work.

Longshoremen have been very well employed, the conditions being somewhat better than the same period of last year. Other help employed along the waterfront have had sufficient work to keep them steadily employed.

Farmers in this vicinity report favourably on the growth of the crops, vegetation being a week or so ahead of last season.

The fishermen along the coast have done fairly well, taking some good catches of mackerel early in the month.

Manufacturing in and around Halifax is busy in all its branches, particularly the woodworking, garment making and confectionery manufacturing. The N. S. Car Works suffered a slight setback in the destruction of the moulding shop. The fire, however, was confined to this building and the loss has not materially affected the output.

Work on No. 2 pier is progressing favourably, but the contractors have been somewhat retarded in not being able to secure sufficient help, particularly carpenters.

Amherst.

The labour market in this district appears to have undergone no change from the proceeding month or from the same month of the previous year. Manufacturers generally were busy and a large volume of business was done by the wholesale traders. Real estate was also active although not as many large transactions are reported as during the past year.

Owing to the backwardness of the season and the scarcity of help the farming has been considerably hampered while the fisheries throughout Cumberland County have been a failure.

"The Amherst Pianos Limited," the latest industry to establish in Amherst, are now turning out about six pianos a week, and are employing sixteen men. They expect to be in their building, which is now being erected, by September 1.

The structural frame of the steel car shop of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company is completed, the sides of the building are being filled in, the machinery is being installed and the Company expect to be turning out steel cars in a few weeks.

The Amherst Foundry Company are erecting a large addition to their now spacious plant and the Amherst garage are also erecting a large building for manufacturing purposes.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

Quietness in labour circles prevails in this district, as is usually the case. June was not a busy month; notwithstanding this the labour market, as far as skilled mechanics were concerned, was fairly good.

The construction of buildings at the new summer resort was advanced rapidly and the management expect to be in readiness for tourist and local traffic in a few days.

Rates in wages remained as before, no change of any note being reported.

In regard to the rebuilding of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, recently destroyed by fire, it is stated that arrangements have been entered into with John S. Metcalfe Company, of Montreal, in the matter of re-construction. When started this will employ a large volume of skilled and unskilled labour.

The prospects are bright for good crops, notwithstanding the fact that the weather was extremely cold for this season. Wherever the land is well fertilized the crops are growing well. A good crop of fruit seems also to be assured.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Moncton.

Labour has been well employed throughout the month in all its various local lines and in volume was about equal to that of the corresponding period of last year. No new labour industries

have developed but in all local industrial concerns active conditions prevail. Building operations are quite extensive and promise to be more so, civic corporation works are being carried on upon a large scale and the Moncton Tramways Gas and Electricity Company are particularly active in the installation of gas mains and residential services. The local supply of unskilled labour is all absorbed in these and other enterprises and has been considerably supplemented by recruiting from other districts.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade was held on June 17 and various important questions relating to the promotion of the city's industries were under consideration. The Moncton Free Public Library was formally opened to the public on June 18 and contains over 2,000 volumes. The Maritime Hat Company has been re-organized with a capital stock of \$75,000 and will proceed at once with the erection of a new factory building of concrete brick. The trustees of the Baptist Church are going to erect a new stone church costing approximately \$60,000 to replace the one recently destroyed by fire. The foundation stone of the new wing to St. Joseph's College, Memramcook, was laid on June 17 and the business of erection will be actively pushed.

Customs collections for the month of May show duty collected \$11,555 as against \$11,306 for May, 1912. Wholesale and retail trade were both good. Real Estate quite brisk and firm prices. No particular change in rates of wages or hours of labour further than reported in May.

Farmers were all actively engaged during the month in general seeding operations, the weather being favourable for work but rather cold for growth. Sowing and planting were finished, the acreage being a little in excess of last year. The local government department of agriculture are preparing a better farming train to tour the province in July giving instructions and demonstrations in practical farming. Seven demonstration poultry fattening stations are also being established throughout the

province under the same auspices. Cheese and butter factories are also in active operation and the output for the season is large.

Newcastle.

There were practically no changes to be noted in labour conditions since last month. Employment continued steady in nearly all lines.

Canadian Gear Works Limited expect to commence operations early in July. The planing and moulding department of their plant is already in operation.

Except in the case of men employed in loading lumber on the vessels, rates of wages and hours of labour have undergone no change. Most of these men are now demanding \$4 for inside and \$3 for outside work, instead of \$3 and \$2 as formerly. The men employed at Ritchie's mill struck for these terms and being refused, quit work. Other men were found, however, to accept \$3.50 and \$2.50, the terms offered by the firm, and the strikers lost their jobs.

The Labour Federation organised a few weeks ago in Chatham is flourishing and its membership roll is increasing.

Agriculture is more backward this year than has been the case for a long time. The cold, late spring with an entire absence of adequate rainfall has had an adverse effect upon the crops. The outlook for the hay crop is poor, the grass having scarcely commenced to grow. During the last week of June severe frosts occurred, which have badly damaged potatoes that were showing above ground. Other crops have suffered to more or less considerable extent.

Fishing is now producing better returns, although owing to the coldness of the water, salmon are not yet very plentiful. Bass are being caught in fair quantities. Refrigerator cars leave this district several days a week with fish for the Boston markets.

The saw mills were in full operation, some of them running day and night. Large quantities of railway ties have

been got out during the last winter and these are now being loaded and despatched to different parts of the Intercolonial Railroad and other local roads.

The Canada Iron Corporation continues to ship iron ore in quantities, vessels leaving the docks here about twice a month.

St. John.

Business continued brisk in the labour market, and all the trades were well employed; the supply of labour, however, was equal to the demand. The contractors for the new post office are making preparations to work night as well as day, as it is the intention to work the steam drills and do the blasting at night. Good progress is being made with construction work on the Carleton wharves and about two hundred men are employed.

Messrs. Connolly & Charleson have secured the contract for the building of another wharf at Sand Point, immediately south of the pier they are now building. It will be 850 feet in length. The Common Council have awarded contracts for excavation for water main renewals to the extent of \$20,000. Bank clearings for the four weeks ending June 26 were \$6,028,912, and for the corresponding period last year \$6,898,006, being \$869,094 less in 1913 than in 1912, and \$1,527,519 less than for the five weeks ending May 29 of the current year. The savings bank figures for the month of May were as follows: Deposits, \$78,194.32; withdrawals, \$89,393.13. The customs receipts for May were \$325,721.30, and for the corresponding period last year \$112,984.03, an increase of \$12,737.27. The inland revenue receipts for the month of May were \$17,750.99, and for the same period last year \$15,890.59, an increase of \$1,860.40. The shipments of grain through the Intercolonial Railroad elevator for 1912-13 were 2,080,776 bushels. This added to the shipments through the Canadian Pacific Railway elevator, makes the grain shipments for the past season more than 10,000,000 bushels.

The value of building permits in St. John for May, 1913, was \$77,200, as against \$69,900 for the same period the year previous.

Fredericton.

The general condition of the labour market during the month of June was exceedingly good, and even better than the same month of 1912. There was a steady demand for skilled artisans, while the railway construction work in the vicinity provided employment for any surplus of unskilled labour. The machine shops were also busy and all local manufacturing plants were well stocked with orders. The saw mills were working full time and gave employment to a large number of men.

Trade, both wholesale and retail, was reported active in all its branches, while bank collections were reported satisfactory. There was a noticeable improvement in steamboat traffic, both in regard to passengers and freight.

Farmers throughout the district have finished seeding and conditions appear favourable for good crops. While it is early to make predictions as to the fruit crop, it is said that the apple crop prospects are very bright, and growers are expecting heavy yields.

QUEBEC.

Quebec.

The month has been a good one, the demand for labour being brisk and the weather cool and fine. Work on harbour improvements, the construction of a grain elevator, paving of streets, and putting in new water works main and new wing of post office, have all contributed to increase the demand for labour, both skilled and unskilled. With private buildings being up and other undergoing extensive repairs it is evident that the present season is going to continue a busy one. There has been no serious disturbance to note in the labour market. Both the wholesale and retail trades have been

busy a natural sequence to plenty of work and plenty of money in circulation.

Seeding operations are over with farmers and early produce from the market gardeners is appearing upon the markets with prices high. In the lumbering industry all of the big outside saw mills are cutting and so far seem to have been successful enough in their drives to keep their mills running the entire season. In railroad construction the work of extending the Transcontinental terminals along the water front is being rapidly advanced.

Sherbrooke.

Labour was exceptionally well employed during June, and in many branches a sufficient supply of help could not be secured. The machine shops and other iron industries were busy, and standing advertisements were in the papers calling for mechanics. The demand for unskilled labour was also great. The city council has now underway extensions to the gas and sewer systems, besides improvements on the street. About 200 men are employed on this work. The ratepayers will be called upon to vote on two by-laws during July. One is to give exemption of taxes to the Panther Rubber Company, and the other a bonus to the Crown Manufacturing Company of Rock Island, which seek to start operations here. Both have been passed by the City Council, and it is generally expected that the ratepayers will ratify the same. The former is a branch of an American concern, and will supply the Canadian trade from the works here. The latter company comes to Sherbrooke owing to the inability to get help where the company is now located.

The retail and wholesale trades had a good month, and merchants report business as being above the ordinary.

The Eastern Township Associated Boards of Trade held a regular quarterly meeting at Farnham. Immigration and repatriation was discussed at length, and it was decided to make application to the Federal and Provincial Govern-

ments to carry on the work similar to that in other provinces of the Dominion. An incorporated body will be formed from representatives of the various Eastern Township Boards of Trade which will look after the proper carrying out of the work.

Farmers in many sections predict that the hay crop will not be so good as last year. This is due to the late frosts, and the fact that in many places the grass was winter killed. The want of rain has also had a bad effect on the other crops. Farmers complain greatly of the scarcity of help. During the season there has been an increase in the number of old country farm helpers in this section, but the supply is not nearly equal to the demand.

All branches of manufacture are very busy. The woollen and worsted mills have orders ahead to keep up a full time record for several months to come.

The mining operations in this section are being carried on to the fullest extent that the supply of help at command will permit.

Considerable work on the various railway systems is being carried on, and roadbeds are being repaired in all the divisions.

All other industries, such as the bobbin factory, the jewellery factory, sash and door shops, etc., are very busy.

Three Rivers.

The general condition of the labour market during June was good and compared favourably with the same month of last year. Several buildings were in course of construction, an important one being a building for the Cercle des Ouvriers Catholiques which is nearing completion.

The Corporation of the City is macadamizing several streets and paving some others with different processes.

There has been exceptional activity in the lumber trade and saw mills are running day and night.

The Electric Tramway Company are getting ready to lay the ties and rails in the street of the City and suburb and the

North Shore Power Company are preparing to supply the said company with the electric power. They have built an addition to their transformer house on St. Maurice street, and are installing a transformer especially for the Tramway Company.

Wages were on a high basis and there was no trouble between employers and employees.

St-Hyacinthe.

The general condition of the labour market was good during the month and better than during the corresponding month of last year. Labour was very scarce and several industries suffered on that account. Building operations were very active and the trades will be busy until late in the fall. All the local industries were busy with the exception of the boot and shoe industry, in which, however, activity is expected to be resumed in the near future.

The City Corporation is having considerable work done, such as permanent sidewalks, sewers, etc., and employs a large number of men. Common labourers, however, are scarce and there would be much more work under way if a sufficient number of men could be found.

Families continue to come in from outside points, rents are very high, and in spite of the erection of many tenement blocks, the housing problem is far from being solved.

The cost of living has not changed materially since last month, except that potatoes have come down to thirty cents a bushel. Prices of other necessities continue very high.

Wholesale business was active in the city and district and retail trade very active.

Banks reported a good month with easy collections. There was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour and relations between employers and employees were cordial.

The condition of agriculture was excellent during the month. Crops have a good appearance and farmers anticipate a successful harvest. Farm labour was

well employed. Ordinary farm hands receive \$1.50 per day. For the haying season from \$2.50 to \$3.00 with board are being offered, and yet the supply does not meet the demand. Dairy products are selling well at good prices. Hay is going up, No. 1 hay selling for \$13.00 per ton.

St. John's and Iberville.

On account of the large number of buildings under way in St. John and Iberville, the building trades were very well employed and unable to meet all the demands. Several factories were also short of hands, specially in the case of female labour. The Imperial Tobacco Company will shortly commence the erection of a large building costing at least \$200,000; the plant will be enlarged later on so as to employ from fifteen hundred to two thousand hands. The Central Railway Signal Company are enlarging their plant at Iberville. The Normandin Company, hat manufacturers, will soon have completed the equipment of their new factory. The Cluett-Peabody Company were very busy filling orders and were unable to secure an adequate number of hands. The demand for houses is constantly increasing. One hundred and eight American ships passed through the harbour during June.

The custom receipts for May amounted to \$28,756.64, as against \$22,319.74 in the same month last year, or an increase of \$6,436.90. Business, wholesale and retail, was very good. Banks reported a good month. Rates of wages remained the same and a good understanding prevailed among employers and employees.

The fine and warm weather has helped vegetation considerably. Grain and hay are growing very well and pastures are in excellent condition. Fishing was active, as well as railway construction.

Sorel and Richelieu.

Labour was well employed, skilled and unskilled labourers being in great demand.

The various shops, mills and factories, in the district, have been running to full capacity, and in many instances overtime had to be put in to fill the orders on hand. In the city of Sorel a commencement has been made in the improvement of the streets and of the main roads in the immediate neighborhood of the city. A contract of a little over \$78,000 has been given to that effect. This means that there will be work during many months for a great many labourers and some skilled hands.

Lumber contracts have also been entered into for several thousand dollars in the vicinity of Sorel, and that also will give work to any unemployed.

The wages paid are generally according to the regular standard and workmen are satisfied.

All trades have been active and everything points to a firm and steady advancement along all lines.

Agricultural operations were a little delayed in the early part of the spring, on account of the cold and wet weather followed by a dryness that has lasted many weeks, but during the month farmers have made good progress. As a matter of fact all of them, with a few exceptions, have done their farming and they now look forward for a good rendering. Hay has, however, suffered to a considerable extent and it is not probable that the crop will reach a satisfactory medium.

The various industries in the district have been active in their particular pursuits, and there has been much activity in business circles.

As to cost of living it has been about the same as in the previous month.

Hull.

Labour conditions were good during the month. Factories and mills all worked full time. Twenty-five building permits were issued during June, representing a total value of \$23,000 and a fairly active season in the building trades is anticipated. Carriage builders were in demand. Masons, electrical workers and stone cutters were all well employed. As

far as unskilled labour is concerned, the demand exceeded the supply. Custom receipts during May amounted to \$7,138.74. Business in general was very active and better than during the corresponding month of last year. Banks reported a satisfactory month. The cost of living was about the same as last month, except that the price of butter, milk and coal has come down. There was no change in wages and no trouble in labour circles.

Farmers throughout the district report that the hay crop this year will be much inferior to that of last year; it will amount to practically nothing in the old meadows and under the average in the new ones. Wheat and oats have a fairly good appearance and a good crop is expected if there is a sufficient amount of rainfall. Farm labour will be scarce next month and farmers expect to have to pay high prices to secure competent men.

Brockville.

There was a slight falling off in the general demand for labour during June, and although many branches were active there were some rather quiet, and the supply was equal to the demand in nearly every trade. Building was fairly active; the new Brock theatre is steadily growing, and the contract has been let for a new addition to the old West Ward school.

There were fourteen building permits issued during the month at a total cost of \$6,294.00.

The work on the Government break-water has been suspended for a time on account of the prevailing high water which has somewhat interfered with the progress of the work.

The motor boat and motor car industries are unusually busy. Railway traffic was active, large shipments of grain going East and many immigrants travelling West. Steamboat traffic was also brisk, large quantities of coal and grain coming East, and passenger traffic was unusually heavy during the last half of June, many large excursions being run

almost daily. Wholesale and retail trade was good, and all classes of merchants were active. Merchants are observing the usual Wednesday half-holiday during July and August.

The cost of living has been increased to some extent by an increase in rents caused by a raise in the taxes of two mills on the dollar.

Agriculture was active in this locality on account of mixed farming being the only method adopted. Market gardening was very active, and prices good for all products of the farm and garden. Cheese has increased in price one cent per lb. since last month.

The lumbering and mining industries were quiet.

The holiday season has a tendency to quicken most of the industries to some extent, except the motor car and motor boat industry, which is in a flourishing and exceedingly active condition.

Kingston.

June was a busy month in labour circles, both for inside and outside work, the demand for men being greater than the supply. The contract has been awarded for the Salvation Army Citadel at a price of \$19,000. The work was commenced of tearing down the old building which was on the site chosen for the new Citadel. The pointing on the new dormitories at the Royal Military College has been completed and the men are now busy at the concrete floors.

The building permits for May totalled \$83,610, as compared with \$33,775 for May of last year. For the first five months of the year they totalled \$304,335, as compared with \$148,724 for the same period of last year. During May, \$32,413.42 was taken in at the customs house for import duties. The total returns at the inland revenue for the same month totalled \$7,438.86.

The first distribution of the liquor license fees has been made. It is as follows: Government, \$2,167.67, and the city \$1,950. Last year the Government share was \$2,790, and the city \$2,700.

A meeting of the stockholders of the North American Smelting Company was held on June 5. The directors and officers were re-elected. The capital was increased from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

The salaries of letter carriers and helpers have been raised twenty-five cents per day.

Four by-laws were passed on June 5, the people ratifying two bonus by-laws and two city by-laws.

The Reliance Moulding Company and Fontenac Floor and Wall Tiling Company by-laws provide for an expenditure of \$56,000 each. The conduit by-laws provide for an expenditure of \$5,000, and the heating by-laws for \$2,000 for the installation of a suitable plant in the city buildings. The Kingston Brick and Tile Company are now turning out 25,000 per day, and expect to increase it to the 35,000 mark.

A meeting of the beekeepers of Kingston was held on June 11.

Belleville.

The general condition of labour was good by reason of the fact that building operations were in excess of those of a year ago. Many new residences have been and are being erected. It is expected that the erection of a \$55,000 new public school and the paving of Front Street, the main thoroughfare in the city, will shortly be commenced. In all the various industries of the city activity prevails, and no loss of time has so far been recorded. No labour disputes occurred during the month.

The Tiviana Electrical Company commenced operations here during the month in a building erected in the eastern part of the city. They manufacture small electrical engines and other electrical machinery.

Activity at present prevails in the agricultural section of this community. The hay crop was by no means extensive, but there are prospects of a good yield of grain and certain fruits. The cheese industry is brisk and the price for the product high.

The Canadian Pacific Railway construction company are at present busily engaged in building piers across the river in the city for the proposed new line here. Both east and west of the city large construction camps are located.

Peterborough.

Labour conditions during June were similar to those of the previous month. Great activity prevailed in the building trades, also in all branches of manufacturing industry. The Henry Hope & Sons, Limited, have taken out a building permit for the erection of a sixty-five thousand dollar factory building. The structure will be 220 x 180 feet, and will be concrete and brick. The city is constructing a number of new granolithic sidewalks and other public utilities that will tend to improve the district. Tenders are invited for paving with bituminous pavement the principal streets of the city. Arrangements are also being made to take over the assets of the Peterborough Light and Power Company, and contracts have been awarded for arc lights, iron standards and cables. It is expected that the hydro-electric scheme will be in good working order before the end of this year. The sale by the Government of the customs building to the Bank of Montreal will mean a new building for the bank, also a new building for the customs.

Farmers were busy. The hay crop will be good, but strawberries will be a light crop. Farm help was reported scarce. Most of those who come from the Old Country to work on farms find employment in the city and offers of \$25 a month and board with farmers are not taken.

The Canadian General Electric Company have secured a contract for the electrification of a portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Castlegar and Rossland. It is the intention to use 2,400 volts direct current trolley system on this part of the Canadian Pacific Railway line.

The Wm. Hamilton Company have

received several large contracts of late. The Government let the contract of building some twenty locks at Hastings to the Roger Miller Company, and the Wm. Hamilton Company will supply the iron and metal work to be used on these works. They also have an order from the city of Prince Albert for the metal work used in the construction of a dam on the Saskatchewan River. Mr. G. Walter Green is building an addition to his foundry and will enable him to increase his output forty per cent.

Lindsay. — Good progress is being made on Lindsay's new armoury. The Bovine Company are building a new addition to the north of their present plant. They are considering plans for the erection of three large buildings in connection with their local plant. They also report having received a contract amounting to \$350,000.

Orillia.

Though there is considerable building under way, principally of a public nature, there has been a distinct easing in the demand for labour due to slackness in some of the factories, particularly the automobile industry.

The erection of dwelling houses has been checked by the advance in the cost over last season, combined with the financial stringency, which has induced caution.

General business was good. The most striking change in prices has occurred in potatoes, which have been rising steadily, owing to the fact that the lack of rain gives prospect of a late crop.

Work has been begun on the armoury and drill hall, and resumed on the construction of the government wharf.

Hay promises to be a light crop, the rain coming too late to improve it much.

The silver smelter here is enlarging its operations, and rebuilding the portion of the plant destroyed by fire.

The automobile factory is very slack, owing to the stringency in the money market having cut off the demand from the West.

Toronto.

Skilled and unskilled workers were generally well employed during July, except those affected by strikes and recent arrivals of some classes. Large numbers of immigrants have been coming in, and while skilled workers readily obtain employment, many look for lighter occupations, such as clerks, salesmen and bookkeepers, find little demand for their services. The building trade was active during most of the month, the tie-up which resulted from the strike of carpenters only lasting a few days, but the issue of building permits showed a decided falling off in new contracts. The figures for July show a total approximate value of \$915,392, as compared with \$3,393,680 in May, 1912. Owing to the stringency in the money market, there has been a great decrease in speculative building as contractors find it difficult to obtain advances for work of this class, owing to the large number of contractors in progress the effects of this check on speculative undertakings may not be felt for some time.

As the result of protracted negotiations between representatives of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk Railway, the city and the Harbour Commission, an agreement has been reached and approved by the Board of Control for the construction of a viaduct which will elevate all the railway tracks along the waterfront, except some of the central locality to be left on the level for team track purposes. The viaduct will extend from Bathurst street almost to the eastern boundary of the city in a straight line 500 feet south of the Esplanade. It will consist of an embankment and concrete retaining walls from Bathurst to Yonge street and earth embankment only from Yonge street easterly. The cost of the viaduct, including the new Union station, is estimated at \$13,000,000, and it is to be completed in three years. It will be 230 feet wide, giving room for eight to twelve tracks instead of four originally ordered. The city is to contribute one-third of the cost, the amount, 1

not to exceed the sum which it could have contributed under the original viaduct scheme, and the remainder to be borne by the railways in equal proportions. The Harbour Commission requires 180 acres of waterfront property for dock and industrial purposes.

Serious interruptions to industry and traffic were occasioned on June 16 and by the breaking down of the Provincial hydro-electric transmission service, which on both occasions was out of operation for several hours. The cause was traced to be defective insulators made in many, which have since been replaced.

It is hoped to prevent such occurrences in future by a more thorough system of periodical inspection.

Negotiations are in progress for the acquisition by the city of the Toronto Trolleyway Company and Toronto Electric Light Company properties. B. J. Arndt of Chicago, R. A. Ross, consulting engineer of the Provincial hydro-electric system, and John W. Moyes, of Toronto, have been appointed by the city as valuers of the properties.

The new Toronto General Hospital, costing \$3,500,000, and providing accommodation for 670 patients, has been completed. The city council on June 18 voted an additional grant of \$210,000 to free the institution from debt.

Plans for an incinerator and garbage collection plant, for which an appropriation of \$1,000,000 has been made, are in course of preparation by Street Commissioner George Wilson.

The city has undertaken to guarantee the bonds of the Toronto Housing Company for \$850,000 for the purpose of providing better homes for workmen. The corner stone of the Company's first buildings on Spruce street, which will cost \$55,000, was laid on June 26 by Sir John Gibson.

The present capacity of the waterworks pumping plant at the Island of 1,000,000 gallons per day is to be increased to 100,000,000 gallons. The work will be commenced very shortly in order to complete it by next spring.

Rapid progress is being made in the work of grade separation and elimination of level crossings of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways in North Toronto. The viaduct grade has been reached from Yonge street to Avenue road.

The Automobile and Supply Company will build a five-storey showroom and garage on the west side of University avenue of steel and concrete, to cost \$150,000. The Massey-Harris Company will erect a four-storey building of reinforced concrete to be used as a pattern vault on King and Shaw streets at a cost of \$70,000. The Canadian Kodak Company have bought twenty-five acres on Eglinton avenue and are preparing plans for the erection of a group of factory buildings, to cost about \$250,000.

The carpenters to the number of about 3,000 struck work on June 2, demanding an increase from 42c to 45c per hour. The demand was conceded by the great majority of the contractors, and about four-fifths of the strikers had returned to work within a week. The members of the Builders' Exchange refused the increase. The city and the Board of Education have accepted 45c as the standard rate of wages, but the Ontario Public Works Department has so far refused to make the advance, claiming that the standard rate is that paid by the Builders' Exchange. The plasterers' labourers have settled their dispute as to a raise of wages by arbitration, receiving an immediate increase of one cent per hour. The scale this year will be 35c, and next year will advance to 37½c.

The metal and engineering trades were active, but disturbed by strikes. The boilermakers, numbering some 250, went out on June 4 on a demand for ten per cent. increase in wages. A compromise was effected with nearly all of the firms, and the men with few exceptions were back at work before the close of the month. About ninety journeymen horseshoers and floor men went on strike on June 16 for a minimum wage of \$20 per week. Most of the employers

have conceded the advance to the horse-shoers, and agreed to a minimum of \$19 for floor-men, and the strike is practically over, only a few men being out.

The woodworking and piano trades are active. Some firms have made a settlement with the cabinet makers on strike, but a considerable proportion of the men were still out.

The printing, bookbinding, stereotyping and electrotyping trades had generally a good month. The international board of arbitration appointed to deal with the dispute between the Toronto daily newspaper printers and the publishers has confirmed the agreement entered into on July 1, 1912, fixing a minimum scale of \$21 per week for printers on evening papers and \$23 for printers on morning papers, being an increase of \$2 over the previous rate.

Railway and street railway men, teamsters, sailors and all engaged in transportation were busy, and unskilled labour was in good demand.

An important change in the direction of shorter hours has been made by the T. Eaton Company. The store opens at 8.30 instead of 8 a.m. during the summer months, and closes at 5 p.m., except on Saturdays, when the closing hour is 1 p.m. In the winter the store will open at 9 a.m. and close at 5.30 p.m. This makes the hours of labour per week 47 in summer and 51 in winter.

Farmers towards the close of the month were busy haying, the crop being hardly up to the average, having suffered in some localities from cold backward weather. The grain crops were looking well, especially the fall wheat. The root crops were not so promising, mangolds and carrots showing very poorly.

Mimico.—The Provincial Government is establishing a large brickmaking industry west of the Victoria Industrial School, as a branch of the Central Prison reform movement and a number of the prisoners have been set to work. The plant will have a capacity of about 10,000,000 brick per year, which will be used in the construction of Provincial buildings.

Niagara Falls.*

June was a busy month. There was practically no unemployed workers, and no industries suffered for lack of labour. In the building trades there were reported to be a few men idle, but there was a demand for the most skilled in Agricultural and domestic labour as usual, in good demand. Girls were wanted for light manufacturing.

Manufacturing, transportation, wholesale and retail interests reported satisfactory conditions. A stringency of money market is said to be delaying commencement of work on a very large manufacturing plant which will be located here. A new bank branch opened.

Section men of the Michigan Central Railway received an increase in wages.

The Niagara Neckwear Company and Dominion Suspender Company made large shipments to Australia and New Zealand.

A labour dispute reported to have occurred in the Von Gal Hat Company factory was said to be due to a dispute in the allied factory in the United States and not to local conditions.

Bridgeburg.—A new factory to manufacture automobile tire fluid was established.

Port Colborne.—The cork factory damaged by fire. Grain traffic heavy. Elevator employees received increased remuneration for Sunday labour.

Welland.—A strike of carpenters ceased to affect the trade after a few weeks. \$60,000 was appropriated for a new high school. A new bank branch was opened. The court house was damaged \$20,000 by fire. All industries were active. The Union Carbide Company will erect a large manufactory.

Note.—In the report on building operations published in the May issue of the *Labour Gazette*, mention was omitted of the expenditure on building the Ontario Power Company, which amounted probably \$100,000. This Company's buildings are within the city limits.

St. Catharines.

bour was generally well employed. ing permits for the month of May led \$45,605, the greatest number hich were for dwellings.

is reported that work on the newer and canal will commence within a h. The first section of the work begin at the Lake Ontario end.

excavation has commenced on Lake t, near Ontario street, for the lay- f the permanent pavement on that ughfare.

e bithulithic paving on Queenstone has been completed, and that on street and James street comes next. ac is going down on two streets, hree more have been made ready foundation for asphalt concrete. walks and curbs are being laid in t every part of the city. St. Paul is one of the many streets being

city council have decided to im- the lighting at the north end of street. The Ontario street bridge gressing, also work on the new all.

s has already been a busy season e Welland canal. Business opened a rush, and has been good ever Up to May 30, there have been ckages through the canal.

tories have all been running full The Reo automobile works has losed down, only a few workmen employed there now.

t *Dalhousie*.—Labour generally ell employed.

second serious break of the season Welland canal occurred on June en the wooden steamer Lloyd S. smashed into Lock 1 at Port sie; as a result the four lock were carried away and navigation p for a couple of days, thus im- a fleet of vessels bound both up wn.

ritton.—The labour market con- active. The Riordon Paper Com- have commenced to unload their oat of pulpwood on June 2.

Thorold.—Labour conditions were ac- tive. The first sod for another big in- dustry at Thorold was turned on June 7, for the Bilkington glass factory. The buildings will be of first class factory construction,—steel and brick. Those first to be erected will be 200 x 240 and 200 x 150 feet, to enable the Company to start two units simultaneously. It is expected that the new customs office will be opened in a few days. Exten- sive improvements have been made at the Montrose Paper Company. A big power plant has been erected, which fur- nishes power for the Montrose mill, and Interlake Paper Mill, which started work a few months ago. New machinery has been installed in the Montrose Paper Mill.

Hamilton.

Satisfactory conditions prevailed in the labour market here during June. Although the supply of unskilled la- bour was larger by far than it was a year ago, on account of hundreds of immigrants coming from all parts of Europe, the demand for that class of help by the Works Department on its many large undertakings has been near- ly double what it was a year ago.

The International Harvester Works will close down for three weeks during stocktaking instead of two as hereto- fore, owing to business being light and the accumulation of a large quantity of stock.

The building trades have had an ac- tive month, and from present indica- tions will be kept busy for the balance of the season on most branches.

Work will be started in July on the west end disposal plant, on which it is estimated \$62,000 will be spent. Work on the new Central fire station is well under way and will probably be finished by the end of the year.

The Dominion Power and Transmis- sion Company will build a steam auxil- iary plant which will cost in the neigh- bourhood of \$1,000,000. It will have a capacity sufficient to take care of the needs of all the Company's customers (30,000 horsepower) and provision will

be made for the addition of other units as they are needed. The engines will be of the most modern turbine style.

The International Harvester Company intend to substitute a concrete dock for the present wooden one. They also propose to erect a bridge over the Sherman Inlet to connect with the Oliver works.

Work has been commenced on the laying of the new intake into the lake. If good weather continues, the work should be finished by the middle of August. A branch factory of the Parks Construction Company, of North Tonawanda, N. Y., will soon be opened in this city. Temporary quarters have been secured on Barton street east, near Kenilworth avenue. The Company will build sectional iron frame green-houses, conservatories, sun parlors, steel structures, etc.

The Ever-Sharp Pencil Company has been incorporated, with a capital of \$40,000. They are manufacturing on Mary street. The latest addition to Hamilton's manufacturing area is the Canadian Rector Gas Heating Company, Limited, which has lately been incorporated with a capitalization of \$100,000. The new Company will manufacture and instal heaters and appliances. Customs returns for the port of Hamilton during May amounted to \$327,395.97, as compared with \$286,945.99 during the corresponding month of last year.

Wholesale and retail merchants report having had an active month.

The Massachusetts Saw Works, of Springfield, Mass., will establish a branch factory here. The Canadian Company will be known as the Victor Saw Works, Limited, and will manufacture hack saws. The new concern has leased the factory formerly occupied by the Laidlaw & Bale Tile Company, where it will soon commence operations. When running at its full capacity, this factory will employ about seventy-five hands. Skilled help will be employed wherever possible. The plant will cost about \$100,000.

Building permits issued during June numbered 136, valued at \$550,000, a decrease of \$120,600 compared with same month a year ago.

Hamilton bank clearings for June showed an increase of almost three million dollars over 1912. The figures for June, 1913, \$15,431,911; June, 1912, \$12,757,955.

The moulders and coremakers employed by the Dominion Steel Cast Company who went on strike last May have come to a settlement with the Company, and returned to work. About forty men were affected. There is a change in the situation of the strike affecting the moulders and coremakers employed by the Westinghouse and Sawyer-Massey Companies. The price of both hard and soft wood has advanced \$1.00 per cord.

Reports from the surrounding districts give promising assurance of good crops in almost all branches of the fruit industry. Cherries, pears and plums are in good condition. Peaches appear to be a heavy crop. Crops of all kinds are good, and grapes are setting well. Early strawberries are light, owing to frosts, but the later varieties were a fair crop and prices are good. A heavy hay crop is being harvested around here. The Canadian Westinghouse Company are having the best season in their history, and there is no possibility of the Company working night shifts.

The basket factories in the vicinity of Hamilton are working overtime to meet the production of sufficient baskets to meet the extra heavy demand.

Burlington.—Contracts have been given by the council for the erection of new cement bridges, one on Pearl street and one on Caroline street, to replace the present wooden structures, which are more or less dangerous from long service. The contract for the bridge on Pearl street has been given to Peter Lorenzo. A contract has also been given H. N. Smith, of Toronto, for the construction of the big dam on Caroline, Hagerman and Ontario streets. Work will be commenced in the near future. The bu-

le in Burlington is still advancing
bulk. The lumber yards are putting
an increasing supply for the de-
nds that are put upon them, and
ry builder is at work. The town is
needing new houses for the work-
men.

akville.—A brick yard, the property
a concern to be known as the Cedar
ley Pressed Brick Company, of To-
to, is to be opened at the southeast
of the Appleby road at the Grand
nk crossing. The Company expect
be able to supply brick in a few
ks' time.

Guelph.

labour conditions during June were
lar to those of the preceding month,
vity prevailing in the building
les. Building permits were issued
ing May to the value of \$41,275 an
ease of \$15,285 over the preceding
th; the majority of these permits
e for dwellings.

he Department of Public Works for
ario has awarded the contract for a
dining hall at the Ontario Agricul-
l College, the cost when completed
e \$60,000.

ontracts have also been let for the
tion of the new Masonic Temple. It
be a three storey brick building and
cost \$16,000, outside plumbing and
ng.

ie Guelph Cotton Spinning Mill
pany will erect an addition to their
actory, the work to be done by
lay.

anufacturers in general, were active,
as a whole were not so busy as dur-
the corresponding month last year,
g to the tightness of the money
ret.

ie strike of Union Moulders at Ray-
ls has been settled, the men return-
o work on June 23. The outlook is
ful for a settlement of the Gilson
ufacturing Company's strike.

the June session of the County
icil, contracts for bridges, were let
e amount of \$20,000.

The report of the Light and Heat
Commission for the first four months of
the year, proves to be most satisfactory,
a net profit of \$7,000 in all branches be-
ing shown. The department has decid-
ed when installing gas service in future
to pipe the houses when requested to do
so by residents.

Wholesale and retail merchants re-
ported trade good for the month.

Customs receipts for the month of
May were \$23,559.00 an increase of \$1,-
282.11 over the corresponding month
last year.

Farmers state that the prospects are
that crops in this locality will be about
the average, rain being still badly need-
ed.

The June excursions to the Ontario
Agricultural College were not so large-
ly attended as during former years,
higher railway rates being partly ac-
countable for the decrease. It is estim-
ated that about 25,000 visited the Col-
lege this year.

The thirty-eighth annual report of the
Ontario Agricultural College and Ex-
perimental Farm for 1912 has been is-
sued, with a detailed account of the
work done in the various departments.
During the year 150 acres were added to
the College Farm by purchase, making
the total extent 717 acres. The net ex-
penditure has been \$174,463.30 including
\$3,977.30 for student labour.

The attendance for the year was 1,-
055 for the College and 1,451 at Mac-
donald Institute. The number attend-
ing short courses, from two weeks to
three months was 497.

Berlin.

The month of June did not compare
favourably with last month nor with the
corresponding month of last year. Es-
pecially was this the case in the shoe
industries, rubber industries, tanneries,
robe and clothing, and some of the fur-
niture factories. The money stringen-
cy in the Canadian Northwest had a
serious effect on the above, but outside

work such as street paving, laying of sewer mains, gas and water mains, and the building trades were very busy. There were forty-one building permits issued during last month, amounting to \$131,880.00. Of these thirty-three are new houses, and eight alterations to blocks, etc. Customs returns were \$35,832.63, against \$24,572.35 for May, 1912, an increase of \$11,360.28. The city clerk received notice from the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board that the three money by-laws passed by the council recently have been sanctioned. The by-laws are: \$85,200 for the construction of the trunk sewer, \$35,000 for extension to the electrical department, \$25,000 for extension to the gas service. There were no strikes or lock-outs in Berlin and district. Wholesale and retail trade was fair. Railway traffic was good, although the electric lines in this district were at a standstill on June 16, and again on June 19. This was caused by a few insulators on the hydro power line becoming defective. The Berlin Light Commission suffered considerable loss through this, especially on June 16.

The long standing street railway dispute between Berlin and Waterloo was settled by the Ontario Municipal Board. The decision of the Board was to the effect that neither Berlin nor Waterloo can tax the street railway, and also ordered that Waterloo return all moneys paid in taxes (\$1,422.05) by the Commission to Waterloo and all moneys paid into the Berlin city treasury be refunded to the Berlin Light Commission. Waterloo's share, according to the agreement, will be twenty-five per cent. of this amount.

Farmers in this district were very busy, and all crops with the exception of hay and oats, which will be short on account of the dry spell, are looking well. The showers of the last week had a good effect on fruit and root crops. It came a little late, however, for the strawberry crop, which will not be very good. Custom tailors have been very busy, many of them working overtime. Confectioners and bakers were also very busy.

Waterloo.—Labour conditions were about the same as in Berlin, the state of the money market having the same effect on a few of the factories. So, however, all are running full time, outside work being very brisk. The \$50,000 post office was completed during the month and formally opened to the public on June 21.

Woodstock.

Dullness characterized industrial conditions during June. Some of the factories laid off men; some were running shorter hours. Generally trade with the east was reported good, fully up to what it has been; trade with the western provinces was slow. The same was reported by the piano and organ manufacturers, the wagon-makers and the furniture manufacturers. Generally speaking factory managers were not inclined to be very optimistic about the immediate future. They expect no improvement before the fall, and then much will depend upon the crops in the West. Stocks of stoves and furnaces in the city are very low, and when the revival business begins they will feel it at once. Other lines of business, such as agricultural implements, are said to be heavily stocked.

There is practically no demand for labour of any kind at the factories. The tendency is to lay men off rather than to take them on. There is as yet no serious complaint of lack of employment, but there is a good deal of uncertainty as to what the next few months will bring.

There is plenty of outdoor employment, and there seems to be a very satisfactory balance between supply and demand in the matter of labour.

Generally speaking the shopkeepers report business good. They have not yet to feel to some extent the dullness at the factories; but it has not yet become a serious matter. They are looking to the future with some concern; but present conditions are reasonably satisfactory.

Many farmers in this district are still confronted with the inability to secure sufficient hired help.

Building operations continue active, and promise to be very good throughout the season.

Stratford.

Industrial conditions continued active and labour generally was well employed. In the building trades much activity prevailed, chiefly confined to dwellings that are in course of erection.

A large force of labourers and a number of men and teams were engaged in civic works, the laying of cement walks and paving of streets.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported an increase in trade over last year. The cost of living has not changed since last month.

The customs returns for the port of Stratford for the month of May were \$20,819.33. Although somewhat lower than the corresponding month of last year, this month's returns are up to the average.

During the months of July and August the tinsmiths, plumbers and heat department of all the firms carrying on such business will close their shops at one o'clock every Wednesday afternoon. No change in rates of wages or hours of labour were reported, and no trouble in the labour market.

The farmers were busy attending to the root crop. The spring and fall wheat and other grain crops are looking well, considering the late seeding. All manufacturing industries were busy.

Atwood.—The cement mill was running full time. The Donegal cheese factory, in course of erection to take the place of the one burned down last September, is nearly completed and will soon be ready for business.

London.

The tightness of the money market and the general depression in the West has caused a slight falling off in busi-

ness here, and conditions were not as good during June as previously. Building operations continued brisk, and will exceed anything before, the total amount for the first six months being about equal to the whole of last year. In the factories and foundries Western orders have fallen off to a large extent, and the influx of workmen from the old country leaves quite a number idle. The street railway company have had a large force of labourers at work all the month putting their lines in shape and finishing up new extensions. Work is being rushed on the new McCormick biscuit and candy factory, which is to cost about \$230,000.

Retail trade continued active. A new union of the painters and paperhangers was instituted here this month.

Haying has commenced in this district, and some rains lately gave prospects of a good crop. Strawberries are scarce, but cherries, plums, apples and pears will be plentiful, and a good supply of potatoes is assured. Experienced farm labour is still scarce, and is handicapping the farmers to a large extent.

St. Thomas.

All classes of labour were well employed in this city and district during June. There was a slightly increased demand for unskilled labour over May—the demand being in excess of the supply. The opportunities for employment were good.

Contractors reported a busy month.

Railway employees reported traffic more active during June than during the preceding month. A number of crews were advanced in service on the Michigan Central and some of the brakemen and firemen who had been laid off were reinstated. Retail trade was fair. Grocers, butchers, barbers and a number of other business establishments observed the Wednesday half holidays during the month.

Journeymen plumbers were granted an increase in pay.

Pere Marquette mechanical employees have made application for the appoint-

ment of a Board to consider their request for an advance in wages. Michigan Central employees are chiefly concerned in this city.

There was no particular change in the cost of living. There was brisk demand for houses for renting purposes.

The crops in general looked well with weather conditions favourable. The vegetables and large fruit have a satisfactory appearance. The small fruit suffered severely from the heavy frosts during the early part of the month. The fishing at Port Stanley was fair. Local manufacturing plants reported good average month. Boot and shoe workers were busy.

Chatham.

Labor conditions generally were active and fully better than during the previous month, the building trades being particularly active. Bricklayers, who up to June were idle part of the time, were actively employed towards the end of the month, while carpenters were in great demand. Building permits were for small buildings and amounted to \$8,850. The new Canadian Pacific Railway freight shed was being rushed ahead and tracks laid to reach the building. Architects report a number of large buildings for which plans are being prepared.

The Canadian Concrete Products Company were rushing work on their temporary building. The company will employ fifty men at the outset and will begin operation in about three weeks.

The carriage and wagon trades were quiet, but no men were laid off during the month.

The City Council have undertaken a large amount of Corporation work which is giving employment to all labourers.

No strikes were reported for the month of June.

Windsor.

Labour conditions have not changed to any extent from last month, with the exception perhaps of an adequate supply of material instead of a shortage.

Owing to the stringency in money conditions, operations are being held back to a small extent. The value of building permits for June amounted to \$176,625. Among these are the Kelsey Wheel Company's building, for which a permit of \$7,000 was taken out.

The public works are busy putting down new water mains and pavements. About \$60,000 is to be laid out in new water mains this year. The public school board contemplate building another large school. The city council have passed a resolution to donate \$60,000 to the good roads system. A new public school is being erected in Sandwich, and one is proposed in Walkerville.

Operations have not been hindered with labour troubles so far this year. Not a strike has been reported in Windsor. There is a shortage of working men's houses.

Owen Sound.

The labour market was quieter than at the same time last year, owing to the decrease in building and less outside demand for the product of some of the factories. As a result of this shrinkage factories in some cases have materially reduced the number of their employees. Others, however, reported a shortage of the right kind of help.

Retail and wholesale houses report business good. Cartage and transport men were particularly busy.

Money was fairly tight, but collections were good. Butchers, bakers, grocers and clothing trades did a satisfactory business.

The cost of living remained about the same and the wage scale was unchanged.

On the whole, business generally was quieter than it was during June last year.

Cobalt.

A feature of labour conditions during the month was the settlement of the Porcupine strike so far as the union was concerned. The men returned to work under conditions existing before the

strike and with few exceptions all men in Porcupine are again working.

The conditions of labour was quiet. Outdoor work for builders increased considerably although no large undertaking have been started since last month. There are prospects, however, of much activity in the building line during the summer months. Bush fires raging through the district during the past two weeks have done considerable damage to standing timber.

Sault Ste Marie.

Labour generally was employed to a moderate extent though the activity was considerably below that of the same month last year. The supply in nearly all lines was slightly greater than the demand. There was no particular activity in any line except perhaps in the trap rock industry. Building operations were rather quiet and did not show nearly as much activity as last year, when, however, they were unusually active. It is expected that commencement will be shortly made on an enlarged steel mill and dry dock. Work on store and residential buildings, a new opera house, enlargement of the Canadian Pacific poundhouse and the construction of the Algoma Central Railway Dock is keeping up normal activity in the building line and those in sympathy with them. The Algoma Hardwood Flooring Company will shortly commence operations. The Algoma Central and the Algoma Eastern Railways are actively carrying out work. Printers had their hours reduced from nine to eight per day, and the minimum wage was fixed at \$14 per week instead of no definite rate as heretofore.

Port Arthur and Fort William.

June was a busy month in Port Arthur and Fort William. Much new work was commenced and employment was given to hundreds of men. The building trades would have been busier had there been an adequate supply of clay bricks. This cause has kept many

bricklayers out of work and bricklayers' labourers as well, although the latter have not found much difficulty in getting general labourer's work.

The building trades were in nearly full operation and many public works were commenced in addition to the elevator building and the dredging works in the harbors. The Canadian Pacific Railway coal dock construction at Fort William also gave employment to many.

All trades were active and working at full pressure which made commercial undertakings also active and retail and wholesale trade good.

There were no changes in rates of wages and the industrial situation was quiet. One small dispute occurred between the Canada Foundry Company and their machinists, who struck on Saturday, June 21st, for higher wages, and six men in all were affected. The cost of living except in the case of eggs and butter remained the same as last month.

Farmers in this district are steadily improving their holdings and there is a continuous and steady settlement of agricultural lands in the vicinity of these cities. There is a certain amount of road making going on.

Fishing was being carried on and will continue during the open months. The fish hatchery at the mouth of Current River, has sent out some millions of young fish to furnish the waters of Thunder Bay district with ample provision of fish for the years ahead.

Saw mills were busy bringing in and cutting up the booms of logs now continually arriving. The Pigeon River mill, the principal mill of the district, is in full work and employing hundreds of men. All the lumber yards are doing good business.

Manufacturing concerns were all busy. The largest lake passenger boat was successfully launched at the Western Dry Docks at the beginning of the month and now is being worked on by a large number of skilled mechanics.

Many men are engaged here and shipped away for railway construction work. The proper registration of men should make a difference in this work.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.

Taking into consideration the season of the year, labour generally has been but poorly employed. Business institutions have just been able to keep their regular staffs fully working. There are a number of casual and unskilled workers seeking employment in the city. Efforts are being made to relieve the situation by persuading those out of work to accept farm work, of which there is a large amount to be had. Bank clearings show a total of \$118,961,105. 5,809,500 bushels of wheat were inspected at Winnipeg, as were 3,443,700 bushels of oats, 432,900 bushels of barley, and 1,912,050 bushels of flax. Customs returns were \$770,372.22. At the instance of the local unions of electrical workers, new agreements have been made between Winnipeg Light and Power Departments and electrical workers, Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and employees of Light and Power Department, Manitoba Government Telephone Commission and employees of Plant and Equipment Department. The agreements affect about four hundred men and are about eleven per cent. higher than agreements that were in force prior to June 1, when those mentioned above came into operation. With regard to the bakers' strike, about twelve firms signed an agreement to raise the wages of bakers and table hands from \$16 to \$18 per week, and dough men and oven men from \$18 to \$20, and to recognize the union. About fifty employees are concerned in this agreement. Some firms are paying the union scale of wages, but have declined to sign any agreement with the local union of bakers.

The open market was opened for business on June 14, but as yet has not affected the general prices of staple commodities.

The following were re-elected officers of the Stock Exchange at the annual meeting of that body held on June 10: Chairman, W. Sandford Evans; vice-chairman, W. T. Kirby; sec.-treas., T. R. Billett; H. T. Champion, A. M. Nan-

ton, A. P. Cameron, managers. The secretary in his report showed that 10,859½ shares were traded in during the year ending May 31, 1913, having a market value of \$869,789.25, an increase of over 4,500 shares and a cash value of \$250,682.00 over the previous year. In the unlisted section, sales of 292 shares were made, the value of which totalled \$19,503.50. A few of the issues previously included among the unlisted stocks have been added to the official list. Transactions in mining shares were 92,650, with a money value of \$12,399.25.

The city of Winnipeg will have a free Civic Labour Bureau in operation shortly.

Weather conditions indicate an excellent crop in this district, and farmers are well satisfied with prospects in this connection. Lumbering was quiet.

Selkirk.—The fishing season opened during the first week in June. A large number of boats, and about 800 men are engaged in the fishing industry in the Selkirk district.

Brandon.

The prevailing note in practically all lines of industry was one of quietness. The financial stringency shows no sign of relaxing, and complaints of the condition of the money market are heard on all sides, but more particularly in the building trades.

The supply of labour in almost all branches of the building trades exceeds the demand; the situation is even more acute than during last month, and great difference from last year's conditions are noted.

During the past month the street car system has been in successful operation. Extensions are being pushed and several miles of additional track will be in operation by the end of the year.

The work on the Summer Fair building has been rushed and is nearing completion; everything will soon be in readiness for the Dominion Fair.

265 city employees petitioned the city council for Saturday afternoon holiday without reduction of pay, but have re-

met with success so far. The labour market was quiet.

The crop is promising, and should weather conditions continue favourable a good yield will be obtained. The Manitoba Engines and the McDiarmid & Clark Sash and Door Factory are working full time.

The double-tracking of the Canadian Pacific Railway near the city is being pushed with all possible speed.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Regina.

The extent to which labour was employed during the past month compared favourably with the preceding month, although it was apparent during the latter part that the number of idle hands was on the increase. This lack of employment is found to exist chiefly in the carpenters', bricklayers' and painters' trades, resulting from the continued influx of artisans from Great Britain.

Both wholesale and retail trades reported business active and result satisfactory for season of the year.

On June 2 the termination of the strike of the electric linemen in the employ of the city occurred, and about forty men returned to work. Before the strike the following wages were being paid:—

Journeymen linemen	40c	per hr.
Second class linemen	37½c	per hr.
Apprentices	35c	per hr.

Although no schedule was signed on behalf of the city, the following rates are now being paid:—

Journeymen linemen	45c	per hr.
Second class linemen	40c	per hr.
Apprentices	37½c	per hr.

Reports received from various parts of this district show that crop conditions on the whole are highly favourable. Following the cold month of May, which somewhat retarded growth, warm and heavy rains, coupled with bright, hot weather, which has been the feature of June weather so far, have greatly accelerated growth during the past two

or three weeks. The average height of wheat at the end of the month was about twelve to fourteen inches, and the majority of districts claimed to be as well advanced as the corresponding month last year.

Moose Jaw.

Industrial conditions were particularly quiet and there was not a sufficient demand for labour to fill the supply. At this time last year it was hard to secure labour of any kind, but at present there are a considerable number of unemployed in the city. It is expected that next month will see preparations for the harvest under way and this will absorb the surplus supply.

Bank clearings and customs receipts have decreased a little this month.

During the latter end of the month a good amount of rain fell, doing considerable good to the crops. Before that date there was a long period of dry weather and the crops had used up most of the moisture in the ground at time of seeding. Indications point to the straw being short, but a good yield is Railway and Grand Trunk Pacific are both working on their right of way into the city. There is considerable filling and bridging to be done by both railroads, but they are making good progress. Work has been started on a twenty-four press linseed oil mill which will be an industry of considerable importance to this district.

The Dominion Government has started work on the drill hall and armoury which is being built in the Exhibition Grounds. The decision of the Government to erect terminal storage elevators here is looked upon by local people as a solution to the grain blockade which occurs each fall and will do much to better the marketing and handling of the wheat grown within a considerable radius of this city.

Saskatoon.

The supply of labour is still in excess of the demand. There is no improvement over last month, and condi-

tions compares unfavourably with June of last year.

The street railway is being extended to the town of Sutherland. There is some civic improvements going on, not however on the large scale of last year. Many are temporarily stopped.

The Quaker Oats mills, newly built and established, are now open and running. They have the largest elevator capacity of the interior,—325,000 bushels. Their flour mill capacity is 700 bbls. per day. They will employ a large staff when running at full capacity.

The tendency of wages is downward, especially in unorganized or partly organized trades. Unskilled labour is paid as low as 20c per hour, while on the rougher carpenter work men are paid as low as 25c per hour.

The cost of many staple articles is again rising.

Much needed rain has given a brighter outlook to the condition of crops; a good average yield is anticipated. Wheat is looking well in this vicinity.

Prince Albert.

The market for labour has shown considerable improvement during the past month, owing to several buildings opening actual construction. There is still, however, an over supply, which is being daily increased by the number arriving from the other Western points. The new works commenced during the month are new offices for the Bank of Commerce, the Union Bank, and the new Creamery Company.

The outlook is exceptionally good for the crops, sunny weather and showers auguring well for the yield. An excellent service of fish has now been arranged between Stoney Lake and Prince Albert, and supplies arrive every day.

The destruction of the Big River lumber mill by fire threw many out of employment temporarily, but news has been received that it is the intention to commence building immediately. The line between Prince Albert and North Battleford is almost completed, and extra gangs are working on the few remaining miles.

Medicine Hat.

Labour was generally well employed during June, except in the last week, when the city was compelled to lay off quite a large number of men owing to the tightness of the money market. The building trades have been generally well employed, but there are a large number of carpenters and bricklayers out of work at present, owing to the large influx of these particular tradesmen from other towns and cities. There is, however, a large amount of work being carried on in the building trades, and houses and business blocks are being erected in all parts of the city as never before.

Crop prospects were never better in this district, and the farmers are looking forward, if present weather conditions prevail, to an abundant harvest.

Both wholesale and retail traders report trade and collections as fair.

Other industries such as iron rolling mills, clay products, flour mills, foundry and machine shops are all running full time, but have a full complement of men.

Calgary.

Labour conditions showed no improvement and there were many men idle in every branch of the building trades. The building permits are not being taken out as compared with the number taken out last year. A large number of immigrants are still coming to the city, swelling the number of the unemployed. The tightness of money is still prevalent here and the bank officials do not give the public to understand that there will be a change for the better for some time.

A few of the retail merchants reported a slight increase of trade from June, 1912, namely clothiers and boot and shoe merchants.

The plumbers' and steamfitters' strike still continues with little change. The union report that about half their men have been employed by contractors outside the Master Plumbers' Association, who are willing to pay the increase asked for.

An Ohio manufacturer of motor trucks has offered to move his quarter million dollar plant to Calgary if a suitable building can be secured for him at a moderate rental, so that he may be prepared to start operations in the early fall.

The Grand Trunk Pacific construction train has reached the Elbow river, almost in the heart of the city, and the steel is on the track at the piers ready for the last bridge.

A paper box manufacturer from New York State will, within a few weeks, begin the business of turning out paper boxes and cartons in Calgary.

It is proposed to build an Industrial Service building in Calgary at a cost of \$250,000. This is to be a municipal undertaking, the first of its kind in Canada, and the ratepayers are being asked to vote their approval. Workmen anticipate that this building will fix the standard of comfort for employees in all future factory buildings, as it is designed to be of the most modern construction.

The Hudson's Bay new million and a half dollar departmental store will open on August 18 with 600 employees.

A Business Women's League is actively engaged in securing better conditions for store workers and clerks.

The Consumers' League has aroused so much interest that the public market for farmers' produce saw more people in attendance in one day, since the league was organized, than patronized the civic stadium any previous week.

Canadian Northern trains will bring passengers from the country to the Calgary Exhibition in July, thus inaugurating a service across the prairie to Saskatoon.

Edmonton.

While there was a slight improvement in the condition of the labour market during June. A large number of all trades were unemployed at the close of the month, and conditions were not as favourable as during the same month a year ago. The returns for the month

of May as compared with the same month in 1912 were as follows:—

	1912.	1913.
Bank clearings	\$18,229,250	\$18,418,176
Customs returns	131,259	235,195
Building permits	1,772,535	1,587,400

Wholesale and retail trade was not as active as it was during June, 1912, but as a rule there were very few complaints made, considering the condition of the money market.

Sugar was cheaper during the month than at any time for a number of years, while meats were higher.

While the early spring was cold and backward, the past month was ideal for the growing crops, the weather being warm with frequent heavy showers of rain.

The city officials are having plans prepared for a new market building which will be erected during the summer. This building will be for the use of producers and consumers only. Middlemen will not be allowed as on the present market.

Sawmills are again busy, a large number of logs having reached the booms from the camps up the river. All branches of manufacturing were active.

Railroad construction on the main lines of the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Northern Railways was very active.

Lethbridge.

The condition of the labour market was dull, and no improvement was shown over May. There was a demand for help in the outlying districts. Small towns are undertaking improvements, and some new buildings going up, causing a demand for help in Lethbridge, but labour in the city continues dull. There is very little building in progress, and work on the same is unsteady. The city of Lethbridge is not undertaking any new work this year, and a number of men are unemployed on that account.

New industries have commenced this spring, including a machine shop and furniture factory, and other businesses, tory, cigar factory, and other businesses, but conditions are not encouraging. Coal

mining is fairly active, and it is reported that after July 1 the miners will work full time. The Diamond City mine has closed down, but it is reported that it is only on account of repairs and improvements.

Both wholesale and retail trade was dull for the season.

Bank clearings were below what they were at this time last year.

There was no unrest in labour circles, but labouring men complain that wages offered are below last year's scale.

The farming communities were all busy, with the expectation of a good crop; conditions are considered most favourable. There has been a good amount of rain.

Manufacturing is on the increase, and Lethbridge is becoming more self-sustaining in this regard. The annual exhibition of home-made articles shows a large increase. Railroad construction in the Canadian Pacific Railway yards is brisk. About three hundred men are employed. New and more extensive freight sheds are being built, and the extent of the sidings are to be doubled. The greater part of this work is being done by outside labour, few of the city labourers taking advantage of it.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New Westminster.

There was no improvement in the labour market during the present month, in fact conditions are not as good as in May. The number of unemployed would be greatly in excess of last month if large numbers of wage earners had not left for other fields. The preponderance of development work and construction of various sorts in this vicinity causes the present financial stringency to be more severely felt than in districts possessing more stable and permanent industries. Some paving and street work is being done, but complaints are continually being made to the civic authorities that Italians are being employed by the contractors to the exclusion of residents of the city who at present are looking for any sort of work that

will enable them to live. Business in all lines is quiet, and the general opinion seems to be that there will be no improvement during this year.

Agricultural work is now at its height, the crops having been planted in fairly good time, though the season has so far been a backward one. Excessive rain and cool weather have marked the last month, but with fine weather from now on no great harm will have been done. Some fishing is being done with only fair results, while preparations are being made for the big salmon year.

Lumbering is going on as usual, although many logging camps are reported as closed down on account of the scarcity of money. The factories of the city are all running full time. Railway construction work in this vicinity has fallen off considerably, as also has road building and grading in the municipalities owing to the non-sale of bonds provided for the purpose.

Vancouver.

The general situation from an industrial point of view showed no improvement over last month. The city is overstocked with a large number of workmen of all trades and callings. The Provincial Bureau of Information, during the month, received a cable from Mr. Turner, Agent General for British Columbia in London, England, stating that a report was current in Great Britain to the effect that there were 3,000 unemployed building tradesmen in Vancouver, and asking for information. The request was sent to Mayor Baxter, of Vancouver, and he replied to the effect that report was not true as to the numbers, but that there were enough workmen to look after any building operations which were in progress.

A strong deputation from the local Building Trades Council immediately interviewed Mayor Baxter, and from their records convinced him that when his message was sent he was not correctly informed, and he thereupon sent a second message stating that the report was much nearer the truth than he was at first aware of.

The local "Progress Club," which is chiefly composed of business men, has appointed a special committee to deal with unemployment and immigration. In this work it has invited the assistance and co-operation of the Trades and Labour Council, and two members of that body are appointed on the committee.

It is realized by all classes in the community that the outlook for the coming winter is graver than for many years.

Much public work which was expected to commence with the coming of better weather is not forthcoming, owing to the city and various of the local municipalities not being able to dispose of their bonds owing to the prevailing tightness in the money market. To overcome this and to alleviate the condition of the workmen who are usually employed on such work, the following resolution was adopted at the last meeting of the Trades and Labour Council held on June 19:—

"That Vancouver Trades and Labour Council instructs its secretary to communicate at once with the city clerk and clerks of neighbouring municipalities, urging their respective bodies to at once make application to the Provincial Government to purchase all unsaleable civic and municipal bonds; so that desirable public works may be undertaken, and the unemployed problem mitigated before the winter months."

The Provincial Government has reported a surplus of \$7,000,000.

Whilst a number of building permits have been issued during the last month, they are not a true indication of activity in that industry, as it is freely acknowledged that whilst the permits are issued a substantial portion of the work they are intended to cover is not being undertaken for the present.

The coal strike on Vancouver Island still continues. During the month fifty-seven coal miners were brought out from Durham, England, by a local employment agency, to work in the mines. The men had not been told that a strike was in progress, and upon arrival here they refused to proceed to Vancouver Island. They also made affidavits alleging deceit on the part of the employment agency. Latest advices from the De-

partment of the Interior are to the effect that the license of the agency in question has been revoked and will not be re-issued unless application is endorsed by the Mayor and Dominion Immigration Office.

Since the settlement of the halibut fishermen's strike, great activity is reported in that industry, with record catches.

Despite the prevailing depression, the price of staple articles of food shows no tendency to fall; on the contrary, fresh meats have risen.

Inland revenue returns for May show \$60,700, as compared with \$60,745 for May, 1912.

Rents, like the price of living, do not show any tendency to fall, in spite of the large number of houses empty.

Altogether, both with regard to labour and industrial conditions in general, the situation here is unsatisfactory, and the immediate future holds little prospect of better report.

Victoria.

There was little change in labour conditions during June, and at the end of the month, while there was a considerable amount of work in progress, there were also a number of men unemployed, more particularly among the building trades and unskilled labourers.

The contractors for the building of the Sooke Lake water system having given up their contract, the city has taken over the work and will finish the undertaking as speedily as possible. There are about two hundred men employed at present, which number will be considerably increased as the work progresses.

Work at the new terminals of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway on the old Indian Reserve is making good progress. The work, when completed, will cost about \$175,000, giving employment to 175 men during the past few months.

The Cowichan Lake branch of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway was opened for traffic on June 18. The branch is twenty miles in length.

The new interurban line of the British Columbia Electric Railway extending from Victoria to Deep Bay, and running through one of the finest agricultural and fruit districts on Vancouver Island, was opened for traffic on June 17. The length of the line is 23 miles.

Contracts have been let for the construction of a new vaudeville theatre, to cost \$125,000, and also for the erection of a new cold storage warehouse, the building and equipment costing in the neighbourhood of \$130,000.

Building permits issued during May amounted to \$319,460, compared with \$662,165 for same month last year. For the first five months of the present year, the total was \$2,417,005, compared with \$3,974,749 in 1912.

The total number of passengers carried on the local lines of the British Columbia Electric Railway during May was 1,178,669, and for the same month a year ago the number was 948,937.

The Provincial Government has awarded a contract for the building of a new Normal school, at a cost of approximately \$300,000.

Duncan Board of Trade has passed a resolution requesting the Provincial Government to enact legislation preventing Asiatics from owning land. The city council of Victoria has been asked to endorse the proposal, but so far no action has been taken.

The Victoria city council has fixed the tax rate for the present year at twenty mills on the dollar for all purposes.

The Victoria Trades and Labour Council has appointed a committee to inquire into the question of unemployment in this city. It is intended to approach the city council and Provincial Government in regard to the matter. Information will be acquired from every possible source, and the findings of the

committee will be reported to the council at a later date.

On June 1, printers (news and job) were granted an increase in wages of \$3.00 per week. On June 1, longshoremen obtained an all-round increase of approximately from 10 to 15 per cent.

Nanaimo.

The conditions in the labour market during the month have shown no improvement, except in the case of agricultural work. There was a marked depression, and building has fallen off considerably. There is very little civic work being done, and the stores in some cases have reduced their help.

The merchants, wholesale and retail, report business dull, as the coal mines which are by far the largest employers of labour in this district, are practically idle, very few white men being at work. There is little demand for anything besides the necessities of life.

The cost of living for the month has shown a slight decrease.

Farmers were busy preparing for harvest, with plenty of labour in sight. There was little done among fishermen in this district, and the whaling stations were not so successful as at this time last year. The sawmills of the district were working full time, and some of them overtime, there being a good demand for lumber. The logging camps were working to their full capacity, and new camps are being opened.

The strike among the coal miners of the district showed no change, one of the companies is working to some extent, but the rest of the mines are only getting out enough coal to keep the pumps and fans going and keeping the mines in repair. Railroad construction was advanced on the Island, and surveys were in progress for additional extensions. Local industries in the district were quiet.

CONDITIONS DURING JUNE AFFECTING WOMEN WORKERS IN LEADING INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.—REPORTS OF WOMEN CORRESPONDENTS TO THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Montreal.

Female labour has been greatly in demand during the month of June, and opportunities of employment are many. The summer tourists have reappeared in Montreal. Their coming gives a stir in hotel and restaurants, where waitresses are in great demand.

The custom of early closing (1 p.m.) in our big stores, on Saturday during July and August, has been advanced by some establishments, where during June the employees have enjoyed this much needed rest.

In the April report allusion was made to the formation of a nursing association, which would do among the French-speaking population, what the "Victorian Order of Nurses" has been accomplishing so admirably in English-speaking circles. This new body, under the name of "Association des Gardes-Malades de Ville Marie," has begun its work, although the final details of organization have not yet been completed.

During the latter part of June one's interests naturally turn towards the closing of the school year. Many exhibits of work done by pupils have been on view in various schools, notably at the Montreal Technical School. At a time when so much stress is given to the necessity of technical training, it is of interest to know that a great many advantages are within the reach of our youth.

The Sisters of Charity (Grey Nuns) anxious to bring their works up to the standard of modern requirements, have a technical school, "Ecole Professionnelle de l'Hospice St-Joseph," where close upon 100 girls receive a three year's course free in dressmaking and domestic training, for which a certificate of proficiency is given.

At the last meeting of the Board of Catholic School Commissioners, it was decided to raise the salaries of teachers employed by the Board. This change will come into effect in September next. Some 60 lay women teachers will profit by this new move as follows:—

Teachers holding elementary diplomas—

Before change, from \$350 to \$500; after change, from \$350 to \$550.

Teachers holding model diplomas—

Before change, from \$350 to \$500; after change, from \$400 to \$600.

Teachers holding academic diplomas—

Before change, from \$350 to \$600; after change, from \$450 to \$700.

The yearly increase is \$50 until the maximum is reached, as before the change.

Toronto

Domestic service.—There has been the usual activity in agencies bringing out domestic servants to Toronto. The Salvation Army has placed 61, Miss Carmichael 15, Miss Rodgers 50, the Women's Domestic Guild 45, the Women's Welcome Hostel 260.

Telephone employees.—Recently the daily papers reported some slight friction between the Bell Telephone Company and certain employees. The trouble, seemingly a desire for higher pay on the part of the girls employed, was soon adjusted, the management granting voluntarily a revision of the scale of remuneration, thus at present beginners receive \$7 per week, senior operators \$10.50, supervisors, senior supervisors and night chief operators \$12.15 a week, chief operator \$16.23 per week. In Winnipeg also telephone operators are having increases in salaries granted. Beginners receive \$30 monthly instead of \$24, and advance to \$47 maximum instead of \$40. In Toronto the conditions of work in this department of industry seem to be excellent. There are

1,200-1,300 girls employed in eight exchanges. No girl under seventeen years of age is knowingly given a position. She begins her work at \$7 a week, is kept as an apprentice at the expense of the Company for a length of time until it is seen whether she may hope to become an operator. Usually about 80% can qualify. She then gets a place on the switch-board, and it remains with her to make herself valuable, and so to advance to a position of importance. About one in seven can hope to reach chief positions. The working day is seven hours, and this is broken into two hour periods, with a rest time intervening. Rest rooms with matrons in charge are provided for the girls. Girls living in boarding houses may also bring their breakfast or lunch and have it cooked for them by a housekeeper in charge of the kitchen, tea and coffee being supplied by the Company. The girls have light, airy operating rooms, lockers and showers are also at their disposal. Opportunities of recreation are offered in a large club room open every evening for dramatics, concerts and dances. A month's vacation with salary is given to an employee of one year's service, two weeks after two years. The disadvantage of the work from the girls' standpoint is the necessity of working on Sundays and holidays; the difficulty on the management's side seems to be the temporary nature of the service owing to the girls "committing matrimony." This however has always to be reckoned with in any business employing women. Notwithstanding, there is always a demand for the keen businesslike young woman, a recognition of her worth and a desire to accord her a fair return for her help and to place her in congenial surroundings.

Big Sister Society.—At the Local Council of Women monthly meeting an encouraging report was presented by the Big Sister Society of their work in connection with the Juvenile Court.

Policewoman on duty.—Mary Minty, Toronto's first policewoman, was sworn in by Magistrate Denison on June 2. There was no ceremony beyond the ad-

ministration of the oath as special constable. Miss Minty wears no uniform, a badge only denoting her office.

West End Creche.—With a view to strengthening their resources for helping the mother forced to go out to work by the day, the West End Creche has purchased for \$9,500 a lot 90 by 130 feet on the east side of Euclid avenue. Plans have been prepared and the work of excavating begun. It is hoped to have the building completed by March, 1914. The proposed building will accommodate about 100 children, and will cost in the neighbourhood of \$24,000.

Amendment to the Children's Protection Act.—Henceforth all children under 16 years of age must be off the streets by nine o'clock every night, unless attended by their parents or some other adult, as the amended Children's Protection Act is now in force. These curfew regulations will be enforced with the greatest strictness, and any child found unattended upon the street, or in a place to which the public have access, after the hour named, will be liable to arrest after one warning. Arrest in this case, however, does not mean that the child will be taken to the police station or put in the cells. The offender will be taken home or to the Children's Aid Society. The penalties provided by the amendment will fall upon the parents, fines being fixed at \$1.00 for the first offence, \$2.00 for the second offence, and \$5.00 for all subsequent offences. Until the time that the Ontario Government can be communicated with, the police will stop newsboys under the age of 16 years from selling newspapers on the street after 6 o'clock p.m. on week days and after 11 o'clock on Saturdays.

Industrial training.—Among social workers and in women's clubs, where so much is being agitated to procure to the woman in industry a fair return for her labour, it cannot fail to be recognized that one great obstacle in the way is the worker's lack of industrial training. To overcome this for a number of years past in the United States and in England and Germany there have been

technical and trade schools, and more recently schools of salesmanship. We in Canada have done very little in our system of education to prepare the industrial worker for her vocation. Perhaps the first important step has been taken in the establishment three years ago by the Dominion Government of a Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education. The report of the Commission has just been presented. It proposes to lay aside \$30,000 for the purpose of getting the whole system started on a sound basis.

To begin the system in elementary schools and to provide for the better teaching of drawing, manual training, nature study, experimental science, and domestic science, the Commission recommends that a fund of not less than \$350,000 per year for ten years be voted by the Dominion, to be apportioned among the Provinces on a per capita basis, to give this phase of the work a good start until an adequate supply of trained teachers is available.

First building of the Toronto Housing Company.—His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Gibson on June 25 laid the corner-stone of the first building of the Housing Company, on Spruce street. The Company hopes to be so successful in its initial work that they may continue to secure the co-operation of the municipality in meeting the need of cheap and good housing. Mr. G. Frank Beer, President of the Company, outlined their plan. He believes that public funds should and can be used to correct a need created by the public. The city council have guaranteed the bonds of the Housing Company to the extent of \$850,000, so that 85% of the total outlay comes from the municipality. Elected representatives of the citizens sit on the Board. The Company is, therefore, a public utility commission representing the city council, and spending public money. The financial interest of shareholders is reduced to a minimum, and safeguards against their making undue profits, or any gain of an absolute character.

In this development the Company are

testing the value of a central heating plant, believing that hot water and heat can be supplied at less cost than by separate heating plants. The central court around which these buildings will face will afford a playground for the children.

Winnipeg.

The month of June shows a better supply to meet the demands of the labour market than in former months, especially when compared with the situation three months ago. This is particularly the case in domestic lines, sales-ladyships and general office help.

The children of the poorer homes are again benefitting by the work carried on at Gimli known as the Fresh Air Camp. Parties of one hundred and twenty to one hundred and eighty children are taken to the camp free of charge for a ten days' outing. In many cases the mothers are also given the outing. The camp is in operation from June till the first of September. In this way last year upwards of one thousand children were given a ten days' holiday. The work is being increased this year, and a new camp will be opened.

So far as can be ascertained there have been no changes in the activities which engage women workers so far as the commencement or cessation of work would affect employment.

The situation in domestic circles is wonderfully improved, in that the supply more nearly reaches the demand than heretofore. One of our large employment bureaus reports being fully able to satisfy the demands in the domestic branches. There is still room, however, for competent domestics in all branches.

Employment in factories has not changed to any appreciable extent. Confectionery stores offer openings, while there is considerable demand for hair-dressers and manicurists.

Some of the large retail establishments report laying off employees, particularly in the mail order departments. This is apparently due to the financial stringency.

Dressmakers and tailoresses are in demand, and the situation for stenographers was greatly improved in the latter days of the month by the commencement of the holiday season, which always requires a large supply for substitute work.

Teachers are greatly in demand both for Winnipeg and the surrounding districts, as well as in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The hospitals are in need of nurses for training. Especially is this true in the outlying districts.

Mr. Birks, of the Provincial Immigration and Employment Department, states that he could place one thousand girls as domestics on farms if he had them to-day, provided they were willing to work. The wages commence at \$15.00, but if the girls can cook they start at \$20.00.

From the Industrial Bureau the following figures were secured: 18,500 hands are employed in industrial establishments in Winnipeg, including only the factory end of it. For these establishments the pay roll amounts to \$1,000,000 monthly, while the investment is \$43,000,000. There are 750 women employed in the textile industries here, about 400 girls all told in the telephone exchanges, and 370 girls in laundries.

A plan is being considered now by the Industrial Bureau to interest public spirited citizens to provide a fund for the financing of hostels for the use

of girls. This, if completed, should prove a great boon to the working girls.

Vancouver.

Labour conditions for females during June have not been so favourable as for May. Compared with the corresponding month of last year, there is more female unemployment. This is due to general depression. A number of retail employees are unemployed through slack trade in the departmental stores.

The demand for domestic help was very fair, especially for skilled workers, but was not in excess of the supply. The Salvation Army have decided to conduct parties of women—assisted passage—from Britain to British Columbia. A party is due to arrive soon, composed chiefly of the domestic help class.

The membership of the domestic employees' unions is steadily increasing.

There are no cotton factories or woolen mills in Vancouver. Garment workers and furriers are not busy, out of season time.

The fruit and vegetable canning trade is just beginning in the outlying districts.

Tailoresses, milliners, dressmakers and seamstresses are quiet, out of season.

The tailoresses, in conjunction with the tailors in the trades unions, have decided to organize on the forty-eight hours a week basis.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS DURING JUNE, 1913.

ON June 18 the Minister of Labour received the minority report of Mr. Gaudiose Hebert, appointed on the recommendation of the employees as a member of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain differences between various Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of the City of Quebec and their employees, members of La Fraternite Nationale des Cordonniers Machinistes de Québec. The text of the majority re-

port in this matter appears in the previous issue of the *Labour Gazette* (pp. 1385-1391.)

Applications Received.

During the month of June the Department dealt with three applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, as follows:—

An application from the employees of the Acadia Coal Company, Limited, of

Stellarton, N.S., some of the employees concerned being members of Local Unions No. 351 and 1728; United Mine Workers of America. The number affected by the dispute was given in the application as 1,125 directly and 260 indirectly. The matters at issue related to the employees' demand for increased wages, reduction in the rent of the Company's houses, recognition of the United Mine Workers of America, and the reinstatement of certain employees who were alleged to have been dismissed for their connection with the above mentioned Union.

On June 10 a Board was established by the Minister, the members being as follows: Honourable John N. Armstrong, North Sydney, N.S., Chairman; appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; W. H. Chase, Wolfville, N. S., Company's nominee; and J. C. Watters, Ottawa, Ont., employees' nominee.

An application from the employees of John, N.B., including tug captains, tug the Maritime Dredging Company, St. firemen, and dredge workers, members of 'Tug Captains' Local No. 830, Tug Firemen's Local No. 802, and Dredge Workers' Protective Association, Local No. 470. The number affected by the dispute was given in the application as 150 directly and 205 indirectly. The matters in dispute had to do with wages, conditions of employment, and the refusal

of the Company to sanction an agreement submitted by the Unions.

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister on June 10 and was constituted as follows: Chas. H. Thomas, Fredericton, N. B., Chairman; appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; John E. Moore, St. John, N.B., Company's nominee; and James E. Tighe, St. John, N.B., employees' nominee.

An application from the employees of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Local No. 101 Vancouver, No. 109 Victoria, and No. 134 New Westminster. The number of employees affected was given in the application as 2,000 directly and about 300 indirectly. The dispute grew out of the alleged refusal of the Company to sign a new agreement of wages and working conditions submitted by the employees.

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister on June 27, Messrs. H. O. Alexander, Vancouver, B.C., and M. B. Cotsworth, New Westminster, B. C., being appointed members thereof on the recommendation of the Company and the employees respectively. At the close of the month the Board had not been completed by the appointment of a Chairman.

**MINORITY REPORT OF MR. GAUDIOSE HÉBERT IN DISPUTE
BETWEEN CERTAIN BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS OF
THE CITY OF QUEBEC AND THEIR EMPLOYEES,
MEMBERS OF LA FRATERNITÉ NATIONALE
DES CORDONNIERS MACHINISTES
DE QUÉBEC.**

IN the June, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette** appears the text of the majority report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain

differences existing between Messrs. J. H. Larochelle, W. A. Marsh and Company, J. Ritchie and Company, and C. Goulet, boot and shoe manufacturers of the City of Quebec, and their employees, members of La Fraternité Nationale des Cordonniers Machinistes de Québec. The

*See *Labour Gazette*, June, 1913, pp. 1385-1391.

dispute had to do in each case with the question of the wages paid for certain classes of work and concerned in all 25 employees directly and 500 indirectly. The majority report was signed by the Honourable Mr. Justice H. Cyrias Pelletier, Quebec, Que., Chairman, and Mr. Félix Marois, Quebec, Que., the Companies' nominee. This award was in favour of the employing Companies. Mr. Gaudiose Hébert, Quebec, Que., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned, dissented, however, from the findings of the majority of the Board and on June 18 the Minister of Labour received a minority report from the latter in which he gave his reasons for differing from the other members of the Board.

Minority Report.

The text of the minority report of Mr. Gaudiose Hébert in this matter is as follows:

Re Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and between: J. H. Laroche, W. A. Marsh & Company, J. Ritchie & Company, O. Goulet, boot and shoe manufacturers of Quebec, on the side; and their employees, members of La Fraternité Nationale des Cordonniers Machinistes de Québec, on the other side.

Before the Board of Conciliation and Investigation composed of three members, H. Syrias Pelletier, Félix Marois and Gaudiose Hébert.

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour.

Mr. Minister, I, the undersigned, Gaudiose Hébert, being the minority of the members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, have the honour to make to you my report and recommendations in connection with the six industrial disputes which have been referred and submitted to us as follows:

1. Re dispute between Marsh & Company and Félix Marois, member of La Fraternité des Cordonniers Machinistes, shoemaker.

In answer to the first paragraph of the award made by the majority of the Board, my opinion is as follows:

Félix Marois' work could not be done on the machine without some preparatory work which up to the difficulty was done by Mr. Robitaille, one of the employees at the factory; Mr. Robitaille's work not being found proper, Mr. F. G. Marois was requested to do that work besides his machine work, which Marois refused to do on account of the quantity of work to be performed. After several requests and on the promise of a ten cents increase, F. G. Marois agreed to perform that work. The following witnesses supported this statement:

Messrs. E. G. Marois, Couture, G. Marois.

The report states that the work in certain cases can only be completed with the use of the hammer, while witness Dick Becker, agent for the United Shoe, stated that this machine worked to perfection without using the hammer. And the report, however, concludes that the hammer must be used. The witness himself was invited to perform this work in the presence of the arbitrators and was not able to do it, contrary to his opinion.

The manager of the factory having stated to the employee that he wanted perfect work and would pay for it, and having told him to use the hammer if necessary, the employee agreed to it provided the above-mentioned ten cent increase was given him.

Were the work to be done with that machine delivered to the workman under the same conditions as in other manufactures it would be done more easily. But the Marsh Company allows the shoes to remain too long on the floor, which causes the shoes to get dry and makes the work more difficult. In spite of the opinion expressed in the report, it is false to say that the machine can do perfect work when witness Becker, representing the company which sells these machines, could not do that work himself, and the conclusion must be drawn that the workman is right in refusing

to accept a reduction of wages. I am surprised to see that the employer only found this out after five years.

The manager of the Mullerky factory stated that this machine could not do the work without a hammer, and yet the work could not be performed, which in my opinion gives reason to the workman.

I regret that the third arbitrator did not find it necessary to take the evidence in shorthand, which would have given you the statements from both parties. According to the rules established between the parties concerned, demands must be made on June 1 to take effect on November 1, according to Article II. of the Regulations between employers and workmen. The demand made in 1911 should therefore have been put aside, because that question had been settled by the Board of Conciliation and the new demand according to the Regulations governing us, employers and workmen, should have taken effect from November 1, 1912, only. This is one of the reasons which caused me to dissent, besides that of the increase in the cost of living.

Moreover, the increase in the boot and shoe trade and the increased amount of work which the workman in Quebec is obliged to perform in order to fill orders were some of the reasons which caused me not to approve of the opinion of the majority, with, besides, the fact that Marois had to hire a man as helper to do all the work necessary to meet all the requirements of the factory.

Moreover, the fact that the strike was declared on the receipt of the award of the Bureau of Arbitration shows that the strike was authorized before the arbitration.

Second part.

The evidence in this case of Vallière vs. Marsh showed that the man employed before Vallière received \$12.00 per week with a bonus of \$1.00 per week, and that Vallière had been hired under the same conditions; this is the reason why I did not approve of the award of the majority, and basing myself on the fact

that changes in wages cannot be made before November first according to Article II. of the above-mentioned Regulations.

Re J. Ritchie & Company, and Eugène Poitras.

In this case I did not share the majority's views because this workman does on his machine more difficult and delicate work at lower wages than workmen in other factories receive for more common work and a reduction of wages under the circumstances was not justified.

Fourth part.

Re Ritchie and Adélarde Villeneuve.

I differed in this case because the work assigned to this man must be performed on a machine with lasts, which make the work more difficult, and he consequently deserves to be paid in proportion. This work may have brought \$11.00 per week before the increase, and from that amount he had to pay a young man \$2.50 per week, so that his wages were not enough to live on.

Fifth part.

I have no comments to make in this case, as Lainé, after making his demand, left work on his own accord to get somewhere else what his employer refused to give him, which shows he was right. The *Fraternité*, moreover, has not forced the employer, Larochelee, to pay the price he has paid to the man of his choice.

Sixth part.

Re O. Goulet and Langlois.

In this case it was shown that *La Fraternité* had not interfered, and that is the reason why I did not share in the award, for Langlois left his position of his own accord.

Besides the award made in presence of the three arbitrators, a report has been added to that award without the knowledge of Arbitrator G. Hébert, representing the workmen.

I believe it would have been better to pay a stenographer so that the evidence could be transmitted in full to the pro-

per persons among other things, to explain Shields' refusal to produce the minutes of the Workmen's Association, it would have been found that the Board of Arbitration had no jurisdiction to make such a request. Moreover, there is no mention of the part of the evidence given by Mr. J. A. Langlois, manager of the Gauthier factory, member for Quebec, in which he mentioned that the men had to form an organization in order to protect themselves against the tyranny of certain employers; but at that time he was a workingman, and now that he is an employer he thinks the employers have no satisfaction and do not enjoy the same rights. On the other hand, the report does not mention the fact that most of the witnesses, employers in particular, stated that the workmen's business agents, G. Marois and G. Hébert, always had done all in their power to settle disputes amicably, and yet the report made without the knowledge of Arbitrator Hébert, seems to make him a reproach about that. They forget to say that Mr. F. Marois, one of the Ar-

bitrators, has almost always been the employers' arbitrator in such cases, and yet nobody thought of reproaching him with it. For conscience must be considered before wages. For if the arbitrators chosen always knew about the matters in dispute, awards might be different.

I must say, moreover, that Mr. J. A. Langlois stated in his evidence that our labour organizations were the best and that they were governed by regulations made and approved by His Grace L. N. Bégin, Archbishop of Quebec.

I feel I must also add that our factories are in a flourishing condition as to the quantity of work and have plenty of orders. As to the workmen, they are faithful in their work.

The reasons given in my present report are those which caused me to differ from the other arbitrators.

GAUDIOSE HEBERT,
Dissenting Arbitrator.

Quebec, June 17, 1913.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA, 1912.

THE second annual report on Labour Organization in Canada, covering the calendar year 1912, and containing 160 pages, was issued by the Department of Labour during June. The report follows closely on the lines of its predecessor, with some additional features, giving a general review of the activities of the trade union movement in Canada during 1912.

From the introductory pages it is noted that trade union membership, in common with other activities of industrial life in Canada, increased considerably during the year 1912. At the end of 1911 the membership was reported at 133,132; at the close of 1912 it stood at 160,120. This membership, it may be

noted, is contained in 1,883 local trade union organizations. The local bodies are affiliated to larger central organizations, save in twenty-eight instances where the unions are local and independent.

After referring to the natural tendency to internationalism in trade unionism, the report shows that there are in all 148 international trade union organizations operating in North America, 99 of which have under their jurisdiction one or more local branches in Canada. Some attention is given to new movements in labour organization, known respectively as Industrial Unionism and Syndicalism. The first-named, which has been endorsed by the Trades

and Labour Congress of Canada, looks to the closer federation or actual consolidation of all craft unions. Syndicalism, represented by the Industrial Workers of the World, and which has already figured in extensive industrial struggles in Canada, is opposed to old-line trade unionism, and is described as "frankly revolutionary" in character, a statement which seems to be fully borne out by the preamble of the I. W. W. constitution. In addition to the statistics given, the report contains a complete list of all known international central bodies, together with the name and address of the secretary; also federations of local unions, district councils, trades and labour councils, and local unions, with the names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries for the year 1913.

Trade Union Membership in Canada, 1912.

The tables submitted in the report show that there are 136,389 wage-earners in Canada who are members of international organizations. These are contained in 1,638 local branches. This is an increase of 107 locals and 16,974 members over the figures reported for 1911. Of Canadian central organizations there are 217 local branches with a total reported membership of 15,616, a slight increase for the year. In addition there are 28 independent bodies, of which 16 report a membership of 8,115, thus bringing the total membership reported in the 1,883 local branches and independent trade union organizations of all types in Canada at the close of the year to 160,120. The total membership reported for 1911 was 133,132, contained in 1,741 local and independent bodies.

An analysis of the relative strength of organized labour and the number of wage earners in Canada, which is placed at 1,300,000, reveals the fact that a large number of unskilled labourers, approximately 88 per cent. of the whole, remain untouched by organizations. It is, however, pointed out that the total of 160,120 union members in Canada "will be, no doubt, found to include the large majority of effective members of skilled crafts of the Dominion."

Extent of Organization in the various Provinces.

The report shows that there are in all 1,883 local unions in Canada. Of these, 1,638 are International locals, 680 of which are in the Province of Ontario, 230 in British Columbia, 194 in Quebec, 144 in Alberta, 130 in Manitoba, 106 in Saskatchewan, 72 in each Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and 3 in Prince Edward Island. There are 217 trade union locals of a non-international character, chartered by Canadian central bodies, divided among the various provinces as follows: Ontario, 67; Nova Scotia, 64; Quebec, 32; British Columbia, 17; New Brunswick, 11; Manitoba, 9; Saskatchewan and Alberta, 7 each, and Prince Edward Island, 3. Of the remaining 28 unaffiliated or independent bodies, Quebec has 15; Ontario, 5; British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, 3 each; Alberta and Nova Scotia, 1 each.

Union Membership in Canadian Cities.

The report gives the name of every locality in Canada in which one or more union branches exist, together with the number of unions reporting membership and the number of members re-

ported as belonging to the locals. Of the 1,883 locals records, 1,051 furnished definite information as to officers and membership, the membership thus reported being 121,737. About 500 locals supplied the names of their officers; the remainder forwarded no information. The following table in the report gives the names of 22 cities which include 979 of the 1,883 local unions in the Dominion, the list not extending to cities having 20 locals or fewer:—

	Number of Unions in Locality.	Number of Unions reporting membership.	Number of members reported.
Toronto.....	120	78	16,415
Montreal.....	107	59	15,562
Winnipeg.....	82	50	7,518
Vancouver.....	80	39	8,011
Hamilton.....	50	33	3,166
Ottawa.....	50	32	2,765
Victoria.....	46	30	3,287
Calgary.....	42	24	3,281
Quebec.....	41	20	4,419
Edmonton.....	40	24	2,729
London.....	38	27	2,350
Fort William.....	32	16	983
St. John, N.B.....	28	18	2,687
St. Thomas.....	28	15	1,324
Saskatoon.....	28	14	991
Lethbridge.....	27	14	1,096
Halifax.....	25	11	1,387
Port Arthur.....	25	12	632
Brandon.....	24	17	1,118
Nelson.....	23	16	1,028
Moose Jaw.....	22	15	1,429
Windsor.....	21	14	880
Total.....	979	578	83,059

The cities included in the above list furnished also more than one-half of the locals which reported their membership, and contain over fifty-one per cent. of the entire trade union membership in the Dominion.

Trade Unions of the World.

An interesting statement contained in the report shows the relative standing in trade unionism of the chief industrial nations, with figures indicating the percentage of trade union membership to population in the case of each country as follows:—

COUNTRY.	Union membership	Population.	Percentage of Union Membership to total Population
Great Britain.....	3,010,347	45,365,599	6 '066
France.....	1,029,238	39,601,509	2 '025
Belgium.....	92,735	7,516,730	1 '012
The Netherlands..	153,689	5,945,155	2 '025
Denmark.....	128,224	2,757,076	2 '025
Sweden.....	116,500	5,521,943	4 '046
Norway.....	53,830	2,391,782	2 '021
Finland.....	19,640	3,120,264	2 '022
Germany.....	3,061,002	64,903,423	4 '047
Austria.....	496,263	28,321,088	1 '017
Bosnia-Herzegovina.	5,587	1,898,044	'002
Croatia-Slavonia..	8,504	2,416,300	'003
Hungary.....	95,180	20,840,678	'004
Servia.....	8,337	2,911,701	'002
Roumania.....	6,000	6,966,000	'0003
Switzerland.....	78,119	3,741,971	'02
Italy.....	709,943	34,587,000	'02
Spain.....	80,000	19,588,688	'004
United States.....	2,282,361	91,972,266	2 '481
Canada.....	160,120	7,204,527	2 '02

According to the foregoing table, Germany leads all countries in actual membership in trade unionism, Great Britain being second and the United States third. Great Britain is, however, easily the most highly unionized country in the list. The figures for Canada are small beside those for the great industrial countries, and allowing for difference of population the Canadian figures remain relatively small. Belgium and Holland are two industrial countries with a population fairly comparable in number with that of Canada. Belgium with a slightly larger population has a third less of organized union membership; Holland with a million fewer people has almost an equal union membership with Canada. The Australasian Dominions are not mentioned in the report of the International Secretariat of national trade union centres, and complete information is not available to the compilers of this report. It is believed, however, that the percentages of unionized labour are very much larger in those Dominions than elsewhere in the world.

Beneficiary Systems of Trades Unionism.

A chapter of the report is devoted to a discussion of the beneficiary sys-

ns of trades unionism. Not all the
ions have reported on this subject,
t the information collected shows the
de and important influence which or-
nized labour of North America plays
this department of industrial life.
e beneficiary expenditures of sixty-
ht of the international central trade
ion organizations operating in the
ited States and Canada are shown to
of great magnitude. The grand
al of the disbursements of these or-
nizations for the last fiscal year re-
rted (usually 1911-12), is placed at
3,799,000, and more than half of this

amount being death claims. The larg-
est expenditures reported for an indi-
vidual organization is that recorded for
death benefits in the case of the Brother-
hood of Locomotive Engineers, where
the disbursements reached \$1,869,934.
While returns were not received from
all central organizations operating in the
Dominion and the United States, the
leading unions reported, and their state-
ments represent the great bulk of ex-
penditure. These disbursements are for
Canada and the United States taken to-
gether, the returns for Canada alone
not being available.

CANADA'S MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

ROFESSOR Henry Laureys, of the
Montreal Ecole des Hautes Etudes
mmerciales, has just published a
mphlet entitled "Les Industries" Man-
acturières du Canada" (Canada's
manufacturing Industries; Montreal,
auchemin, Limited, 79 St. James
reet, 1913), in which he notes the pro-
cess made in this field of activity be-
ween the Census of 1900 and that of
10. The returns of the last Census
ow that during the decade the value
the products of these industries has
eased from \$481,053,375 to \$1,165,-
5,639, or 142.38 per cent.

Such a progress is remarkable, "the
ore so," says Professor Laureys, "as
nada is undergoing, from an indus-
trial standpoint, a very different evolu-
n from that of many other countries
ich have reached the same stage of
nomic and commercial development."
nadian manufacturing industries not
ly have to overcome the same diffi-
lties as similar enterprises in other
untries, but also are labouring under
favourable conditions for their devel-
ment, for two main reasons, the first
which is "the neighbourhood of the
werful Republic of the United
ates," which, on account of over-pro-
ction, was forced a few years ago to
ek new markets abroad, and which,
rough a similarity of tastes and habits

among a large part of the population
of both countries, found in Canada the
best paying customer for American man-
ufactured products. The second reason
which makes the development of Cana-
dian manufacturing industries more dif-
ficult than that of similar undertakings
elsewhere is the competition of English
industries.

In spite of these obstacles, Canada
has been advancing by great strides in
the manufacturing field and is at pre-
sent passing through a period of mark-
ed prosperity, due principally to the
investment of foreign capital which has
made possible the development and bet-
ter equipment of the existing manufac-
turing industries and also the creation
of new ones.

For a number of years, the value of
the manufacturing production has ex-
ceeded that of the agricultural in the
Dominion: in 1900 the total agricul-
tural production throughout Canada was
valued at \$360,000,000, while the value
of manufactured products stood at
\$481,000,000, being a difference of 121
millions in favour of the latter, or 33
per cent. of the total income from agri-
culture. In 1910 the agricultural pro-
duction was about \$565,000,000, and the
value of the output of the manufactur-
ing industries at about \$1,166,000,000,
the difference of 601 millions of dollars

in favour of manufactured products representing 106 per cent. of the value of agricultural products.

The Canadian Province in which manufacturing has developed most remarkably is the Province of Ontario. The value of its production has increased from \$241,535,486 in 1900 to \$579,810,225 in 1910, and in the latter year exceeded by \$228,908,569 the amount of \$350,901,656 reached by the Province of Quebec, which held second rank. Montreal and Toronto are the Canadian cities containing the largest number of manufacturing establishments, but although the total production of the Province of Ontario is by far superior to that of the Province of Quebec, the value of the products manufactured in Montreal exceeds by about \$12,000,000 that of Toronto. The latter city, however, is gaining ground. The other Provinces come in the following order: British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Prince Edward Island, all having made important gains. It is noted that in Alberta the proportion of the increase in the value of manufactured products (\$17,475,506) was 1,330.64 per cent., the largest of all.

For the purpose of giving a more detailed and comprehensive account of the progress made during the decade from 1900 to 1910, Professor Laureys divides the various industries into eight separate groups, as follows: 1) Food products; (2) Lumber and its products; (3) Textiles; (4) Iron and steel products; (5) Other metals; (6) Rolling material; (7) Leather and its products; (8) Paper.

Some of the main features of each group are as follows:—

(1) The total value of food products in 1910 was \$245,669,321, as against \$125,202,620 in 1900, or an increase of 96.22 per cent. Milling is the most important industry in this group. There are in Canada more than 1,000 flour mills, some of which have a capacity of from 2,000 to 5,000 barrels per day. The value of their output has increas-

ed from \$32,000,000 in 1900 to \$82,494,826 in 1910. The canning industry comes next and the dairy industry holds third rank, each with an increase of several million dollars.

(2) In the second group—Lumber and its products—we find an increase of \$108,289,172, or 128.80 per cent. Canada exports annually about 50 million dollars' worth of forest products, two thirds of which go to the United States and one fifth to England. Much lumber is used in Canada for building purposes, and the value of the furniture manufactured in Canada in 1910 was \$12,369,366. There are 172 furniture factories, 119 of which are in Ontario, 39 in Quebec, and the balance scattered in the various Provinces. Pulp and paper factories also play an important part. The output of wood pulp in 1910 was valued at \$9,117,465, as against \$4,246,781 in 1900. The Province of Quebec holds first rank as to the number of mills, but the Ontario output (10 million as against 15 in Quebec) has a great value—\$4,487,827 as against \$3,169,025; it is also noted that the number of men employed in the Ontario mills is less than those employed in the Quebec establishments, which would seem to show, as Professor Laureys says, "that for some reason or other, the return from labour is less in the Province of Quebec than among our Western neighbours." About two-fifths of all the pulp produced in Canada is employed in the paper factories throughout the country and more than 9/10 of the balance is exported to the United States and Great Britain.

(3) The third group is composed of Textiles. Only one textile plant—flax—is cultivated in Canada. It is grown here mostly for the seed, the fibre being exported to the United States where it is used in making twine. Flax, however, came in for \$548,559 only, in 1910 in the output of the textile industry which amounted to \$135,902,441, showing an increase of 100.67 per cent. over 1900. Cotton mills in 1900 numbered 20, with an output valued at \$12,584,

52; in 1910 the number had increased to 26, and the value of the production to \$24,584,931." Production has more than doubled in ten years, although the number of mills has not materially increased. The industry is prosperous." As to the woollen industry, although the number of mills has increased considerably, the value of the production in 1910 was \$7,072,360, as against \$7,65,408 in 1900.

(4-5) The fourth and fifth groups contain the metal industries. The increase in production was 225.82 per cent. for the former and 274.42 per cent. for the latter. During the year 1910 there were 5 out of 18 smelters in operation, with a total capacity of about 3,380 tons per day, the total output for the year being valued at \$33,669,700. Foundries to the number of 514 manufactured \$45,611,116 worth of furnaces, iron pipe, radiators, stoves, etc., in 1910, or about three times the production of 1900. The manufacture of screws, bolts, etc., reached a value of \$34,613,710, and boilers and machinery were made to the value of \$11,873,903.

(6) Rolling material, forming the sixth group, comes in for an output valued at \$69,712,114, or an increase of about 250 per cent. over 1900. There was a decrease in the manufacture of bicycles, which fell from \$550,606 to \$72,179, but a new industry unknown in 1900, the manufacture of automobiles, reached in 1910 the already high figure of \$6,251,885.

(7) The capital invested in the preparation of leather and boot and shoe making—seventh group—has increased from \$11,005,869 in 1900 to \$23,630,649 in 1910, and the value of the products

from \$18,481,216 to \$33,987,248, or 81.02 per cent. The number of men employed in these establishments has increased only about one-third, which shows a much larger use of perfected machines doing the work of several men. The Province of Quebec holds first rank in this group with a production valued at \$22,662,178, Ontario coming second with \$9,079,445.

(8) In the eighth group, comprising paper, paper boxes and other similar products, the increase has been 124.94 per cent. The production of paper has increased from \$4,380,776 to \$14,109,014, while the increase in the number of mills has been from 28 to 35 only, and the number of hands employed was 5,254 in 1910, as against 2,730 in 1900. The capital invested has also been increased from \$7,572,819 to \$23,104,560.

Professor Laureys also mentions a ninth group, "miscellaneous industries," comprising the manufacture of liquors, chemicals, glassware, tobacco and cigars, farming implements, etc., the output of which was valued at \$30,000,000 in 1910.

After thus summarizing the continued progress and development of Canadian manufacturing industries, Professor Laureys concludes as follows: "Does this mean that Canada may at the present time be considered as an industrial country? Certainly not! We might at most admit that it finds itself at the present time, partially at least, in a very pronounced economic evolution which has caused numerous manufacturing industries to rise side by side with agriculture, which is itself being more and more 'industrialized' every day."

"LA FÉDÉRATION NATIONALE ST-JEAN-BAPTISTE".*

UNTIL 1907, the St. Jean Baptiste Society, one of the oldest in Montreal, included French Canadian women among its workers.

The different branches acted independently of each other and permitted the ladies' section to withdraw from the parent society without in any way destroying the amicable relations existing before the change.

A distinct corporation was formed under the name of La Fédération Nationale St. Jean Baptiste. It obtained its charter from the Provincial Legislature in 1912 and took for its motto: "Vers la Justice par la Charité," (Through Charity towards Justice) which admirably expresses its purpose and object.

One federated organization took the place of the separate societies in order to give greater strength to feminine activity and to permit French Canadian women to work more successfully in carrying out a programme based on modern needs and conditions.

Objects.

With the object of reaching all classes of society, in order to understand the aspirations and needs of each, the grouping of these autonomous societies has destined to bring about a marked and rapid development to this newly organized body. Its influence was felt on all sides and from its inception twenty-two societies became enrolled under its auspices. They can be placed under three headings: Charity, Education and Social Works.

The direct result of the intimate intercourse of these societies as a federated whole has the practical interest taken in vitally important questions. Special prominence was given to such as alco-

holism, education, trade organization and the protection of women workers. The following committees were formed by "La Fédération" to work on temperance, education, domestic questions, mutual benefit and labour organizations. Until recently an annual report of the work of "La Fédération" and its affiliated societies has been published; monthly paper, "La Bonne Parole" has now become its mouth-piece.

Federated Societies.

The following is the list of the federated societies:—

The Lady Patronesses of the following institutions: Institution for Deaf-Mute (Sourdes-Muettes). Crèche de la Miséricorde, Nazareth (for the blind), Notre Dame Hospital, Hospice St. Vincent Paul, Public Relief, St. Justine Hospital, Providence and Hospital for Incurables.

Parochial Fédération of l'Enfant Jésus.

Parochial Federation of the Holy Name. (Maisonneuve.)

Parochial Federation of St. Henry.

Young Women's Guild of St. Peter.

Club of the Immaculate Conception.

"Le Foyer" (girls' home.)

Youville Patronage.

Schools of Domestic Science.

Notre Dame Literary Guild.

Catholic Teachers' Association.

Factory Employees' Association.

Women Clerks' Association.

Office Employees' Association.

Business Women's Association.

Conventions are held in order to keep in touch with the general trend of events and direct the organized efforts along practical lines. Through the medium of "la Fédération Nationale," French Canadian women voice their opinion and approach the Government when occasions arise. In 1908 their influence was felt when the license law was modified.

*The following article was prepared by Miss G. R. des Isles, correspondent to the *Labour Gazette* for Montreal. It is based largely on Pamphlet No. 5 of "L'Ecole Sociale Populaire" and on the reports of the society.

Constitution and Administration.

'La Fédération Nationale St. Jean ptiste' is managed by an Assembly of legates, composed of two representatives from each of the federated societies. The assembly holds three meetings a year. A governing body is elected which is permanently and administers affairs during the year.

The official bureau, where an assistant secretary is in charge, is situated at room 14, Montmagnon National, St. Lawrence Boulevard, Montreal.

This organization is sometimes confounded with the Montreal Local Council of Women. The two bodies are quite distinct; their relations have always been most cordial and they work hand in hand all times when the common good demands it.

From what has been said some idea may be gathered of the wide extent of the work accomplished by 'la Fédération'. In the present article it may be of interest to note one side in particular of this programme: that relating to the organization of labour.

Labour organisation.

When 'la Fédération Nationale' came into existence, French Canadian women workers were not organized in any way. This body made every effort to develop the idea of association among workers in different employments and trades. The idea behind the movement was, that in union there is strength. The first efforts in this direction were made during the winter of 1906-07. In spite of many obstacles and the little freedom at the disposal of those employed in office or factory, many were found ready to work in the interests of all. The object of these labour organizations was to work towards the betterment of each individual, in her own sphere, without in any way unclassing her. These organizations are autonomous societies affiliated to 'la Fédération.' Each is directed by a committee chosen from its members and has its own chaplain. Formed on a technical basis, they never-

theless follow, with a keen interest, whatever may tend towards the good of their associates.

In 1907, as a result of personal inquiries the working girls found that the majority of women earning their own living did so because they were dependent upon their own efforts for a livelihood, and often had others to provide for. This should entitle women to a liberal wage and help towards obtaining for them equal rewards for equal work, regardless of sex. These societies of French Canadian workers uphold the highest motives in all their actions and are fully convinced that no other can give their united forces the solid and lasting basis they wish to establish.

Each society will now be taken up separately in order that the component parts of the whole may be thoroughly understood.

Office Employees Association.—(Association des Employées de Bureau.)

This association, one of the first established is made up of stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, etc. Telephone employees also enter into its membership, which numbers about 200.

It has a threefold aim, that of helping, improving and protecting its members. In spite of the advantages offered by most positions of this kind, there is everything to be gained in clubbing together. The monthly meetings are conducted by the Councillors and everything is done towards improving its members in mind and character; thus protecting them against evil associations. Every effort is also made to procure good positions to those who apply to the society. An extract of quite an important study made by one of its members into the value of the property owned by women in Montreal, and the number of women carrying on business in this city, will be found interesting.

It was submitted at the time of the convention of the 'Fédération' in 1909:—

Municipal value of property owned by women in Montreal, taken from the valuation made in 1908:
 Lay women, to the value of \$36,781,800
 Women's religious orders, to the value of 8,214,050

Total \$44,995,850

The total amount of the municipal value of real estate at this time was of \$199,383,195

Since this valuation was made, property has increased considerably in value, the number of women property holders also, we can presume that at the present time (1909) women own more than one-third of Montreal real estate. Upon examining the municipal registers for 1908, it was found that the number of women paying water and business taxes in Montreal was 6,101

Further inquiries show that the number of women carrying on business in their own name was 3,996

The advantages of united effort were shown in 1911, when "les Employées de Bureau" objected strongly and successfully to the passing of a private bill demanding certain rights for a close corporation of stenographers. The general interests of the profession were at stake, especially those of its women members.

Women Clerk's Association.—(Association des Employées de Magasin.)

About 300 women and girl clerks, employed in Montreal's big stores, make up the membership of this association. Lectures and other attractions tend to make its meetings both pleasant and profitable. This society has its mutual benefit branch, from which, in case of illness, its members receive help.

The Association des Employées de Magasin has gone into the question of working girls lodgings very seriously. In 1909 one of them spoke in the following terms before the general meeting of "la Fédération":

"It can be said without exaggeration that half the 'working women and girls are without a home of their own, and statistics show that seventy-five per cent. of them are dependant upon themselves for a livelihood and often have others to provide for. 'Most salaries being only of \$5.00 a week, it very often happens that a girl is obliged to live in a 'very small ill-ventilated room, without comfort. 'Those who are thus situated, take their mid-day meal in a restaurant. . . ."

The foregoing shows how necessary it is to establish "hostels" where girls deprived of home comforts can obtain

room and board at a reasonable rate. number of such houses can be found Montreal, the Y. W. C. A., the Catholic Girls' Club, the "Patronage d'Yville," "Le Foyer" (two houses), "Ave-Maria," Killarney, supply some extent the great need for such institutions. The "Association des Employées de Magasin" would like to have something of the kind in each parish. interest is also directed towards endeavouring to obtain a more general observance of (la loi des sièges) seating regulations.

Factory Employees Association. (Association des Employées de Manufacture.)

Most important as to numbers and extent of its influence, this association counts 1,500 women and girls in ranks. The councillors are chosen among the forewomen in factories where their influence for good is immense. It was at the request of this large body that His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi established the women's labour day religious meeting. For those who stop to think it is most edifying and reassuring to witness this yearly reunion where such numbers join in proving to the world the sanctity of labour. From the female standpoint, work in factory and mill becoming more or more important. The president of this association, Melle. Auclair, ably seconded by its first vice-president, Melle. Robert, devotes her time and attention to the interests of their society. The president made an extensive study into the comparative salaries and wages of men and women in Canada. This study furnishes also the following fact: that the value of the work done by women in factories in Canada is estimated at \$165,437,650.

Courses in domestic science are given for the benefit of the members in several different centres, and are well attended. Practical talks are given on subjects which develop wholesome social doctrines and help to give a proper direction to ideas and aspirations.

The association is affiliated

'école sociale populaire' which is a
and source for information on all so-
questions.

In 1908 a mutual benefit association
was established. Recently the "Syndi-
des Employés du Commerce et de
industrie" established a Co-operative
Club (Co-operative d'Achat.) The
Association des Employés de Manufac-
ture offers its members the advantage of
being able to reduce the cost of
living, to some extent.

**Catholic Teachers Association. — (As-
sociation des Institutrices
Catholiques.)**

The women teachers of the Catholic
Board of Education are thus brought to-
gether to discuss the many questions re-
lating to their profession and their own
personal welfare. Shortly after the in-
stitution of this organization, the ques-
tion of increasing teachers' pensions was
brought up. The credit of having in-
stituted this movement was due to the
Protestant teachers association; but it
was the combined efforts of both bodies
that brought about the successful result
of an increase of fifty per cent. to the
pensions of women teachers. The asso-
ciation, subject of this sketch, has made
study of the readjustment of the pro-
gramme of the education of girls, in
view of the introduction of domestic
science into schools.

**Business Women's Association. —
(Association des Femmes
d'Affaires).**

'La Fédération Nationale St. Jean
Baptiste is anxious to unite every branch
of female endeavour, interested itself in
1910 in forming the Business Women's
Association. Thanks to the zeal and
executive ability of Mme. Bouthiller, to
whom the Office Employées Association
owes its existence, this new body was
founded. The advantages of organized
work are perhaps greater for business
women than any others. The number
is relatively small and competition very
keen. At best the business women's
position is a difficult one and she needs

every help that can enable her to better
and strengthen her position. To help
towards this end, the association is en-
deavouring to obtain admission for wo-
men to the school for higher commercial
studies. Mention was made of this in the
report published in the May number of
the *Gazette*.

Question of Domestic Service.

One section of female labour remains
to be spoken of: that of domestic ser-
vice, the most important perhaps, if one
considers its intimate relation with fam-
ily life. In forming the committee on
domestic questions, "la Fédération Na-
tionale" proves the interest it takes in
this branch of work. This committee
had formed an association of Domestic
Helpers, (Association des Aides-Ména-
gères) which began well, but was diffi-
cult to maintain, owing to the constant
changes taking place among those en-
gaged in domestic service. No other
occupation offers the same advantages
to a young girl towards preparing her
for her future. Most houses in which
help is required are conducted in such
a way as to furnish practical lessons
of order and economy to young girls,
besides affording them the best protec-
tion after that of their own homes.
More encouragement should be given
young girls to take up the different
lines of domestic service.

Conditions being rather different to
those in other employments, "la Fédé-
ration" intends forming a kind of club
or guild which would offer instructive
and pleasant recreations for members
at times of leisure, and temporary lodg-
ing when necessary.

"La Bonne Parole".

As stated above, "La Bonne Parole"
is the mouthpiece of "La Fédération
Nationale St-Jean Baptiste." Its first
number appeared in March, 1913. The
launching of this paper is the natural
outcome of the work of "La Fédéra-
tion." All questions affecting women
are treated by competent writers. Each
number begins with an article entitled

"Entre nous," treating of some current event. Thus this month "La Fête de la Pensée Française" was made its subject, and formed a short sketch on the fraternal interest existing between French-Canadians in all parts of the Dominion. The care of young children, education, domestic science, are treated in its columns. The April number contains an interesting article on "Industrial Unionism" by an able writer. The question is one of great importance at a time when these theories have been brought up for discussion in our trade unions. A section is reserved for lighter matter where prose and poetry both find place. The reports of meetings of the federated societies, also an account of women's work in other countries, is contained in each number.

Subscription to "La Bonne Parole" is for Canada and the States 50 cts. a year; foreign countries, 80 cts. a year. The publishing office is at Room 14, Monument National, St. Lawrence Boulevard, Montreal.

Interview with Minister of Labour

The President, Marie Gerin Lajoie of the Federation, accompanied by the Secretary, interviewed the Hon. the Minister of Labour on Friday, July 6, in the House of Commons.

At the interview, the President forth the objects of the Federation, namely the betterment of women workers and children, both socially and industrially, in Montreal, to be extended later to Quebec and other places. She desired that the Minister assist in the work of the society, and expressed pleasure at the appointment of lady correspondents. With regard to the correspondent at Montreal, the officers stated their willingness to assist her in every way.

The Minister in reply expressed pleasure at meeting with the officers of the Federation and stated that he would be pleased to give their representation his best consideration.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

Agreement governing Granite Cutters in Brownsburg, Que., 1912-1914 or longer.

Sec. 1. The wages of granite cutters and polishers on building or monumental work to be 40 cents per hour minimum.

Sec. 2. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work, six days of the week, except that there shall be a Saturday half holiday in June, July and August in 1912.

Sec. 3. The working hours shall be from 7 to 12 and 1 to 4, with one hour for dinner, it being understood the hours shall be changed to suit the daylight from Dec. 1 to March 1.

Sec. 4. All overtime to be paid time and one-half, double time to be paid for Sundays and the following holidays: Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanks-

giving, Christmas and New Year.

Sec. 5. No overtime to be worked without the approval of the branch, and only in cases where a stone is spoiled, delayed in quarrying or required to finish out a car, shall any application for overtime be considered.

Sec. 6. All men working outdoors shall be paid $3\frac{1}{8}$ cents per hour above their regular rate where no protection is afforded from the sun and bad weather.

Sec. 7. Pay day shall be twice month from the first to the fifth and fifteenth to the twentieth; wages to be paid during working hours.

Sec. 8. No surface cutters allowed in the shed where men are working, and shall said machines be so placed that the dust will blow into the shed. This section applies to large machines and hand surfacers. Cutters will not be

ed to blow off dust with air machines
ose; cutters to furnish a broom.

ec. 9. When a cutter is discharged
shall be paid at once in cash. When
tter leaves of his own accord he shall
ive his pay in cash or check if cash-
in the locality without delay or
nse to the workman.

ec. 10. Running water to be used
grindstones when being turned down
working hours.

ec. 11. Dagoes shall be fired when
de of the shed when possible.

ec. 12. Tool sharpeners shall be paid
same rate as the cutters. From
n to fourteen men shall constitute
ng, except when no grindstone is
and then eleven to constitute a
, and sharpeners shall be furnish-
th suitable fires and protected from
inside shed.

ec. 13. Tool sharpeners shall be paid
ty-five cents extra for each man
the gang. No granite cutter to take
e to sharpen while there are union
eners loafing in the vicinity, if
le men and suitable to the Com-

ec. 14. Cutters shall have the right
king out and putting in their own
hammers.

ec. 15. Sheds shall be heated for the
ose of keeping the tools warm dur-
the winter months and all doors
be kept closed as much as pos-

ec. 16. This agreement to continue
April 1, 1912, to April 1, 1914,
ould either party desire a change
e expiration of said period, three
as' notice shall be given previous
ril 1, 1914, and changes specified.
day shall constitute a half day all
ear round after Jan. 1, 1913.
d no change be desired by either
to this agreement, then said agree-
shall continue from year to year
proper notice is given.

ec. 17. Any contention which may
during said period as to said per-
nence in good faith of this agree-
by either party shall be referred
ommittee of two; one to be elected
e branch and one by the employer,

which committee shall act as board of
arbitration; failing to agree, shall select
a third man, and the committee thus
constituted shall hear the parties in dis-
pute, and make an award within seven
days, such award to be final. Pending
such an arbitration, it is mutually agreed
there shall be no strike, lockout, or sus-
pension of work. Non-payment of wages
not to be considered a subject of arbi-
tration, nor shall suspension of work for
non-payment of wages be considered in
violation of this paragraph.

**Memorandum of Regulations and
Schedule of Wages to Govern
Employees of the Plant Depart-
ment of the Manitoba Govern-
ment Telephones in the Province
of Manitoba.**

Article 1.

Hours of Employment.

A. Nine hours to constitute a day on
city and exchange work. Ordinary
working hours from 7 a.m. to 12 noon,
and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m., or from 8
a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 p.m. to 6
p.m., employees to be at the point of
work designated by the foreman at hours
specified. Exchanges with 1,000 sub-
scribers to be considered exchange work.
Where the word "City" is used herein
it shall mean the City of Winnipeg.

B. Ten hours shall constitute a day
on district, rural and long distance
work. Ordinary working hours from 7
a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 p.m. to 6
p.m. These hours will cover time going
to and from work.

C. Where the requirements of the
service demand shift work, any nine con-
secutive hours shall constitute a day for
outside men and any nine hours for in-
side men.

Article 2.

Overtime, including Dominion holi-
days, shall be paid at the rate of time
and one-half, and from 12 o'clock mid-
night to 7 a.m. and Sundays shall be
paid at the rate of double time.

Article 3.

That all employees on a monthly salary who have been one whole year in continuous service shall receive two weeks' holidays each year with pay.

Article 4.

All employees shall receive their pay semi-monthly during working hours, and promptly as possible on receipt of pay-rolls.

Article 5.

A. That all men sent to do out-of-town work shall be provided with transportation and actual living expenses.

B. Sufficient money shall be advanced to cover employees' expenses when necessary.

C. Transportation and actual living expenses shall be allowed to all employees when travelling from one job to another.

D. That a married man being moved from one point to another shall receive transportation for himself and household effects.

Article 6.

A. Employees dismissed will, on demand, be furnished with transportation to the point at which they were engaged in the Province of Manitoba.

B. Whenever an employee shall have been dismissed by a foreman, he shall receive from the foreman the wages due him forthwith, except in cities, when he shall receive his wages forthwith from the local paymaster.

Article 7.

That the Commission shall receive a committee from any department.

Article 8.

That seniority with efficiency prevail in all respective departments.

Article 9.

That Saturday afternoon will be a half-holiday on city and exchange work during the months of June, July and August.

Article 10.

Badges to be supplied free and employees held responsible for value same.

Article 11.

That in all contracts for the Manitoba Government telephones construction work, provision shall be made for a wage clause as to persons employed under such contracts. It shall be understood that the hours of employment and wages payable to employees shall be those current throughout the Province.

Article 12.

A. A first-class switchboard man shall be located at each exchange of over 2,000 lines.

B. At all times a first or second class switchboard man or test clerk shall be on duty at each exchange of over 2,000 lines.

C. That the seniority of night switchboard apprentices and rackmen of five years' service or over shall take seniority over installers of under two years' service, to take effect June 1, 1913.

D. That the line of promotion shall be as follows: First night switchboard apprentice, thence to the rack-staller—to P.B.X. installer—to P.B.X. troubleman—to test clerk—to second class switchboard man—to first class switchboard man—to wire chief.

E. That line foreman laid off through lack of work step back as lineman and not as cable helper.

F. The interpretation of the "Journeyman" as herein used shall apply to any employee who has served three years at his business, or shall have passed a satisfactory examination.

Article 13.

The Commission will not distinguish between employees, members or members of the union.

The above schedule and regulations shall be effective June 1, 1913, and shall remain in force until further notice.

Article 14.

The rate of pay shall be as follows:

Foreman, 8 or more men	
City)	\$115.00 per mo.
Other Foremen (City)	105.00 "
Other Foremen (Exchange)	100.00 "
men Travelling, 8 or more men	3.75 per day
men Travelling, less than 8 men	3.50 "
Foremen Travelling	3.00 "
Chiefs, over 2,000 lines	132.50 per mo.
Chiefs (Exc) doing switchboard	
work, over 1,000 lines	115.00 per mo.
Other Wire Chiefs	105.00 "
Chiefs' Helpers (Exchange)	
. \$60.00 to	95.00 "
Test Clerks, Journeymen	110.00 "
Test Clerks, 2nd class	95.00 "
ination Troublemens (City) . . . . .	.47 1/2 per hr.
ination Troublemens (Exc.) . . . . .	.40 "
llers (City):	
1st year . . . . .	.30 "
2nd year . . . . .	.32 1/2 "
3rd year . . . . .	.35 "
Journemen . . . . .	.37 1/2 "
Station Troublemens:	
Journemen . . . . .	.42 1/2 "
2nd class . . . . .	.40 "
K. Troublemens:	
Journemen . . . . .	.42 1/2 "
2nd class . . . . .	.40 "
K. Installers:	
Journemen . . . . .	.42 1/2 "
2nd class . . . . .	.40 "
hboard Apprentice (City) . . . . .	.30 "
hboard Men (City):	
2nd class . . . . .	.45 "
hboard Men (City):	
1st class Journeymen . . . . .	.47 1/2 "
hboard Men (Exc.): L L	
3rd class . . . . .	.37 1/2 "
lling Switchboard Men:	
1st year	75.00 per mo.
2nd year	80.00 "
3rd year	85.00 "
Journemen	90.00 "
men (City) . . . . .	.32 1/2 per hr.
men constructing . . . . .	.30 "
Clerks (City):	
Journemen . . . . .	.40 "
Clerks (City):	
2nd class . . . . .	.37 1/2 "
st Men or Combination Trouble-	
ment (Dist.):	
1st year	70.00 per mo.
2nd year	80.00 "
3rd year	85.00 "
th year	90.00 "
ngine men and power Attend-	
ants (City):	
1st year . . . . .	.32 1/2 per hr.
2nd year . . . . .	.35 "
3rd year . . . . .	.40 "
en, Journeymen . . . . .	.45 "
ntice Linemen:	
1st year . . . . .	.30 "
2nd year . . . . .	.35 "
3rd year . . . . .	.40 "
ntice Linemen, travelling:	
1st year	2.00 per day
2nd year	2.25 "
3rd year	2.50 "
ymen Linemen, travelling	2.75 "
ten Foreman . . . . .	.55 per hr.
ten Journeymen . . . . .	.50 "
Helpers . . . . .	.45 "
ten Journeymen travelling . . . . .	.40 "
Helpers travelling . . . . .	.27 1/2 "

Approved:

H. E. BROCKWELL,
Chief Engineer.
GEO. A. WATSON,
Commissioner.
J. A. INCH,
JOS. A. TURCOTT,
P. BREEN,
A. W. STEVENS,
J. S. MILNE, Committee.

**Journemen Tailors' Union of Amer-
ica.—Bill of Prices of Local Union
No. 262 of Brockville.**

Coats.

S. B. Frock	\$6.50
D. B. Frock or Dress Coat	7.50
Tuxedo Sack	6.00
S. B. Hunting Coat	6.25
D. B. Hunting Coat	6.70
S. B. Walking Coat	6.00
D. B. Walking Coat	6.50
S. B. Sack Coat	5.00
D. B. Sack Coat	5.50
S. B. Skeleton Coat	4.00
D. B. Skeleton Coat	4.50
S. B. Ulster, Fly Front or D. B. Overcoat	6.35
Shell Overcoat	6.35
S. B. Overcoat, Coal button through	6.00
D. B. Surtout Frock Coat 3 pockets	7.50
S. B. Surtout Coat	7.00
Chief of Police Coat	9.25

Extras.

Hair Cloth	\$0.25
Cuffs cut off . . . . .	.50
Side Edges . . . . .	.25
Edges Stitched by Hand . . . . .	.60
Edges Bound half and half . . . . .	.65
Edges Bound Flat	1.00
Edges Cordered . . . . .	.75
Corpulent Cut . . . . .	.25
Vent in back of Sack . . . . .	.25
Vent in Side Seams . . . . .	.30
Alterations and Repairing, per hour . . . . .	.25
All Pockets over 3 . . . . .	.20
Two Button Cuff, Stitched . . . . .	.20
Bound Cuffs or Corded . . . . .	.25
Short Belt . . . . .	.25
Long Belt . . . . .	.30
Tweed Interlining to Waist . . . . .	.25
Inlaid Velvet on Collar . . . . .	.25
Strapped Seams, turned in	1.75
Strapped, Raw	1.25
Raised Seams . . . . .	.40
Lapped Seams . . . . .	.40
Bound Facings . . . . .	.25
Silk Facings, small . . . . .	.50
Silk Facings to Waist . . . . .	.75
Silk Facings, to Edges all Coats	1.00
Silk Facings, on Overcoats to Buttons	1.00
Loose Linings . . . . .	.36
Try On . . . . .	.35
Fly in Back . . . . .	.40
Tab on Collar . . . . .	.25
Storm Collar . . . . .	.25
Short Cape	1.75

Long Cape with Fly	2.00
Fur Collar and Lapels	1.50
Fur Linings	2.00
Edges Trimmed with Fur	1.00
Yoke in Front and Back, each . . . . .	.25
Extra Button Holes, each . . . . .	.05
Eyelet Holes, each . . . . .	.03
Quilted Facing to Waist . . . . .	.50
Quilted Facing all through . . . . .	.75
Bug Trap . . . . .	.25
Serged Seams . . . . .	.25
Straps or Pleats on Norfolk Jackets . . . . .	.75
Sleeves Seamed in by hand . . . . .	.25
Stoted Edge . . . . .	.35

Ladies' Coat Makers.

S. B. Sack	\$4.00
D. B. Sack	4.50
S. B. Skeleton	3.00
D. B. Skeleton	3.50
Overcoats	5.35
White Linen	1.75
Smocks . . . . .	.60
Waterproofs, no lining	4.00

Extras.

Bound Seams	\$0.30
Raised Seams . . . . .	.30
Lapped Seams . . . . .	.30
Loose Lining . . . . .	.25
Try On . . . . .	.20
Cape or Capashaw . . . . .	.60
Eye Holes, each . . . . .	.03
Straps and Pleats on Norfolk Jackets . . . . .	.60
Repairing, per hour . . . . .	.18

Vests.

Single Breasted Vest	\$1.25
S. B. Bound or Corded	1.43
S. B. Flat Braided	1.60
S. B. Stitched by Hand	1.43
D. B. No Collar	1.40
D. B. Bound or Corded	1.58
D. B. Flat Binding	1.76
D. B. Stitched by Hand	1.58
Clerical Vest, Standing Collar	1.50
Clerical, Button on Side	1.75
Dress Vest	1.50
Wash Vest	1.10
Youth's Vest, 3 pockets	1.00
Boy's Vest, 3 pockets . . . . .	.80

Extras.

Try On	\$0.12
Fly Front12
Eyelet Holes12
Repairing, per hour15

Pants.

Pants with Five Pockets	\$1.40
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Extras.

Puffs	\$0.12
Bound Bottoms12
Loops for Belt12
Saddle Pieces13
Binding Tops13
Extra Pockets . . . . .	.08
Spring Bottoms . . . . .	.07
Braid on Side . . . . .	.13

Repairing, per hour	
Lining Pants	
Bicycle Pants, 2 Pockets and Straps	
Bicycle Pants with Moleskin Bottoms and Buttons	
Boys' Short Pants	
Youths' Short Pants	
Broad Falls	
Riding Pants	
Overalls with Apron	
Overalls, Plain	
Cuffs on Bottom	
Protector on Bottom	
Button Hole and Tape on Bottom Riding Pants	
Flap with Button Hole and Button	

Free back shop and free machine work as formerly. Shops where machines not employed: for undercoats, overcoats, 40c; vests, 10c; pants, Girl coatmakers: undercoats, 20c; coats, 30c. Prices of special garments not mentioned in this bill shall be subject of a special agreement between local union and the employer heretofore.

Bill Committee:

E. P. ENRIGHT, *President*
J. STENSON.
D. MUIRHEAD.
J. MILROY.
C. FRAME.

W. H. MOWA

Dated 22nd March, 1913.

**Agreement entered into between
Brotherhood and Amalgam
Society of Carpenters and
Master Builders of the City
of Brantford.**

RULE 1.

Clause A. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work for all men working at the trade outside of the factory shall be performed between the hours of 7 o'clock a.m. and 5 o'clock p.m. the first five days, and on Saturday all work must cease at 12 noon.

Clause B. Any workman coming into the factory to do any work must comply with outside rules.

RULE 2.

Clause A. All work done at the factory during the following holidays: Thanksgiving, Good Friday,

Y Year's Day, Victoria Day, Dominion Day and Christmas Day) shall be considered overtime and paid at the rate of time and one-half.

RULE 3.

Clause A. The minimum rate of wages for journeymen carpenters shall be 35c per hour.

Clause B. No man over the age of 18 years shall be allowed to work as an apprentice or an improver for less than 25c per hour for the first six months, 30c per hour for the second six months, and 32½c per hour for the third year.

RULE 4.

Clause A. No member will be allowed to sub-contract or to do piece-work or take contract for labour only of any one, nor shall he be allowed to do any jobbing work after his regular hours of labour, subject to a fine of not less than five dollars.

RULE 5.

That wages be paid on the job weekly and not more than two days be kept back.

This agreement to take effect May 1913, and continue in force for one year.

Table of Prices of Victoria Typographical Union No. 201.

The following agreement was entered into between the Victoria Typographical Union No. 201 and the majority of the employing printers of Victoria. The agreement went into effect on June 1, 1913, and provided for an increase of \$3 per week for all composing room employees on newspapers and in job offices. A reduction of two hours per week on evening papers was also provided in the agreement.

Book and Job Work.

ARTICLE I.—TIME WORK.

Sec. 1.—Eight hours shall constitute a day's work, except where the Chapel

and the Management of the office concerned shall agree on different hours; provided, that in no case shall a week's work consist of more than 48 hours. Provided the hours are between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Provided also that men who do not work a whole week shall receive compensation for any extra time they may work during the week. When it is necessary to change the time for starting work from the established practice of the office, twenty-four (24) hours' notice must be given.

Sec. 2.—Foremen of offices employing two or more compositors shall receive not less than 50 cents per day over the scale for journeymen.

Sec. 3.—All members of this Union employed in job offices (except apprentices and those provided for under Sections 2 and 8) shall be paid at the following rates:

Day Work shall be paid for at the rate of \$5.00 per day of eight hours.

Night forces in Job Offices shall be governed by the Night Scale for Newspapers.

Sec. 4. — Overtime shall commence from the regular quitting time as fixed by the Chapel, and shall be charged double price and a half. Work after 12 (midnight) in job offices by the same staff of men who have worked through the day shall be double price; Provided that a job office may have a double staff of men.

Sec. 5.—Work done on Labor Day, Christmas Day and Sundays shall be charged double price. Work on New Year's Day, Good Friday, 24th of May, Dominion Day, Thanksgiving Day shall be charged price and one half; provided, Job Offices may work a 5 hour day for a full day's pay on the holidays stated as price and one half. When a holiday falls on a Sunday, Monday shall be considered the holiday, but the Chapel may arrange with the Management to take another day.

Sec. 6.—All work in book and job offices to be done as time work.

Sec. 7.—Half a day shall be the shortest period for which a member of this

Union shall accept pay, less time to be charged half a day.

Sec. 8.—All operators and machinist-operators in Job Offices shall be governed by Newspaper Scale and Hours; except that the hours may be so arranged to conform with office requirements. Machinist-operators in charge shall receive not less than 25c. per day over the scale.

Sec. 9. — Nothing in this Scale of Prices shall be construed to prevent superior workmen receiving a higher rate of wages.

Sec. 10. — This Union reserves the right to refuse to execute all struck work received from or destined for unfair printing employers or publications.

Sec. 11.—The use of plates (other than pictorial cuts), "patent" matter in any publication issued in this city, and the loaning or borrowing of matter or advertisements between offices under the jurisdiction of this Union are hereby declared to be contrary to the best interests of the organization, and is prohibited, except that where matrices or plates of advertisements are thus secured, the same shall be reproduced within ten days from the time of publication.

Sec. 12.—Reproduction provided for by the foregoing of supplement matter, whether in the form of plates, matrices or type, shall be satisfactory to both parties if all the type heads and matter be set in same size of type and measures as originally appears in the publication; the heads and body to be proved, read, corrected, made up in as near its original form as the office equipment will permit, and revised proofs given to Chairman of Chapel. *Provided, however, that where plates or matrices of advertisements are the produce of non-union labor they shall in all cases be reproduced within twenty-four (24) hours after date of publication.* Provided, further, that nothing herein shall be construed as preventing job office proprietors, parties to this agreement, from borrowing matter and matrices on occasion of extraordinary emergency, such as fire, explosion or other unforeseen disaster, including the "pi" of a form

or forms, at a late hour, when it shall be permitted without reproduction. Provided, further, that this section shall not be construed as preventing in any manner the acceptance and use of plates and matrices of advertisements of firms not located in Victoria, nor having branch establishments here, except within a radius of fifty (50) miles which shall be considered as local advertisements.

Sec. 13.—Where a plate or matrix of an advertisement for an out-of-town firm having a branch factory in Victoria, within a radius of fifty (50) miles of Victoria, is accepted, it shall in all cases be reproduced, as nearly like the original as the material in the office will permit.

Sec. 14.—All proofs read in the office must be read in the first instance by a member or members of the Chapel.

It is further agreed that the Scale of Wages and Schedule of Hours hereinafter mentioned and agreed upon shall remain in full force and effect for thirty months from June 1st, 1913, and thereafter until terminated by either party by a previous two months' notice in writing.

Newspapers.

ARTICLE II.

Sec. 1. — Seven and one half hours shall constitute a day's work on morning and evening newspapers. One hour shall be the shortest period for which a member of this Union shall accept work, provided he called at office and did not get work, and subsequently sent for the same day.

Sec. 2. — Foremen of morning and evening papers shall receive not less than 50 cents per day over the scale for foremen.

Head machinist shall receive not less than 25c. per day over the scale, and no overtime.

Sec. 3.—The use of plates (other than pictorial cuts), "patent" matter in any publication issued in this city, and the loaning or borrowing of matter or advertisements between offices under

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ec. 6.—The hours of labor shall be as follows: Morning newspapers, en 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.; day work on ng newspapers or day work on

morning newspapers between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Sec. 7. — All members of this Union employed on newspapers (except apprentices and those provided for under Section 2) shall be paid at the following rates:

Day Work shall be paid for at the rate of \$5.00 per day of seven and one-half hours

Night Work shall be paid for at the rate of \$5.50 per night of seven and one-half hours.

Sec. 8. — To prevent the pernicious system of working overtime, and with a view to ensuring that the minimum number of situations are given out to meet office requirements, in conformity with I. T. U. law, the rate for overtime shall be price and a half. Every member of this Union called upon to work more than seven and one half hours in any one day shall be paid for such excess at the rate of price and a half over his or her ordinary pay. It shall be unlawful for any member to "contract out" of this clause. Apprentices must not be called upon to work overtime if a journeyman is available.

Sec. 9. — Work done on Labor Day, Christmas Day and Sundays shall be charged double price. Work on New Year's Day, Good Friday, 24th of May, Dominion Day, Thanksgiving Day shall be charged price and one half; provided, newspapers may work a 5 hour day for a full day's pay on the holidays stated as price and one half. When a holiday falls on a Sunday, Monday shall be considered the holiday, but the Chapel may arrange with the Management to take another day.

Sec. 10.—Operators working on machines outside the hours specified shall be paid the night rate.

Sec. 11. — Nothing in this Scale of Prices shall be construed to prevent superior workmen receiving a higher rate of wages.

Sec. 12. — This Union reserves the right to refuse to execute all struck work received from or destined for unfair printing employers or publications.

Apprentices.

ARTICLE III.

Sec. 1.—The compensation for apprentices in the last two years of their time shall be as follows:

Night Scale: First 6 months of the third year, \$14.00 per week; next 6 months, \$16.00 per week; next 6 months, \$18.00 per week; next 6 months, \$20.00 per week.

Day Scale: First 6 months of the third year, \$12.00 per week; next 6 months, \$14.00 per week; next 6 months, \$16.00 per week; next 6 months, \$18.00 per week.

Provided, that at the end of the second year an apprentice must be, if competent, admitted as an apprentice member of this Union.

Sec. 2. — No apprentice shall work more hours in a day, nor more hours in a week than provided in the Scale of Prices for journeymen printers.

Machine Tuition.

ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1. — Beginners on Linotype or other typesetting machines shall be active members of this Union, and shall receive the following rates of wages (no beginner to work more than six days nor average less than four days per week), and but one apprentice to be allowed for each five machines or fraction thereof. For the period of one month (four weeks), \$12.00 per week; for the second month, \$14.00 per week; for the third month, \$16.00 per week; for the fourth month, \$18.00 per week; for the fifth month, \$21.00 per week; for the sixth month, \$24.00 per week. The period of apprenticeship shall not exceed six months of full weeks.

Sec. 2.—Any member in good standing of this Union is eligible to learn to operate typesetting or casting machines.

Sec. 3.—It shall be at the pleasure of this Union to grant an applicant an extension of his apprenticeship upon reference to the Executive Committee, who shall fix time and rate of wages.

Sec. 4.—Any member who has been proficient as a machine operator, without having served an apprenticeship thereto, shall not be required to do so.

Working Conditions.

ARTICLE V.

Sec. 1.—An operator shall be deemed competent who can set 4,000 ems in ten minutes per hour. Provided, also, following measurements on objectionable matter shall be followed:

Price and One-Half Matter.

Menu

Hot Tamales	Chile
Ice Water	
Fresh Fish	Roast Fish
	Roast

Double Price Matter.

Port and tone—	Today.	Sat.
Liverpool, easier...	2 00	3 50
Liverpool, easier...	2 00	3 50

Star	Positions	T
The Kid.....	Centre.....	The
The Kid.....	Centre.....	The

Seattle, March 10.—Spot cotton quiet. Sales—

	Today
Ordinary.....	1/2 1/2
Ordinary.....	1/2 1/2
Middling... 6 9-16	Middling... 6

An operator on monoline machine shall be deemed competent who can set 3,000 ems per hour.

Sec. 2. — Each office shall have a “style” of the paper printed and corrected to date; same to be posted in a conspicuous place in the composing room.

Sec. 3.—Proofreaders must be members of this Union.

Sec. 4.—All proofs must be read in the first instance by a member or members of the Chapel.

Sec. 5.—Any Machine Apprentice shall be required to work a double shift in

partment where he is considered a competent journeyman shall receive price and one-half on journeyman's wages.

Sec. 6.—When a member of a Chapel holding a regular situation is shifted for four days or less from the night side to the day side, for the convenience of the office, said member shall receive the night scale; provided that this shall not be construed as giving the foreman the

right to force a member to accept day work against his protest.

It is further agreed that the Scale of Wages and Schedule of Hours herein mentioned and agreed upon shall remain in full force and effect for Thirty-five months from June 1st, 1913, and thereafter until terminated by either party by a previous two months' notice in writing.

REPORT OF THE CANADIAN ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL TRAINING AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

ALMOST exactly three years after the appointment in June, 1910, of the Canadian Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, the report of the Commission was signed, being presented to the House of Commons by the Honourable T. W. Crothers, K.C., Minister of Labour, on June 19, 1913.

The Commission was larger in personnel and broader in scope than any similar body previously appointed to deal with this important subject. Briefly, its purpose was to acquaint itself fully with the latest developments, including the opinions of the chief educational leaders in the foremost nations of the world, in connection with the problem of the industrial training and technical education of the people, and to recommend a system suited to the needs of the Dominion.

Scope of the Commission's Investigation.

In opening its report, the Commission defines concisely what it conceived to be the duties imposed upon it, in the following terms:—

- I. We are to gather information, by inquiry into the needs and present equipment of Canada respecting Industrial Training and Technical Education.
- II. We are to make investigation of the systems and methods of Technical Instruction obtaining in other countries.
- III. We are to carefully compile the information obtained.
- IV. We are to express any opinion that we may see fit upon the results of our inquiries and investigations.

V. We are to make such recommendations as it may seem expedient to us to make.

VI. We are to report on these matters to the Minister of Labour; all to the end that industrial efficiency may prevail for the development of the Dominion and for the promotion of the home and foreign trade of Canada in competition with other nations.

The inquiries included a survey of the needs of the workers in:—

1. Manufacturing and other industries such as: building construction; boots and shoes; carriages and wagons; chemicals; clothing; electrical; food stuffs; furniture; leather and rubber; metals, including rolling mills, foundries, machine shops, and machinery in general; printing and publishing; textiles and clothing; wood, and wooden wares; other industries and trades.

2. Agriculture, live stock, dairying, fruit culture; fisheries, mining, including quarries; forestry.

3. Commerce and transportation.

4. Home-making and housekeeping, including house sanitation, domestic servants, care of children.

We obtained much information regarding the general conditions of industry and labour in Canada, having regard to (a) the growth of businesses; (b) where products are marketed; (c) where raw materials are obtained; (d) supply of labour, skilled and unskilled and apprentices; (e) child labour.

Arrangement of Report.

The report is being issued in four parts, all of which will be ready for distribution during the present summer. Up to the end of June only Part One, containing the Commission's opinions and recommendations, was received from the printers.

The nature of the contents of Parts II, III and IV of the Report, which contain the detailed observations of the Commission, will be seen from the following analysis:—

Part II.

Elementary Education in Relation to Industrial Training and Technical Education.

Secondary and Higher Education in Relation to Industrial Training and Technical Education.

Manual Training, Nature Study, School Gardening, Household Science, Vocational Education, Industrial Training and Technical Education.

Industrial Training and Technical Education in Relation to National Problems.

Industrial Training and Technical Education in Relation to the Needs, Duties and Rights of Individuals.

Organization and Administration of Industrial Training and Technical Education for Canada.

A Dominion Development Policy with Recommendations of Provisions:—

- (1) For those who are to continue at school in urban communities;
- (2) For those who have gone to work;
- (3) For rural communities.

Industrial Training and Technical Education in Relation to Apprentices, Foremen and Leaders.

Education for Rural Communities.

Schools for Housekeeping Occupations.

Industrial Research.

Vocational Guidance.

Wider use of the School Plant.

Compulsory Attendance at Continuation Classes after Fourteen.

Part III.

Inquiry in England.

" Scotland.

" Ireland.

" Denmark.

" France.

" Germany.

" Switzerland.

" The United States of America.

Groups of Schools of four different kinds, viz.:—

Technical Schools for Miners; Schools for Fishermen; Schools of Navigation; and Schools for the Tanning and Leather Industries.

Part IV.

Inquiry in Nova Scotia.

" Prince Edward Island.

" New Brunswick.

" Quebec.

" Ontario.

" Manitoba.

" Saskatchewan.

" Alberta.

" British Columbia.

Findings.

The main finding of the Commission provides for a system of technical education for Canada which, while preserving provincial control, encouraging local initiative and developing local responsibility, involves a generous measurement of encouragement by the Dominion Government.

It is proposed that the sum of three million dollars be provided annually for a period of ten years by the Parliament of Canada, and paid annually into a Dominion Development Fund, seventy-five per cent. of this to go to the Provinces direct, on a per capita basis, and the remaining twenty-five per cent. to be retained for expenses through a central Dominion Board. All phases of industrial work are to be provided for including agriculture, manufacturing household science, etc., etc.

In order to encourage handwork drawing, domestic science, etc., in elementary schools, the Commission suggests a fund of not less than three hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year from which payments shall be made to the Provincial Governments during a period of ten years.

For the administration of the grant above referred to, and of the system in general, the Commission recommends the establishment of a Dominion Development Commission, to have a general oversight of expenditures. Under this body would fall a direct development convention, under which, again, Provincial Development Commissions and Councils would operate, these in turn giving advice and assistance to local development Boards, urban and rural.

A special part of the report is devoted to the application of the proposed vote to schools for fishermen, and schools for the teaching of navigation. Other phases of the report relate to industrial training and technical education in regard to apprentices and foremen, rural communities, housekeeping, industrial research, vocational guidance and compulsory attendance at continuation classes for boys over the age of fourteen years.

Excerpts from the Report.

Some excerpts of importance from the report follow:—

Canada is Behind the Times.—Until recently Canada was an interested and debating spectator of the movements for industrial efficiency. The training of young workers to deftness in manipulation and technique, and to an understanding of the pro-

es and sciences which lie at the base of all trades and industries, was not provided for in the courses. When manufactured goods were wanted in increasing quantities and variety, and towns and cities were growing by leaps and bounds, it was discovered that there had been practically no organization of means for preparing the hundreds of thousands of young people to become the best qualified artisans, farmers and housekeepers in the world. The country's growth was ample for the cost; but the educational work was becoming bookish in the extreme, and, worse than that, was developing into school systems that had few points of contact with or relation to industrial, agricultural, or housekeeping work. When boys and girls grew restless at prolonged school work, few schools provided anything in the way of tools, materials or time for 'fads,' as manual training, nature study, school gardens and housekeeping subjects were called. The deep of the ages of human life was calling to their complex instincts and aptitudes, but the schools turned a dull ear, and most of the boys left as soon as they could.

The State and the Individual.—The interest of the State, as such, is that the individuals who compose it should be healthy, intelligent, capable, animated and goodwill towards their fellows and that they should be able and willing to fill their places in the community, as citizens discharging their duties and preserving their rights, as individuals in the economy of life, and as earners contributing to the material prosperity of the State.

The problem of finding an occupation suitable to the personality of the individual, and of preparing the individual to follow it with satisfaction and to his benefit to the community, is ever present and becoming more complex and difficult.

So far as the individual is concerned, education required for the preservation of health, the development of powers, the increase of knowledge, the maintenance of justice and liberty, and the strengthening of desire and will-energy to give effect in everyday life to the concepts of duty, truth, beauty and goodness.

The Unit in Civilization.—Under modern conditions the term civilization is commonly used as a broad, omnibus word to indicate the forms of organization and effort employed for the achievement of the main aims and ideals which animate and motivate a people for the time being. At present the objects are obtrusively commercial and industrial. The forms themselves are ever changing, while the inner force which uses them persists. The inner power of the people expresses itself progressively in human qualities and social and economic conditions.

In the struggle of modern industry to produce goods cheaply in order to make profits, three elements are of importance—raw materials, labour-saving machinery and organization. These three receive so much attention that sometimes the conditions of and results upon the individual workers are entirely lost sight of. The most important asset in any State is the value of the individual citizens themselves. While the conservation of natural resources and the promotion of industries are important and the development of trade has possibilities of benefit, the conservation of life and ability in the individual workers is supreme. Next to that comes the provision for conservation of opportunity for satisfactory employment.

Personal Welfare and State Prosperity.—It becomes more and more evident that education must have a vocational aim and result if the industrial activities of the people are to be of benefit to all the individuals and to the State which they constitute. It must be kept in mind that the first and chief object of industrial training and technical education must be the personal welfare of the individuals who are to participate in it; second, the prosperity and strength of the State; and, third, the advancement and improvement of industry as such, and that only as consistent with and subordinate to the other two.

In the organization of this form of education, the attempt must be made to meet all the needs of all the people, with care that none shall be debased by the occupations for which they are prepared, and none shall be debarred from earning satisfaction, as well as satisfactory wages, from labour.

Equality of Opportunity.—Sometimes an idea prevails that a scheme of education provides equality of opportunity by letting all who desire have access to the same classes. Equality of opportunity, to mean anything real, must have regard to the varying needs, tastes, abilities and after lives of the pupils. To be able to attend schools, whose courses are provided chiefly for those whose education can be continued until 18 or 20 years of age, does not ensure any sort of equality of preparation for occupation or for living to those who are compelled to leave at 14. Equality of opportunity to enter a school designed to prepare leaders, is not what is needed and is not what is wanted by the parents of most of the children. Equality of opportunity, to be sincere and operative, must offer opportunities of education which will serve the pupils not all the same thing, but will serve them all alike in preparing them for the occupations which they are to follow and the lives which they are to lead.

ESTABLISHMENT OF FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU AT WINNIPEG.

On June 30 a by-law was passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Winnipeg providing for the establishment of a free employment bureau at the city in the following terms:

1. There is hereby established a Free Employment Bureau for the City of

Winnipeg which shall be under the direct management of the Relief Officer of the City of Winnipeg.

2. Said Free Employment Bureau and said Relief Officer as the Manager thereof, shall be under the control of the Market, License and Relief Commit-

tee of the Council of the City which Committee shall from time to time, on the recommendation of said Relief Officer, appoint proper and necessary officers for carrying out and conducting the works and operations of said Bureau, but the duties to be assigned to each officer as appointed shall be left to the discretion, judgment and control of said Relief Officer.

3. Said Bureau and said officers shall receive and record in books kept for that purpose, the names of all persons applying for employment or help, designating opposite the names and address of each applicant the character of employment or help desired.

4. Separate registers for applications for employment shall be kept in which shall be recorded the age, sex, nativity, trade or occupation of each applicant, whether the applicant is married or single, the number of dependent children or other dependents (if any) together with such other facts as may be deemed useful and necessary by said Relief Officer. Provided that no special registers shall be open to public inspection at any time, and that such statistical and sociological data as the Bureau may require shall be held in confidence by the said Bureau, and so published as not to reveal the identity of any one. And provided further, that refusal to answer any questions contained in special registers shall not cause the applicant to forfeit any rights or benefits under this by-law or in connection with said Bureau which he would otherwise have had.

5 Said officers shall also perform such other duties in the collection of labour statistics and in the keeping of books and accounts of such bureau as

the Committee may direct or require and shall report monthly all business transacted by such Bureau

6 It shall be the duty of said Relief Officer of the City to immediately put himself in communication with the principal manufacturers, merchants and other employers of labour and to use diligence in securing the co-operation of said employers of labour with the purposes and objects of said Bureau. To this end it shall be competent for said Relief Officer to advertise in the columns of newspapers or other medium for such situations as he has application to fill, and he may advertise in a general way for the co-operation of large contractors and employers in such trade journals or special or other publications as reach such employees whether such trade journals or publications are published in the City of Winnipeg or elsewhere

7. No fee or compensation shall be directly or indirectly chargeable to or received from persons applying for employment or help through said Bureau and any officer, clerk or employee of said Bureau who shall directly or indirectly accept any fee or compensation from any applicant or from his or her representative, shall be guilty of a breach of this by-law, and shall be liable in addition to being dismissed from his employment, to the penalty prescribed by By-law No. 1630 of the City of Winnipeg.

8. Every application and renewal thereof, made to said Bureau, whether for employment or help, shall be void after the expiration of thirty days from its receipt unless the same be renewed or further renewed by the applicant. When an applicant for help has secured

the same he or she shall within five days hereafter notify the Bureau upon a card provided for that purpose. Should any such applicant neglect to notify the Bureau, he or she shall at the discretion of the Relief Officer be debarred from all future rights and privileges of said Bureau.

9. The term "applicant for employment" as used in this By-law shall be

construed to mean any person seeking work of any lawful character, and the term "applicant for help" shall mean any person or persons, firm or corporation seeking help in any legitimate enterprise, and nothing in this By-law shall be construed to limit the meaning of the term "work" to manual occupation, but it shall include professional service, and all other legitimate service.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, JUNE, 1913.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

Index Number.

June, 1913	136.9
May, 1913	136.6
June, 1912	136.6

The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. The 272 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

THE Department's index number was again slightly higher in June as compared with the previous month and with the corresponding month of last year. The higher level last month was due to higher prices in fruits and vege-

tables, lumber, paints and oils, and rubber, there being minor decreases in fodder, fish, and metals. Compared with the same month last year, the chief increases appear in the groups: Animals and Meats, Textiles, Hides, Leathers, Boots and Shoes, Metals and Implements, Fuel and Lighting, Building Materials, House Furnishings, Drugs and Chemicals, Furs and Sundries. Considerable decreases from the high levels of last year occurred in Grains and Fodder, Fruit and Vegetables, Liquors and Tobacco.

The accompanying table of the Department's index numbers, arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, shows the average price level for June, 1913, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR JUNE, 1913, MAY, 1913, AND JUNE, 1912.

	Number of Commodities.	Index Numbers.		
		June, 1913.	May, 1913.	June, 1912.
I. <i>Grains and Fodders :</i>				
Grains, Ontario.....	5	135.3	133.4	183.8
" Western.....	4	124.3	122.5	165.8
Fodder.....	5	134.9	145.7	216.0
All.....	15	132.2	134.6	189.7
II. <i>Animals and Meats :</i>				
Cattle and beef.....	6	189.7	188.3	191.1
Hogs and hog products.....	6	186.2	186.6	165.6
Sheep and mutton.....	3	180.7	182.0	158.2
Poultry.....	2	236.3	236.3	153.5
All.....	17	192.3	192.3	172.9
III. <i>Dairy products.....</i>	9	135.0	135.0	138.2
IV. <i>Fish :</i>				
Prepared fish.....	6	154.8	158.9	146.3
Fresh fish.....	4	149.4	151.1	160.5
All.....	10	152.6	155.4	152.0
V. <i>Other Foods:</i>				
(a) <i>Fruits and vegetables</i>				
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	†140.0	†124.1	†147.2
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	122.8	111.0	88.5
Dried fruits.....	4	108.4	111.7	131.3
Fresh vegetables.....	5	146.4	131.9	245.6
Canned vegetables.....	3	125.2	125.2	134.9
All.....	16	128.1	121.2	163.2
(b) <i>Miscellaneous groceries and provisions</i>				
Breadstuffs.....	10	123.4	124.2	127.6
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	117.3	115.1	120.3
Sugar, etc.....	6	114.7	116.2	120.3
Condiments.....	5	104.3	102.4	100.2
All.....	25	116.5	116.8	119.2
VI. <i>Textiles :</i>				
Woolens.....	5	133.9	130.7	118.8
Cottons.....	4	139.0	141.8	134.0
Silks.....	3	87.4	86.3	85.5
Jutes.....	2	210.3	214.1	162.7
Flax products.....	4	115.5	116.1	117.2
Oilcloths.....	2	104.6	104.6	104.6
All.....	20	129.0	129.1	119.5
VII. <i>Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes :</i>				
Hides and tallow.....	4	180.5	177.2	181.6
Leather.....	4	151.4	152.3	138.4
Boots & shoes.....	3	155.7	155.7	137.9
All.....	11	163.2	162.2	154.0
VIII. <i>Metals and Implements :</i>				
Iron and Steel.....	11	104.3	105.1	97.5
Other metals.....	13	132.5	133.7	131.9
Implements.....	10	105.1	105.1	104.6
All.....	34	115.1	116.0	112.7
IX. <i>Fuel and Lighting :</i>				
Fuel.....	6	130.9	130.2	124.4
Lighting.....	4	92.2	92.2	89.0
All.....	10	115.4	115.0	110.2
X. <i>Building Materials :</i>				
Lumber.....	14	179.4	176.6	166.4
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	112.4	112.5	104.2
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	144.7	143.0	150.7
All.....	48	141.3	140.0	135.9
XI. <i>House Furnishings :</i>				
Furniture.....	6	146.9	146.9	127.7
Crockery and glassware.....	4	136.4	136.4	103.0
Table cutlery.....	2	72.5	72.5	72.5
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	117.7	117.7	120.5
All.....	16	127.6	127.6	112.8
XII. <i>Drugs and Chemicals.....</i>	16	117.2	117.2	114.7
XIII. <i>Miscellaneous :</i>				
Furs.....	4	358.0	358.0	266.1
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	131.3	131.3	162.4
Sundries.....	7	114.1	113.1	101.5
All.....	17	177.1	177.2	161.7
All commodities.....	263*	136.9	136.6	136.

*Nine commodities off the market, summer fruits, etc. †Strawberries. ‡Apples.

more detailed information as to the movement during June is as follows:—

Grains and fodder.—Manitoba wheat declined lower but rose above the level of May and strengthened till the last week. Dry weather and foreign demand were the causes of the advance and rain in the Northwest, with good crop results, caused the decline later. Ontario wheat advanced 2c early in the month, but remained steady. Western barley declined as demand was poor, but later advanced on account of better demand, larger receipts, and the dry weather. Ontario barley was steady. Western wheat advanced slightly in sympathy with other grains, and Ontario oats went up in the last week. Corn, American, No. 3, Yellow, had risen 4c by the third week, but then receded. Flax seed was up in the first half of the month as receipts were heavy, but was firmer during the second half as demand was better and receipts were lighter, though liberal. Hay was lower at Toronto and Montreal, but was firmer later on account of dry weather. Straw was also lower. Bran and shorts declined \$2.00 a ton, demand for feed being less.

Animals and meats.—Choice butchers' beef advanced 10c per cwt. at Toronto early in the month, declined, and then came again to the previous level. At Winnipeg prices were firm and strengthened after the middle of the month. Choice cattle were scarce at Winnipeg, but some were brought from Toronto. Pressed beef was also shipped in at times. Hogs were 25c higher at Toronto by the middle of the month, but came again to the previous level. Demand was good and supplies were too small. At Winnipeg prices were also higher toward the end of the month, receipts being larger. Hog products were steady, and lard advanced ¼c. Beef advanced 25c per cwt. in the second week, demand being good, but declined \$1.00 in the last week as there was a heavy run. Mutton and lamb were steady. Poultry was reported in demand, but receipts were scanty, and cold storage stocks were the chief

source of supply. Chickens were higher in price.

Dairy products. — Butter declined slightly at Montreal throughout the month, and at Toronto in the last week. Receipts were larger, and it was reported that less ice cream was being made. Local receipts at Winnipeg were not heavy, being about the same as a year ago. Cheese was slightly lower as the new make had weakened the market, and large quantities from New Zealand were arriving on the English market. Many factories, however, were making butter instead of cheese, and this caused a firmer tendency on the market. Eggs began to rise in price. Receipts were heavier and the excess was put in storage. Milk was down to summer prices at Toronto and Winnipeg, and at the same rates as last year. At the latter city the supply was reported greater than a year ago in spite of the backward spring as more were engaging in the industry.

Fish. — Reports of the Lunenburg spring fleet indicated a successful season. The catch was estimated at 65,000 quintals as compared with the heavy catch of 100,000 last year, but the opening prices obtained were \$6.00 as compared with \$3.80 in 1912. The percentage of cod was also greater, and the weather was favourable for drying. Fresh lobsters advanced 1c per pound, and the catch was reported smaller than last year. Salt mackerel and salt herring declined in price. Foreign markets for dried fish were reported good in some parts, but poor in others. Whitefish declined 1c, and trout were offering freely. The new pack of B. C. canned salmon was expected to be ten to fifteen per cent. lower as a heavy pack is anticipated.

Fruits and vegetables. — Canadian strawberries arrived on the Toronto market after the middle of the month, a little later than last year. Prices were about 10-17c as compared with 14-15c a year ago. As receipts were heavier, prices declined to 10-14c, but on account of dry weather the season was short. Oranges were higher in all lines and

scarce. Lemons were also stiffly upward. Bananas advanced 25c per bunch as supplies were scarce as a result of a hurricane in Jamaica last October. The new crop, however, was coming on the market, and the tendency was easier. Opening prices of California raisins were the same as last year. California prunes were weaker for small sizes, but large sizes were firmer. Opening prices for Smyrna figs were $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher than a year ago, as a result of the Balkan war. Beans were up 25c per bushel, and good quality was reported hard to get. Canadian onions were off the market. Potatoes were higher at Montreal, but steady at Toronto. Canned tomatoes and corn were expected to be sold out before the arrival of the new pack, but a surplus in canned fruit was looked for.

Miscellaneous groceries.—Flour prices were advanced, winter wheat grades 20c per bbl., and Manitoba flour 10c. Wheat prices were considerably higher than when flour prices were last adjusted in the autumn of 1912. Oatmeal was lower in price, demand having fallen in favour of cooked breakfast foods. Tapioca declined $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Japan teas were quoted much lower, but Pekoes were higher. Coffees were lower also. Chocolate advanced, the duty having been increased. Little honey was on the market. Sugar was 20c per cwt. lower, having been reduced in price by the refiners when the duty on raw sugar was lowered.

Textiles. — Ontario wool was up 1c per pound. Receipts from the country were not large, but improved later as it was considered that prices were at their best in view of the possibility of shipping to the United States free of duty under the new tariff. The Canadian wool clip was estimated to be larger than in 1912, particularly in the Northwest, and in better condition. English markets were steady, prices changing little at London sales. Hopes of the manufacturers for lower prices were abandoned, and the demand for supplies was good. The English clip was also expected to bring high prices

as it would all be needed. Some lines of hosiery were advanced 10%. Lint cotton was down 15c on good crop reports in the United States. The cotton trade abroad was reported to be booming, and a large demand for the crop was expected. Cotton thread reduced 7-10% by the British manufacturers. Grey cottons and prints aged lower, but coloured cottons higher. Textile mills were reported to be catching up with their orders. Italian silk was up 15c, but Japan silk down 5c. China silk advanced 10c. Japanese crop was expected to exceed last year's high record. European markets were firm and the demand for silk was better. Jute was steady in price, but Hessian was easier at 6. Flax fibre was firmer, but tow was easier. Linen yarns were up as a result of the strike in Belgium. —

Hides, leather, boots and shoes. Hides were firmer in price as the quantity of offerings was better, but the demand from tanners was not so keen. The leather market being easier. Calfskins were 1c higher. Harness leather was easier. Boot and shoe manufacturers were reported to be not over busy.

Metals and implements.—Pig iron in Nova Scotia and Midland, and wrought iron old material were slightly lower in price. Pig iron, however, advanced in London 2s. 6d. toward the end of May. Antimony declined to 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c per pound at Montreal. Aluminum declined 1c at New York, but was up in England. Quicksilver advanced. Spelter declined, but afterwards advanced slightly. Tin declined heavily.

Fuel and lighting.—Anthracite advanced 10c per ton. It was also reported in the United States that prices would be advanced as a result of a special tax. Furnace coke was firmer at Connellsville, but foundry coke was easier. The demand for gasoline was reported to be enormous, and coal was in better demand for use in stoves.

Building materials.—N. B. Spruce deals were higher at \$16.50. Merchable logs were very high at St. J.

00 being paid, the highest price record. On account of the lack of it was feared that only a portion of the drive would be brought down and logs would run out before the seas was over. Demand for shingles was fair in Boston, but stocks were low, especially for the high grades. At Ottawa a heavy demand for the lower grades of pine lumber was reported, higher grades not moving so freely. High prices and great demand were to be curtailing the building of new houses. Good shorts advanced in price. Hardwoods were firm, being upward again, and basswood in particular demand. Lath reported scarce and dear at Montreal. Lead pipe was advanced slightly. Record was lower. Linseed oil rose and 3c, on better demand. Rosin, higher grade, was firmer. White lead higher after the recent low level in sympathy with the price of pig lead and English market. The demand for varnished paints kept up and the demand for colors increased. Better shipments of glass came forward from Belgium than had been expected.

Housefurnishings. — No changes were reported.

Drugs and chemicals. — Alcohol was 1c per gallon, borax was 1c higher, carbolic acid was 3c lower.

Miscellaneous. — Furs were reported scarce. Pulp and paper prices were firm, except on ground wood, and the market for this was improving as dry weather would curtail production and increase demand, especially in the United States. Sulphite was still strong and scarce. Prices were reduced $\frac{1}{4}$ c on 50 ft. binder twine. Manilla was reported firm and upward, so that cord prices might be revised. Raw rubber rose to the level in April.

Comparison of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, United States, and France.

The following table which includes the latest findings available of the most authoritative index numbers of prices

in Great Britain, United States and France, will enable a review to be made as to recent movements and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada:—

	Canada	Great Britain		United States	France
	Department of Labour	Economist	Sauerbeck	Bradstreet	La Réforme Economique
1890	110.3	2,236	72	1	100.0
1895	95.6	1,923	62	6,8220	84.4
1896	92.5	1,999	61	6,3076 ²	84.4
1897	92.2	1,950	62	6,1164	83.4
1900	108.2	2,145	75	8,0171	102.4
1906	120.0	2,342	77	8,3289	105.4
1907	126.2	2,490	80	8,9172 ³	112.2
1908	120.8	2,310*	73	8,2949	101.2
1909	121.2	2,196	74	8,2631	101.8
1910	124.0	2,390	78	9,2310	108.2
1911	127.3	2,513	80	8,7132	113.8
1912					
Jan.	133.1	2,613	81.8	8,9493	115.4
Feb.	134.7	2,667	82.9	8,9578	116.4
Mar.	134.8	2,791	84.4	8,9019	117.6
April	136.0	2,693	85.0	9,1010	119.0
May	136.3	2,687	85.3	9,2746	120.0
June	136.6	2,705	85.5	9,1896	120.0
July	134.1	2,746	86.5	9,0567	118.8
Aug.	133.3	2,722	85.9	9,1535	117.4
Sept.	132.7	2,740	86.7	9,2157	117.4
Oct.	135.0	2,722	85.8	9,4515	117.0
Nov.	136.6	2,721	85.3	9,4781	117.8
Dec.	136.8	2,747	86.4	9,5462	117.2
1913					
Jan.	136.2	2,732	86.4	9,4935	119.0
Feb.	135.4	2,717	86.1	9,4592	118.4
Mar.	135.9	2,717	86.7	9,4052	117.4
April	136.3	2,729	86.2	9,2976	117.0
May	136.6	2,694	85.7	9,1394	116.4
June	136.8			9,0711	

*The *Economist*'s highest index number before 1912 May, 1907: 2,601.

¹Bradstreet's index number first calculated: January 1892: 8,1382.

²Bradstreet's low record index number: July, 1906 5,7019.

³Bradstreet's highest index number before 1911 March, 1907: 9,1293.

The *Economist*, London, June 7, reports its index number of May 31 as follows:—

After a rise during April, the slight downward tendency of prices which has been in progress since the beginning of the year has been resumed, for there has been an appreciable fall in the average wholesale prices during the month of May. The prolonged unsettlement in the political situation has undoubtedly been instrumental in checking any speculative rise; but as, on the other hand, the decline is accounted for entirely by food products and textiles, the favourable news from all quarters as to the state of the crops has also been a factor.

The *Statist*, London, June 7, continues Mr. Sauerbeck's index number to the end of May with the following comment:—

Our index number reveals a general decline in the prices of commodities in the past month, although there are some noteworthy exceptions to the fall. . . . With the exception of minerals all the groups show decline, which is specially marked in foodstuffs. There has also been a small decline in textiles and in sundry materials. The commodities that have risen in prices are oats, mutton, bacon, iron, copper, lead, timber and leather and the most noteworthy falls have taken place in rice, pork, sugar, tin, flax and seeds. . . .

Bradstreet's, New York, June 14, reports:—

Our index number of commodity prices for June 1 indicates that quotations, taken collectively, continue to descend. The number as of the first of this month works out at \$9.0711, the ratio of decrease being only seven-tenths of one per cent., but the significant fact is that the present number reflects the sixth consecutive decline noted since the high point touched in December of last year. It is also noteworthy that the movement synchronizes in some respects with the trends exhibited abroad, although it must be observed that *Bradstreet's* data for last month showed a more striking drop than that now set forth. At the same time, the level just reached displays a drop of three-tenths of one per cent. from the figures of June 1, 1912, and of approximately 5 per cent. from the high point of seven months ago, from which it may be inferred that the decline has been very gradual. . . . Of course the high level of meats furnishes resistance to lower trends. . . .

The Gibson index number, embracing twenty-two foodstuffs in the United States, was 58.0 at the close of the week ending June 28, as compared with 56.9 the previous week, averaging 57.3 for the month of June against 57.8 in May, the average for 1912 being 62.6.

The index number of *La Réforme Economique*, Paris, was slightly lower, declines being shown in wheat, sugar, alcohol, tin, zinc, steel, iron, flax, cotton, and nitrate of soda, with higher prices for meats, wine, coffee, coal, coal oil, hides, lead, silk and wool.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE feature of the month in retail prices was an upward movement in pork products following the scarcity and high prices of hogs. Beef, veal and mutton were also upward. Fish showed lower tendencies. Eggs began to go up on account of good demand and storage of surplus supplies, but the downward movement in butter continued. Potatoes were upward in some localities and downward in others. Coal continued

to decline in some localities, but in others an advance had set in. Rice was upward in four cities and lower in one.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef.—Both sirloin steak and medium shoulder roast were higher in price at Hamilton and Guelph, Ont., and at Edmonton, Alta. Sirloin steak only higher at Cobalt, Sault Ste. Marie, C. Prince Albert, Sask., and Nanaimo, B.C. Shoulder roast advanced at Regina, Sask., and St. Thomas, Ont. Sirloin steak was lower at London, Ont., and shoulder roast declined at Fort William, Ont. Wholesale prices were reported higher at Hamilton and continued scarcity was reported at Guelph.

Veal advanced in price at Fredericton, N.B.; Orillia and St. Thomas, Ont., and at Edmonton, Alta. Fresh cold veal was higher in price at Port Arthur, Ont., but cold storage veal lower at Fort William, Ont. At Vancouver and Nanaimo, B.C., prices were also lower.

Mutton advanced at Sydney, N.S. on account of scarcity; at Fredericton, N.B.; Niagara Falls, Guelph, Sault Ste. Marie and Port Arthur, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C. The price was lower at St. Thomas, Ont.

Pork.—Fresh roasting pork higher at Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Guelph, Berlin, Chatham, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C. Hogs were reported scarce and high at Chatham, Ont. Pork, Canadian mess, advanced at Sydney, N.S.; Montreal, Que.; Hamilton, St. Thomas, Chatham, Cobalt, Sault Ste. Marie, and Fort William, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C., but was lower at Nanaimo, B.C.

Bacon.—Prices were higher at Regina, N.S.; Moncton and St. John's, N.B.; Orillia, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Guelph, Berlin, St. Thomas and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., but declined at Nanaimo, B.C. High prices for hogs were reported as the cause in several localities.

Lard was higher at Sherbrooke, Que., but lower at Fort William, Ont. This commodity, it was reported, did not advance in common with other pork products as the demand in summer is less.

Fish.—Halibut declined at Fredericton, N.B. Lake trout were lower at Orillia, Ont. Trout and whitefish were lower at Fort William, Ont., but fish were higher at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. At Saskatoon, Sask., prices were higher, but declined at Prince Albert, Sask., and at Victoria, B.C.

Eggs.—Fresh eggs advanced at twenty-two cities, scarcity, better demand, and buying for storage being reported as the chief causes. The high price of meats and the requirements for feeding were also causes reported. Prices declined at Kingston, Ont., and Regina, Sask. Both packed and fresh eggs were dearer at Sydney and Halifax, N.S., and at St. John, N.B., but were lower at Charlottetown, P.E.I. Prices were higher at Cobalt, Ont., but declined at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.

Milk declined at Westville and Halifax, N.S.; Sorel, St. Hyacinthe and Hull, Que. Greater production and plentiful feed during the summer were the causes reported.

Butter.—Both dairy and creamery butter were lower in price at nineteen of the cities, increased production being the cause. Good pasture was reported at Niagara Falls and Chatham, Ont. At Sherbrooke, Que., dairy butter was higher, but creamery butter was easier. Creamery butter was higher at Saskatoon, Sask., but declined at Vancouver, B.C. Dairy butter advanced at Montreal, Que., and Owen Sound, Ont., but declined at Guelph, St. Thomas, and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at Edmonton, Alta.

Cheese.—Old cheese was higher at St. Thomas, Ont., but declined at Owen Sound, Ont., and at Edmonton and Lethbridge, Alta. New cheese was higher at Orillia, Ont. Both old and new cheese declined at Niagara Falls and London, Ont. A good local supply

was reported at Niagara Falls. At Woodstock, Ont., quotations for both old and new cheese were lower, but due to a difference in quality, the old cheese now sold being the make of 1912, and the new cheese this season's make, instead of the make of 1911 and 1912 respectively, as quoted previously.

Bread.—At Charlottetown, P.E.I., the price of a two pound loaf was raised from 7c to 8c.

Flour was upward at Amherst, N.S., and St. John, N.B.

Rolled oats declined at Saskatoon, Sask.

Rice advanced 1c at Calgary, Alta.

Beans.—Prices were lower at Woodstock and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at Saskatoon, Sask., but advanced at Moncton, N.B., and Lethbridge, Alta.

Evaporated apples advanced at Montreal, Que., as the heavy winter stocks were disposed of; at St. Thomas, Ont., and Moose Jaw, Sask. Prices declined at Sydney, N.S., and Fort William, Ont.

Prunes were higher in price at Montreal, stocks having been disposed of; at Orillia and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; at Moose Jaw, Sask., and Medicine Hat, Alta. Declines occurred at Fort William, Ont.; Lethbridge, Alta., and Victoria, B.C., where the wholesale prices were lower.

Sugar.—Granulated sugar declined at Sherbrooke, Que., and yellow sugar was lower at Berlin and Port Arthur, Ont. Both granulated and yellow sugar were lower at Amherst, N.S.; Peterborough, Orillia, St. Catharines, London, St. Thomas, and Fort William, Ont. At Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, Sask., and at Vancouver, B.C., prices were higher, but there were declines at Prince Albert, Sask.; Edmonton, Alta., and Nanaimo, B.C. The chief cause given was the recent change in the customs tariff on sugar.

Tea and coffee were unchanged.

Potatoes were lower in seventeen of the cities and higher in sixteen. The declines were reported to be due to the

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of July, 1911, into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition, the cost of a quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and more.

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal		Pork		Fish		Lard		Eggs		Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, ordinary family
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck per lb.	Forequarter per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter per lb.	Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.	Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.	Milk, per quart	Dairy tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price per lb.	
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs	cts.	cts.
1— Sydney.....	22	16	12	18	20	20	23	6-18	20	28	25	10	32	38	20	..	1	5	38
2— Westville.....	18	12	8	15	15	18	22	7-15	20	22	..	7	30	32	18	18	3	4 1/2	38
3— Amherst.....	18	14	15	14	15	14	25	17	19	25	23	7	29	30	18	18	1 1/2	4 1/2	31
4— Halifax.....	24	10	10	20	18	16	28	6-10	18	30	25	8	30	35	20	18	1 1/2	4 1/2	31
5— Truro.....	20	12 1/2	12 1/2	18	20	18	24	15	18	25	.....	7	.....	28	18	16	2	3 1/2	38
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																			
6— Charlottetown New	20	16	10	16	16	20	22	5	18	17	16	..	21	28	18	18	2	4	31
<i>Brunswick—</i>																			
7— Moncton.....	20	16	14	..	18	16	25	7	20	25	22	6-7	30	35	..	..	2	4	34
8— St. John.....	24	14	12	18	18	16	24	10	20	25	23	8	30	34	20	17	1 1/2	5 1/2	31
9— Newcastle.....	20	15	12	..	16	16	22	..	18	22	.....	6-7	..	35	20	17	2	4 1/2	4
10— Fredericton.....	22	14	14	18	18	18	25	7-18	20	25	18	8	20	33	25	17	2	4	4
11— <i>Quebec—</i>																			
Quebec.....	16	14	12	12	18	19	20	8	23	22	20	10	26	30	18	..	6	3 1/2	31
12— Three Rivers.	17	15	14	14	20	20	22	..	25	25	25	..	27	32	..	..	1 1/2	3 1/2	3
13— Sherbrooke....	18	12	12	15	17	15	22	8-15	17	28	23	8	28	30	20	20	6	3 1/2	3
14— Sorel.....	22	15	12 1/2	18	17	17	22	8-10	20	25	22	6	25	30	..	17	1	5	31
15— St. Hyacinthe.	16	10	15	15	18	15	25	6-10	18	22	.....	5	30	30	20	20	6	2 1/2	3
16— St. Johns.....	20	16	16	18	18	16	20	10-12	18	20	21	7	28	30	18	16	2	3 1/2	3
17— Montreal.....	25	15	12 1/2	23	23	22	25	9-12 1/2	20	28	.....	8	32	35	22	20	1 1/2	5 1/2	3
18— Hull.....	18	15	12 1/2	17	17	16	20	8-15	18	25	20	6	28	30	18	17	5	3 1/2	3

\$1.00 per bbl. of 165 lbs.

CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING JUNE, 1913.

preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering
 is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the
 care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity
 representative of every Province in the Dominion.

respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
 RETAIL PRICES: TABLE No. 41

MODITIES, CANADA, JUNE, 1913.

Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in wrk'gman's quarter)	
			Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, med'm, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	Without sanitary conveniences
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
6	10	10	6-7	5½-6	35-50	..	40	0.95	10	10	.....	3.50	5.00	3.00	20	12.00	8.00 — 1
6	13	13	5	5	30	25	35	0.75	8	10	.....	3.50	4.00	3.50	20	14.00	9.00 — 2
6	10	12	5½	5½	30	30	40	0.98	8	10	10.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	18.00	9.00 — 3
6	10	10	5	4½-5	30	50	40	0.90	10	10	7.25	5.75	5.50	3.50	22	20.00	12.00 —
6	10	8½	5½	5	30-35	.....	30-40	0.45	10	8½	8.00	5.75	4.00	3.00	20	15.00	15.00 —
5-6	16	14	5½	5	25	..	40	0.60	15	10-12	7.00	4.75 5.00	4.00	4.00	22	6.00 8.00	5.00 — 6 7.00
7	10	10	5	5	35	40	40	0.90	10	10	....	5.75	5.50	3.50	20	15.00	12.00 — 7
6	8½	8½	5½	5	40	50	40	1.05	10	12	7.00	5.50	8.00 9.00	4.00	20	9.00	8.00 — 8
5	12	12	6	6	30	.....	40	0.75	10	10	*7.00	5.25	5.00	3.00	25	.....	8.00 — 9
6	14	15	5	5	50	.....	40	0.55	10	10	8.00	6.50	6.00	3.50	20	10.00	10.00 —
6	9	10	5	5	35	50	40	1.05	10	10	8.00	6.50	6.50	3.00	20	12.00	8.00 — 10
7	13	12	5½	4½	35-40	35-40	40	0.60	20	10	8.00	4.50	6.00	4.50	20	16.00	..... — 11
6	12	12	6½	6	30-50	25-50	30-40	0.75	15	8	7.00	5.00	7.00	5.50	18	18.00	8.00 — 12
6	12	10	5	5	40	40	40	1.20	10	9	7.50	6.00	7.00	5.00	20	12.00	8.00 — 13
5	10	10	5½	5	30	30	40	0.60	10	8	7.50	5.00	7.00	5.50	18	15.00	11.00 —
6	12	13	5½	5	30-60	30-60	40	0.45	5-7	8	7.25	5.50	7.50	6.00	18	13.00	6.00 — 14
5	13	13	5½	5	30	35	30	0.75	15	10	6.50	5.50	8.00 6.50	6.50	22	10.00	8.00 — 15
5	15	15	5	5	30-50	50	30-40	1.25	15	8	7.75	6.50	6.50	5.00	22	12.00	9.00 —
6	10	10	4½	4½	35-40	35	40	0.90	10	8	7.50	5.50	12.00	8.00	30	14.00	12.00 — 17
			5	5	5			1.00							20	18.00	13.00 —
															20	17.00	16.00 — 18

Prints.
 Dairy prints, 26c.

*75c to \$1.00 cheaper direct from schooner.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.	
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.
<i>Ontario—</i>																		
19—Ottawa.....	24	15	12½	18	20	18	24	8	19	24	..	9	24	30	20	18	3	3½
20—Brockville....	23	14	12½	16	18	18	24	10	18	25	25	7	30	30	22	18	1½	3½
21—Kingston.....	25	16	10	15	20	15	20	12½	17	25	..	7	..	32	20	18	3	3½
22—Belleville.....	20	12½	15	15	15	..	22	15	18	28	22	6	30	35	32	20	3	3½
23—Peterborough..	25	15	15	20	20	17	25	16	20	19	..	7	28	32	20	18	1½	3½
24—Orillia.....	22	16	20	18	20	..	27	12	20	20	..	7	24	30	20	17	3	3½
25—Toronto.....	20	12½	12½	15	18	12	22	13	18	23	..	9	26	28	20	17	3	3½
26—Niagara Falls..	25	13	13	20	22	14	25	15	15	27	..	8	30	30	20	18	1½	4
27—St. Catharines..	23	15	18	23	23	18	28	18	20	27	..	8	30	33	22	18	1½	4
28—Hamilton.....	22	13	15	18	20	18	23	15	16	25	20	8	25	30	20	18	1½	3½
29—Guelph.....	22	15	18	20	21	20	20	15	16	27	..	7	27	32	20	20	3	4
30—Berlin.....	23	14	18	22	22	16	23	15	20	23	..	7	27	33	20	20	1½	4
31—Woodstock....	20	16	22	18	18	18	22	18	18	24	..	7	27	31	20	..	1½	4
32—Stratford.....	22	13	15	18	20	20	25	10	18	22	..	7	28	32	20	18	1½	4
33—London.....	20	14	16	22	22	20	25	15	18	19	..	7	25	27	20	20	1½	3½
34—St. Thomas....	22	15	16	20	20	20	25	18	18	24	..	7	27	30	20	18	1½	4
35—Oshawa.....	23	15	18	18	20	18	25	18	18	23	..	7	23	28	18	18	1½	4
36—Chatham.....	20	15	18	20	22	18	26	18	18	20	..	7	23	28	18	18	1½	4
37—Windsor.....	23	14	15	18	20	16	22	15	20	23	..	9	33	35	24	20	1½	4
38—Owen Sound...	22	15	15	17	18	17	27	11	17	22	20	7	23	26	18	..	1½	4
39—Cobalt.....	23	15	15	20	20	20	22	12	17	30	25	10	..	35	20	..	3	3½
40—Sault Ste Marie	26	15	17	23	20	17	24	15	18	28	25	9	25	32	20	18	1½	4½
41—Port Arthur...	25	15	25	22	22	18	25	12½	18½	30	25	10	30	35	20	20	1½	5
42—Fort William..	25	16	17½	25	20	18	23	12½	18	30	25	10	30	35	20	20	1½	5½
43—Winnipeg.....	25	16	18	24	22	18	35	12½	18	25	..	10	35	40	23	20	1	5
44—Brandon.....	25	18	20	22	18	..	25	20	20	20	..	10	25	35	22½	..	1½	4
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>																		
45—Regina.....	25	18	22	25	22	22	32	15	20	25	..	10	25	35	20	20	1½	4½
46—Prince Albert..	25	15	15	22	20	18	30	12½	20	25	20	10	25	35	25	25	1½	3½
47—Moosejaw.....	25	16	..	25	20	18	25	18	18	25	..	11	35	40	22	..	1½	4½
48—Saskatoon.....	25	15	15	25	18	20	25	25	20	30	..	10	30	40	25	..	1½	6½
<i>Alberta—</i>																		
49—Medicine Hat..	30	20	30	25	25	20	25	15	20	35	25	12	30	40	25	25	1½	4½
50—Calgary.....	25	18	20	23	22	20	30	18	20	25	..	10	25	36	20	20	2½	6½
51—Edmonton.....	25	15	20	28	23	20	28	20	20	25	30	10	30	37½	20	20	1½	5
52—Lethbridge....	25	18	18	25	20	18	25	15	18	25	..	10	35	37½	20	20	1	5
<i>British Columbia—</i>																		
53—Nelson.....	23	20	20	22	22	20	30	20	30	30	..	15	30	40	25	20	1½	4½
54—New Westminster	25	20	20	22	22	20	33	15	19	40	35	15	30	45	20	20	1	6½
55—Vancouver....	25	20	17	30	25	20	30	15	17	40	30	10	30	35	30	25	1	6½
56—Victoria.....	30	18	25	25	25	20	35	10	18	35	..	15	35	40	30	25	1	6½
57—Nanaimo....	27	..	..	..	..	17	45	10	17	35	..	12	30	35	22	22	1½	4½

†In British Columbia a bag of potatoes usually weighs 100 lbs.

*Natural gas alone used, 15c per thousand.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, JUNE, 1913.—Concluded.

per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in w'k'ng'm'ts. quarter).	
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences.
7	10	12½	5½	5	40	35	40	.90	10	8	7.50	5.50	7.50	4.50	20	12.50	10.00	-19
5	10	10	5	4½	40	35	40	.90	9	8	7.50	5.00	6.50	5.00	20	12.50	10.00	-20
6	12½	12½	6½	5½	35	35	40	1.00	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	13.00	10.00	-21
7	..	12½	5½	5	30	30	30	1.50	10	8	7.75	7.75	5.50	4.50	20	13.00	9.90	-22
7	12½	13	4½	4½	60	60	40	1.10	10	10	7.85	5.50	6.50	3.00	20	15.00	12.00	-23
6	10	8	4½	4½	40	30	40	1.10	10	7	7.70	6.00	6.75	4.50	15	14.00	10.00	-24
5	10	10	5	4½	25	25	25	1.00	10	7	7.50	5.50	8.50	5.50	20	23.00	20.00	-25
7	..	10	6	5½	35	40	40	1.10	10	10	7.50	5.50	8.50	5.50	20	23.00	20.00	-25
6½	10	12	5½	4½	50	50	30	1.40	10	7	7.50	4.75	8.50	7.50	20	12.00	10.00	-26
5½	12	13	6	6½	25	25	30	1.30	10	8	7.75	5.00	10.00	8.00	18	18.00	14.00	-27
5	.....	12½	7	6	40	40	40	1.40	10	8	7.25	6.00	10.00	8.00	18	18.00	14.00	-28
6	8	7	5	4½	25	30	25	1.25	10	8	6.75	5.50	8.00	5.00	18	13.00	10.00	-29
5	10	10	5½	5½	50	40	40	1.25	10	10	7.50	5.00	8.50	4.00	22	16.00	14.00	-30
5	..	12	7	5½	30	30	30	1.00	10	10	7.00	7.00	8.50	7.00	18	12.00	8.00	-31
7	.....	13	5	4½	30	30	40	1.35	10	8	8.00	6.50	8.00	6.00	18	14.00	8.00	-32
6	12	10	5½	5	30	30	30	1.30	10	10	8.00	6.00	6.00	3.50	17	13.00	9.00	-33
5	12½	15	5½	5	40	40	40	1.40	10	8	7.50	5.00	...	...	15	16.00	13.00	-34
5	12½	14	6½	5½	35	35	30	1.25	10	8	9.00	5.25	...	...	15	14.00	8.00	-35
7	12½	12½	5½	5½	30	30	40	1.00	10	10	7.25	6.00	7.00	3.50	15	32.00	12.00	-36
6	13	13	6½	5½	30	30	45	1.15	10	10	10.00	.....	5.00	4.00	25	15.00	11.00	-37
6	10	12½	5½	5½	30	30	30	.90	10	8	8.25	4.50	6.00	4.00	22	20.00	15.00	-38
5	12½	12½	6½	6½	40	40	45	1.00	10	10	8.25	6.00	7.00	4.50	25	18.00	16.00	-39
5	8	10	5½	5½	30	30	35	1.25	10	8	8.25	6.00	6.00	5.50	25	25.00	15.00	-40
5	12	8	6½	6½	35	35	35	.90	10	8	8.25	6.00	6.00	5.25	25	20.25	15.00	-41
7	12½	12½	6½	6½	35	35	35	.90	10	8	11.10	9.00	7.00	6.00	25	25.00	20.00	-42
5	15	12½	6½	6½	35	35	35	.90	10	10	11.75	9.50	8.75	6.75	30	30.00	18.00	-43
7	12½	12½	6	6	35	35	40	1.40	15	10	13.25	10.00	9.00	8.50	30	25.00	20.00	-44
6	15	15	7½	6½	40	40	40	.90	15	10	13.50	11.00	9.50	5.50	35	40.00	25.00	-45
6½	15	15	7½	6½	40	40	40	.90	15	15	13.10	8.25	8.00	....	30	35.00	20.00	-46
8	12½	12½	8½	7½	40	40	30	.90	15	12½	14.00	10.00	7.50	6.50	30	40.00	25.00	-47
6	14	8½	5½	6½	35	35	30	.90	15	10	8.00	6.75	5.00	4.00	40	25.00	20.00	-48
7	12½	11	6	5½	60	40	40	1.35	15	12½	4.00	5.00	5.50	4.00	35	35.00	20.00	-49
7	12½	10	6½	6½	40	40	40	.80	20	10	4.75	5.00	4.00	....	30	35.00	25.00	-50
8½	16	12½	7	6	50	45	30	1.25	25	12½	12.00	8.75	6.50	....	40	25.00	16.00	-51
6	15	12½	6½	6½	40	40	40	.90	20	10	.....	8.00	6.50	6.50	40	20.00	15.00	-52
5	8	8	6½	5½	33	35	33	.50	15	7½	.....	8.50	.....	.....	40	25.00	13.00	-53
8	15	10	7	6½	50	50	40	.90	13	10	11.50	7.50	.....	3.00	35	25.00	12.00	-54
7	15	10	6	5½	40	40	40	1.25	25	10	.....	7.50	.....	6.50	40	30.00	22.00	-55
									-75	20	12½	.....	4.50	.....	40	25.00	12.00	-56

§Cut and split.

fact that supplies were good and the new potatoes were coming on the market and advances occurred where supplies were running short. Ontario potatoes were reported to be fairly well sold out, and New Brunswick stock was firm in price on account of a good demand in the United States. At Victoria, B.C., new potatoes were more plentiful, quantities having been brought in from California, retailing at 4c per lb.

Vinegar advanced at Sydney, N.S.

Starch was higher at Orillia, Ont., but declined at Fort William, Ont.

Coal.—Both anthracite and bituminous coal declined at Newcastle, N.B., on the arrival of supplies on schooners. Prices were also lower at St. John's, Que., and Berlin, Ont., but advanced at St. Hyacinthe, Que. Bituminous coal alone was higher at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont. At Lethbridge, Alta., the price was lowered as delivery was cheaper on account of better roads. Anthracite coal alone declined at Quebec, Que., 20c per ton to encourage early buying; at Hull, Que.; Belleville, Wood-

stock and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Prices were higher at Sherbrooke, Que.; Peterborough and Orillia, Ont., as the advance toward autumn prices had begun.

Wood.—Both hard and soft wood were higher at Hamilton, Ont., the supply being limited on account of the unfavourable weather last winter for getting out wood. At Berlin, Ont., prices declined, as is usual during the summer but advanced at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Coal oil declined at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., but advanced at Nanaimo, B.C.

Rentals. — At Halifax, N.S., houses without sanitary conveniences were becoming scarcer as the health authorities were compelling owners to install them. Rents were higher at Brockville, Ont., as the taxes were raised from twenty-six to twenty-eight mills. At Berlin, Ont., rents for houses without sanitary conveniences were higher, and at Windsor, Ont., for all houses. At Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., rents were lower; some mechanics and labourers were leaving the city owing to the postponement of certain building and construction work.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1913.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by different Departments of the Government during the past month, which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the workmen engaged upon the works in question. A statement is added for supplies, given by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Department of Public Works.

DREDGING: POINT FOUL GROUND (ST. JOHN HARBOUR, N.B.)

Dredging: Point Foul Ground (St. John Harbour, N.B.). Name of contractor, The Maritime Dredging & Construction Co., Ltd. Date of contract,

May 30, 1913. Contract price: Class "A," 6.90; Class "B," 49½ cents per cubic yard (scow measurement).

The said contractors further agree and bind themselves to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such rates of wages as are generally accepted current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district where the work is to be carried on, and where there are no current rates of wages in the district, then fair and reasonable rates; in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages for any of the classes of labour required, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour whose decision shall be final.

DREDGING: DESERONTO, ONT.

Dredging, Deseronto, Ont. Name of contractor, R. Weddell & Company, Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, May 30, 1913. Contract price: Class "A," \$3 cu. yd.; Class "B," 20 cents per cu. yard (measured "*in situ*").

The said contractors further agree and bind themselves to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such rates of wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district where the work is to be carried on, and if there are no current rates of wages in the district, then fair and reasonable rates; in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages for any of the classes of labour required, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

POST OFFICE FITTINGS IN PUBLIC BUILDING AT KINGSTON, ONT.

Post office fittings in public building at Kingston, Ont. Name of contractor, The Berlin Interior Hardwood Company, Ltd., Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, June 2, 1913. Amount of contract, \$3,675.

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE FITTINGS IN PUBLIC BUILDING, QUEBEC, QUE.

Customs and inland revenue fittings in public building, Quebec, Que. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, June 9, 1913. Amount of contract, \$7,587.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO POST OFFICE FITTINGS IN PUBLIC BUILDING, REGINA, SASK.

Alterations and additions to post office fittings in public building, Regina, Sask. Name of contractor, The Constructors, Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, June 14, 1913. Amount of contract, \$1,900.

Fair Wages Clauses.

*All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour whose decisions shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any merchants, labourers or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

PUBLIC BUILDING, VIRDEN, MAN.

Public building, Virden, Man. Name of contractor, Thos. Manser, Virden, Man. Date of contract, June 2, 1913. Amount of contract, \$33,900.

*Note.—The above Fair Wages Clauses were inserted in each of the three immediately preceding contracts.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rate :
Stonecutters.....	60c per hr., 10 hs. p. day
Bricklayers.....	65c " 10 "
Masons.....	65c " 10 "
Carpenters.....	40c " 10 "
Joiners.....	45c " 10 "
Stairbuilders.....	45c " 10 "
Plasterers.....	60c " 10 "
Lathers.....	40c " 10 "
Painters and glaziers.....	35c " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	45c " 10 "
Sheet metal workers.....	35c " 10 "
Electrical workers.....	35c " 10 "
Structural iron workers.....	45c " 10 "
Builders' labourers.....	25c " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	25c " 10 "
Driver with horse and cart.....	35c " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	50c " 10 "

HIGH WATER WHARF, EVANDALE, N.B.

High water wharf, Evandale, N.B.
Name of contractor, J. O. Vanwart,
Evandale, N.B. Date of contract, June
9, 1913. Amount of contract, \$8,000.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rates
Foreman carpenters.....	\$3.00 per day of 10 hrs.
Carpenters.....	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.80 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

DREDGING: SOUTH RIVER, P.E.I.

Dredging: South River, P.E.I. Name
of contractor, V. T. Bartram, Toronto,
Ont. Date of contract, June 16, 1913.
Contract price: Class "B," 24 cents per
cubic yard (scow measurement).

The said contractors further agree
and bind themselves to pay to the work-
men engaged in the said work such rates
of wages as are generally accepted as
current from time to time during the
continuance of the contract for com-
petent workmen in the district where
the work is to be carried on, and if
there are no current rates of wages in

the district, then fair and reasonable
rates; in the event of a dispute arising
as to what is the current or a fair and
reasonable rate of wages for any of the
classes of labour required, it shall be
determined by the Minister of Labour,
whose decision shall be final.

DREDGING: RIVER ST. MAURICE, QUE.

Dredging: River St. Maurice, Que.
Name of contractor, The W. J. Poupore
Company, Ltd., Montreal, Que. Date of
contract, June 19, 1913. Contract price:
Class "A," \$5; Class "B," 15 cents
per cubic yard (scow measurement).

The said contractors further agree
and bind themselves to pay to the work-
men engaged in the said work such rates
of wages as are generally accepted as
current from time to time during the
continuance of the contract for com-
petent workmen in the district where
the work is to be carried on, and if
there are no current rates of wages in
the district, then fair and reasonable
rates; in the event of a dispute arising
as to what is the current or a fair and
reasonable rate of wages for any of the
classes of labour required, it shall be
determined by the Minister of Labour,
whose decision shall be final.

DREDGING: PORT BURWELL, ONT.

Dredging: Port Burwell, Ont. Name
of contractor, The C. S. Boone Dredg-
ing and Construction Company, Ltd.,
Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, June
19, 1913. Contract price: Class "B,"
27 $\frac{7}{8}$ cents per cubic yard (scow mea-
surement).

The said contractors further agree
and bind themselves to pay to the work-
men engaged in the said work such rates
of wages as are generally accepted as
current from time to time during the
continuance of the contract for com-
petent workmen in the district where
the work is to be carried on, and if
there are no current rates of wages in
the district, then fair and reasonable
rates; in the event of a dispute arising
as to what is the current or a fair and
reasonable rate of wages for any of the
classes of labour required, it shall be

determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

PUBLIC BUILDING, LOUISEVILLE, QUE.

Public building, Louiseville, Que. Name of contractor, Joseph Bourque, Hull, Que. Date of contract, June 23, 1913. Amount of contract, \$17,500.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following rates:		
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$2.50 per day of 10 hrs.		
Stonecutters.....	4.00	"	10 "
Bricklayers.....	4.50	"	10 "
Masons.....	4.00	"	10 "
Plasterers.....	4.00	"	10 "
Painters and glaziers.....	2.50	"	10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	3.00	"	10 "
Sheet metal workers.....	2.50	"	10 "
Electricians.....	2.50	"	10 "
Structural iron workers.....	3.30	"	10 "
Builders' labourers.....	2.00	"	10 "
Common labourers.....	1.50	"	10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	2.50	"	10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00	"	10 "

PUBLIC BUILDING, EGANVILLE, ONT.

Public building, Eganville, Ont. Name of contractor, L. B. Lachance, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, June 23, 1913. Amount of contract, \$22,750.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following rate:		
Stonecutters.....	\$4.00 per day of 10 hours		
Bricklayers.....	4.00	"	10 "
Masons.....	4.00	"	10 "
Plasterers.....	4.00	"	10 "
Foreman carpenter.....	4.00	"	10 "
Carpenters.....	3.00	"	10 "
Painters and glaziers.....	3.00	"	10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	3.50	"	10 "
Sheet metal workers.....	3.50	"	10 "
Structural iron workers.....	No rate		
Electrical workers.....	3.50	"	10 "
Foreman mixing concrete.....	3.50	"	10 "
" laying concrete.....	3.50	"	10 "
Builders' labourers.....	2.25	"	10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	2.00	"	10 "
Driver with 1 horse & cart....	3.00	"	10 "
Driver with 2 horses & wagon.	4.00	"	10 "

POST OFFICE BUILDING, HAMPTON, N.B.

Post office building, Hampton, N.B. Name of contractor, British American Construction Company, Ltd., St. John, N.B. Date of contract, June 26, 1913. Amount of contract, \$25,000.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following rates:		
Carpenters.....	\$2.50 per day of 9 hours.		
Stonecutters.....	4.00	"	9 "
Bricklayers.....	4.00	"	9 "
Masons.....	4.00	"	9 "
Painters and glaziers.....	2.50	"	9 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	3.00	"	9 "
Plasterers.....	4.00	"	9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	2.50	"	9 "
Electricians.....	2.25	"	9 "
Builders' labourers.....	2.00	"	9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.75	"	10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	3.00	"	9 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.50	"	9 "

Department of Railways and Canals.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals, and which received the signatures of both parties to them during the month of June, 1913, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set out in the "Fair Wages Schedule" inserted in the contract.

Construction of a concrete dam at Fenelon Falls, Trent Canal. Date of contract, June 12, 1913. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, William R. McPhee and Philip J. Kehoe, of Brechin, County of Ontario, Ont.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per hour. 10 hours per day.
Foreman for labourers.....	\$0.35
Labourers	0.17½
Carpenters	0.27½
Stonecutters.....	0.45
Masons.....	0.40
Blacksmiths	0.30
Blacksmiths helpers.....	0.20
Horse, cart and driver.....	0.30
Team, wagon and teamster....	0.45

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Marine and Fisheries which received the signatures of both parties during the month of June, 1913, together with the Fair Wages Schedule attached thereto.

WOODEN DWELLING, FOG ALARM BUILDING,
OIL STORE AND A SMALL BRIDGE AT
WHITEHEAD ISLAND, GUYSBOR-
OUGH COUNTY, N.S.

Name of contractor, Messrs. Freeman & Giffin, Isaacs Harbour, N.S. Amount of contract, \$6,850.00. Date of contract, 14th of April, 1913.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following rate:
Carpenters.....	\$2.00 per day of 10 hrs.
Painters	2.00 " 10 "
Bricklayers	3.50 " 10 "
Masons.....	3.00 " 10 "
Steamfitters.....	3.00 " 10 "
Labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "

WOODEN LIGHTHOUSE TOWER AT TANNER
ISLAND, PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Name of contractor, A. L. Mury, West Arichat, N.S. Amount of contract, \$728.00. Date of contract, 23rd May, 1913.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate:
Carpenters.....	\$2.00 per day of 10 hrs.
Masons.....	3.50 " 10 "
Painters.....	2.00 " 10 "
Labourers	1.50 " 10 "

Post Office Department.

During the month of May, 1913, orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of orders.	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 2,343 01
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps...	118 70
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads.....	2,336 24
Making and Repairing Post Office Scales.....	1,776 00
Supplying mail bags	1,141 25
Repairing mail bags	4,154 31
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	1,197 28
Supplying Street Letter Boxes and Railway Mail Clerk's Tin Travelling Boxes and Repairing Portable Letter Boxes, Parcel Receptacles, Railway Mail Clerk's Tin Travelling Boxes and Street Letter Boxes.....	433 65
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	58 75
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	,186 99

BUILDING PERMITS DURING MAY, 1913.

	May, 1913	May, 1912	Increase.
NOVA SCOTIA:—			
Sydney.....	\$ 42,300	\$ 47,546	\$ 5,246*
Halifax.....	68,000	90,000	22,000*
NEW BRUNSWICK:—			
St. John.....	77,200	69,900	7,300
QUEBEC:—			
Maisonneuve.....	261,300	243,200	18,100
Montréal.....	2,473,608	2,604,108	130,500*
Westmount.....	204,200	270,700	66,500*
ONTARIO:—			
Ottawa.....	887,125	840,515	46,610
Kingston.....	83,610	33,775	49,835
Peterborough.....	78,603	92,550	13,947*
Toronto.....	2,915,392	3,393,680	478,288*
St. Catharines.....	45,605	48,300	2,695*
Welland.....	77,905	30,968	46,937
Hamilton.....	805,500	902,000	96,500*
Galt.....	99,403	28,790	70,613
Preston.....	45,830	41,375	4,455
Guelph.....	41,275	25,990	15,285
Berlin.....	131,880	75,840	56,040
Stratford.....	18,200	52,000	33,800*
London.....	267,140	78,312	188,828
Windsor.....	93,170	81,480	11,690
Owen Sound.....	30,000	33,508	3,508*
North Bay.....	150,060	115,375	34,685
Sudbury.....	207,380	127,525	79,855
Port Arthur.....	857,340	104,725	752,615
Port William.....	894,285	283,580	610,705
MANITOBA:—			
Winnipeg.....	3,006,400	3,111,670	105,270*
St. Boniface.....	196,975	74,485	122,490
SASKATCHEWAN:—			
Regina.....	513,790	407,415	106,375
Moose Jaw.....	338,885	1,175,285	836,400*
Saskatoon.....	676,100	1,257,195	581,095*
North Battleford.....	213,605	48,335	165,270
Yorkton.....	99,742	80,790	18,952
Weyburn.....	62,900	53,125	9,775
Swift Current.....	63,591	209,836	146,245*
ALBERTA:—			
Medicine Hat.....	402,730	217,129	185,601
Calgary.....	886,210	2,215,392	1,329,182*
Edmonton.....	1,597,400	1,772,535	175,135*
Red Deer.....	12,800	43,240	30,440*
Lethbridge.....	63,228	166,325	103,107*
MacLeod.....	3,375	12,150	8,775*
BRITISH COLUMBIA:—			
Vancouver.....	1,029,657	1,944,728	915,071*
South Vancouver.....	120,000	207,850	87,850*
North Vancouver.....	23,075	56,429	33,354*
Victoria.....	319,460	662,165	342,705*
Point Grey.....	227,000	324,210	97,210*
Oak Bay.....	68,550	71,600	3,050*
Kelowna.....	55,980	32,400	23,580
Nelson.....	29,740	25,240	4,500
Kamloops.....	23,399	41,680	18,281*
Nanaimo.....	11,950	15,875	3,925*

*Decrease.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING JUNE, 1913.

THERE was an improvement in the record of trade disputes for the month of June, a decrease of thirteen being noted as compared with the previous month, while the number in existence was nine less than during the corresponding month of last year. The most important dispute occurring during June was that of carpenters at Toronto in which 3,000 men were involved. The majority of the men, however, were at work again within a week after its occurrence. Another dispute of serious consequence occurred at St. John, N.B., where eleven lumber mill operators closed their mills after certain classes of their employees had made a demand for higher wages. Upwards of 1,600 men were directly and indirectly thrown out of work as a result of this lockout.

Although a definite termination was effected in the case of only a few disputes, a satisfactory feature of the month was that in many cases industrial conditions were not affected to a great extent by reason of the fact that the strikers were generally able to obtain employment under conditions demanded.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during June.

Number and magnitude.—The number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence during June was twenty-seven, a decrease of thirteen compared with the previous month and a decrease of nine compared with June, 1912. About 450 firms and 11,957 employees were involved in these disputes, about 318 firms* and 3,969 employees being directly involved in the new disputes of the month.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade

disputes during June was approximately 181,737 working days, compared with 112,880 working days lost in May, and a loss of 205,000 working days in June, 1912.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following table shows the trades affected by new disputes and the number of employees in each group of trades:—

TRADES	No. of disputes	No. of employees
Lumbering.....	1	1,621
Building.....	5	3,408
Metal.....	3	376
Total.....	9	5,405

Localities affected by new disputes.—The new disputes of the month took place in the following Provinces:—

PROVINCE	No. disputes
New Brunswick.....	1
Ontario.....	5
Saskatchewan.....	2
Alberta.....	1
Total.....	9

Causes of disputes.—The following were the principal causes of the disputes of the month:—

CAUSE	No. of disputes
For higher wages.....	2
For higher wages and shorter hours.....	3
For higher wages and other changes.....	1
Against refusal of employer to sign agreement.....	1
Against employment of operator persons.....	1
Against production of work for firm whose employees were on strike.....	1
Total.....	9

Results of disputes.—Of the twenty-seven disputes in existence during June a definite termination was reported in

*Not including strikes of boilermakers and horse-shoers at Toronto, in which cases the number of firms involved was not reported to the Department.

the case of four. In six cases nearly all the strikers were working at the end of the month, and industrial conditions were not affected as a result of the disputes.

Disputes Beginning Before June.

The trade disputes of the previous months which were still in existence during June were strikes of coal miners on Vancouver Island, gold miners at Porcupine, Ont., metal miners at Sheep Creek and Salmo, B.C., quartz miners, Britannia Beach, B.C., painters and decorators at Victoria, structural iron workers at Toronto, moulders and coremakers at Hamilton, iron moulders at Sackville, N.B., Guelph and Galt, Ont., electrical workers at Brantford, photo engravers and cabinet makers at Toronto, woodworkers at St. John, N.B., garment workers at Toronto, bakers at Winnipeg, glass workers at Toronto, and street railway employees at Port Arthur and Fort William.

Coal miners, Vancouver Island. — No change in conditions in regard to this dispute was reported to the Department during the month.

Gold miners, Porcupine, Ont. — The strike of gold miners which occurred at Porcupine during November, 1912, was practically ended on June 21. An arrangement was made by which, although the strike was not officially called off, the men were permitted by the union to return to work.

Metal miners, Sheep Creek and Salmo, B.C. — Metal miners at Sheep Creek and Salmo who were on strike during February were still out at the end of the month.

Quartz miners, Britannia Beach, B.C. — No change in conditions regarding this dispute was reported to the Department during June.

Painters and decorators, Victoria, B.C. — A dispute of painters which occurred at Victoria on March 1 was still unsettled at the end of the month. It was reported to the Department that at a meeting of the painters' union held on June 30 a proposition from the em-

ploying painters was discussed, offering the men \$4.25 per day for an eight hour day. The union refused to accept the offer. The original demand of the men was for \$4.50 for eight hours.

Structural iron workers, Toronto. — No termination of this dispute was reported to the Department during June.

Moulders and coremakers, Hamilton. — In regard to a strike of moulders and coremakers at Hamilton, which occurred during March, the employees of the Dominion Steel Castings Company, one of the firms involved, came to a settlement with the Company during June and returned to work. About forty men were thus taken off the strike roll. In the case of the other two Companies the men were still out at the end of the month.

Iron moulders, Sackville. — Iron moulders at Sackville who went on strike on May 29 were still out at the end of June.

Iron moulders, Guelph. — In the case of a strike of moulders which occurred at Guelph during May, the employees of one of the firms affected reached an agreement with the employers on June 21, providing for an increased rate of wages, the settlement being in the nature of a compromise. The employees of the other firms were still out at the end of the month.

Iron moulders, Galt. — No termination of this dispute was reported to the Department at the end of the month.

Electrical workers, Brantford. — On June 3, a termination of the dispute of electrical workers in the employ of the Crown Electrical Manufacturing Company of Brantford occurred, the men returning to work under the same conditions as existed before the strike.

Photo engravers, Toronto. — No change in conditions in this dispute was reported to the Department during the month.

Cabinet makers, Toronto. — With reference to the strike of cabinet makers which occurred at Toronto on May 1, the Department was informed that practically all the firms in the city had agreed to the men's demands at the

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES BEFORE JUNE, 1913.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	No. of Firms or Establishments affected		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement	Date of termination	Result	
			Directly	Indirectly	Directly		Indirectly					
					Male	Female	Male	Female				
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE JUNE												
<i>Mining—</i>												
Coal Miners.....	Vancouver Island	Alleged discrimination against employees	4	.....	3500	.....	.....	.....	Sep. 17-18	.....	Unsettled at end of month.
Gold Miners.....	Porcupine, Ont.	Against reduction of wages.	25	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 15	June 21	Strike not officially called off, but men returned to work
Metal Miners.....	Sheep Creek & C. Salmo, B. C.	For higher wages.....	2	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 22	.....	Unsettled at end of month
Quartz Miners.....	Britannia Beach, B. C.	For recognition of union.....	1	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 19	.....	"
<i>Building—</i>												
Painters & Decorators.....	Victoria, B. C.	For higher wages	4	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 1	.....	"
Structural Iron Workers.....	Toronto, Ont	"	4	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	May 1	.....	"
<i>Metal—</i>												
Moulders & Core-makers.....	Hamilton, Ont.	"	3	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 26	.....	"
Iron Moulders.....	Sackville, N. B.	"	2	.....	60	.....	200	.....	May 29	.....	"
"	Guelph, Ont.	"	2	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	"	.....	Employees of one firm only on strike at end of month
"	Galt, Ont.	Order from Hamilton on account of strike in Canadian Westinghouse Co. For rearrangement of payment system.....	3	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	"	7	Unsettled at end of month
Electrical Workers.....	Brantford, Ont.	For recognition of union.....	1	.....	27	.....	24	7	"	30 June	Men returned to work under old system
<i>Woodworking—</i>												
Photo Engravers.....	Toronto, Ont.	For higher wages	12	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 27	.....	Unsettled at end of month
Cabinet Makers.....	Toronto, Ont.	For higher wages	39	45	400	.....	600	.....	May 1	.....	About 75 men out at the end of the month
<i>Clothing—</i>												
Garment Workers.....	Toronto, Ont.	Ag't discharge of employee.	1	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	April 14	June 17	Settlement effected; terms not reported
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i>												
Bakers.....	Winnipeg, Man.	For higher wages, recognition of union & other changes.	12	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	May 1	June 1	Demands generally granted
Miscellaneous—Glassworkers.....	Toronto, Ont.	For higher wages	1	.....	54	.....	85	.....	"	1 June	Strike not officially ended; all men at work at increased rates
<i>Transport—</i>												
Street Railway Employees.....	Port Arthur and Fort William.....	For reinstatement of discharged employee.....	1	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	"	10 June	Some men returned to work; others' places filled

DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING JUNE.

<i>Lumbering—</i> Rafismen, &c.....	St. John, N.B.....	Lock-out after demand for higher wages.....	11	.....	151	.....	1470	.....	June 13	No settlement effected at the end of the month
<i>Building—</i> Bricklayers.....	Regina, Sask.....	Re classification of work.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	"	Work completed; no definite termination of strike
Carpenters.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For higher wages.....	250	.....	3000	.....	.....	.....	"	7 Demands generally granted
".....	Welland, Ont.....	Refusal of employees to sign agreement.....	1	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	"	10 Some men returned to work; others secured employment elsewhere
Plumbers.....	Saskatoon, Sask..	For higher wages and shorter hours.....	23	.....	98	.....	.....	.....	"	No definite termination reached; some of the men returned to work at increased wages
".....	Calgary, Alta.....	For higher wages and change in working conditions.....	30	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	"	No settlement effected at end of month; about half the strikers obtained work at the higher rate
<i>Metal—</i> Iron Moulders.....	Brantford, Ont..	Company refused to lay aside contract for Hamilton firm whose employees were on strike.....	2	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	"	28 Demands of men granted
Boilermakers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For higher wages and shorter hours.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	"	Some of the employers conceded demands of the men. About 150 men were out at end of month
Horsehoers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For higher wages and shorter hours.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	"	Several of the employers conceded demands of men
Iron Moulders.....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	For higher wages and shorter hours.....	2	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	"	No termination reported at end of month

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

end of the month and that there were only seventy-five men on strike on June 30.

Garment workers, Toronto. — The strike of garment workers which occurred at Toronto on April 14 was settled on June 19. The terms of the agreement provided for the reinstatement of all the strikers. No discrimination was to be shown against union members or strikers. About 200 employees were affected by this dispute.

Bakers, Winnipeg. — A strike of bakers which occurred at Winnipeg on May 1 was practically ended at the end of June. About twelve firms signed the agreement raising the wages of their employees and only a few men were out at the end of the month.

Glass workers, Toronto. — A strike of glass workers occurred at Toronto on May 1, and was not officially terminated at the end of June, but it was reported to the Department that all the men had returned to work at the time at increased rates.

Street railway employees, Port Arthur and Fort William. — A strike of street railway employees at Port Arthur and Fort William which occurred on May 10, following a demand on the part of the men for the reinstatement of a discharged employee, was terminated on June 10. It was reported to the Department that at that time some of the strikers had returned to work, and that the places of others were filled.

Disputes Beginning During June.

The new disputes of the month comprised a lockout of lumber mill hands at St. John, strikes of bricklayers at Regina, carpenters at Toronto and Welland, plumbers at Saskatoon and Calgary, iron moulders at Brantford, boilermakers and horseshoers at Toronto, and hat makers at Niagara Falls.

Saw mill hands, St. John. — On June 13 a lockout of lumber mill hands occurred at St. John, affecting eleven firms and upwards of 1,600 men. The dis-

pute was caused by the refusal of the mill operators to grant an increase in wages of twenty-five cents per day to deal pilers, raftsmen and pondsmen belonging to the International Longshoremen's Association of St. John. The increase was requested for June 14, but on the day previous to this the operators closed down the mills with the result that about 150 workmen were directly thrown out of employment, while upwards of 1,400 more were indirectly affected. No termination of this dispute was reported to the Department at the end of the month.

Bricklayers, Regina. — A strike of bricklayers occurred at Regina on June 12, the men in question ceasing work as a result of the employment of unskilled labour in laying flooring. No definite termination of this dispute was recorded, but the employer, in a communication to the Department at the end of the month, stated that the work had been completed. The representative of the men also stated that as far as the union was concerned the incident was closed. About ten men were affected.

Carpenters, Toronto. — A strike of carpenters occurred at Toronto on June 2, on account of the refusal of the contractors to grant an increase in wages of five cents per hour. About 3,000 men were affected. On June 7 over 200 employers had agreed to pay the higher rate of wages, and the strikers at a mass meeting decided to call the strike off.

Carpenters, Welland. — On June 2 about fifty carpenters in the employ of the H. C. Hitch & Co., of Welland struck work on account of the refusal of the employers to sign an agreement providing for recognition of the union. On June 10 about twelve of the strikers returned to work under previously existing conditions, and of the remainder some left the locality, while others found employment with other contractors.

Plumbers, Saskatoon. — On June 3 about ninety-eight plumbers struck work

at Saskatoon, demanding an increase in wages and reduction in working hours. At the end of the month it was reported to the Department that some of the strikers were working for increased wages, but no definite settlement of the dispute was reported.

Plumbers, Calgary. — About 250 plumbers ceased work at Calgary on June 1, failing to obtain the signatures of the masters to an agreement providing for an increase in wages of five cents per hour, and a change in working conditions. No definite settlement of this dispute was reported at the end of the month, but the Department was informed that about one-half of the men had been employed by contractors outside the Master Plumbers' Association, who were willing to pay the increase asked for.

Iron moulders, St. Catharines. — On June 28 a strike of iron moulders in the employ of two firms occurred at St. Catharines, the men making a demand for higher wages and shorter hours. About thirty-four men were affected by this dispute, which was not terminated at the end of the month.

Iron moulders, Brantford. — Iron

moulders in the employ of two firms in Brantford went on strike on June 2, on account of the refusal of the employers to lay aside contracts to produce work for the Canadian Westinghouse Company of Hamilton, whose employees have been on strike for some time. One of the firms stated in a communication to the Department that the places of their men were filled on the day following the occurrence of the strike, and it was reported in the press that the employees of the other Company returned to work at the end of the month, having obtained their request.

Boilermakers, Toronto. — Boilermakers to the number of 250 struck work at Toronto on June 4, demanding a reduction of working hours from ten to nine per day and an increase in wages of ten per cent. A compromise was effected with most of the firms involved, and the men with a few exceptions were back at work at the end of the month.

Horseshoers, Toronto. — Horseshoers at Toronto to the number of ninety struck work on June 16 for an increase in wages. Most of the employers conceded the demand of the men, and only a few men were out at the end of the month.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

THE total immigration to Canada for the month of May, 1913, was 72,775, as compared with 66,522 for May, 1912, the increase being nine per cent. of the total arrivals. During May, 1913, 58,528 were at ocean ports as against 48,421 the same month of the previous year, an increase of 10,107. There was a decrease in the number of arrivals from the United States during May, 1913, the total being

14,247 as compared with 18,101 for the corresponding month of last year. For the first two months of the current fiscal year the total number of immigrants arriving in Canada was 146,060 as compared with 129,453 for the corresponding period of 1912, the increase being thirteen per cent. Of the total number of arrivals 112,553 were at ocean ports and 33,507 from the United States. Last year the figures were 89,858 and 39,589 at ocean ports and from the United States respectively. The following is a resume of official returns received at the Department during June:

BRITISH EMIGRATION

During the month of May, 1913, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

Month	NATIONALITY						
	English.		Welsh.		Irel.		Total British Subjects.
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	
May	24,103	22,165	284	323	1,965	1,	38,641

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING APRIL AND MAY OF THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF LAST FISCAL YEAR :—

Fiscal Year 1912—1913.					Fiscal Year 1913—1914.				
Month.	British.	From the United States.	Other Countries.	Totals.	British.	From the United States.	Other Countries.	Totals.	Percentage of Increase.
April.....	22,028	21,494	19,409	6	25,566	19,260	28,459	73,285	16%
May.....	27,251	18,101	21,170	66,522	31,374	14,247	27,154	72,775	9%
Totals.....	49,279	39,595	40,579	129,453	56	33,507	55,613	146,060	13%

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1913 AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF MAY, 1912.

NATURE OF GRANT.	May 1913.		May 1912	
	No. of Patents	No. of acres	No. of Patents	No. of acres
Alberta Ry. and Irrigation Co.'s sales.....	3	582.80		
British Columbia Homesteads.....	21	3,007.58	11	1,361.71
British Columbia sales.....	18	215.87	11	365.21
Coal lands sales.....	2	217.60		
Immigration grants.....			1	28.00
Homesteads.....	2,410	414,246.934	1,317	212,883.506
Johnson's Bay Co.....	26	19,185.26		
Leases.....	2	150.20		
Lease of Occupation.....	12	.13	4	
Military bounty grants.....			2	321.00
Military homesteads.....	1	320.00		
General rights (645.59 acres).....	3		3	
North West half-breed grants.....	2	322.00	9	1,441.04
Oil claim, special grants (479.84 acres).....	3		1	
Oilways :—				
Alberta Central Railway Co.....	2	27.74		
Canadian Northern Alberta Railway Co.....	7	135.77	2	15.87
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.....	10	81.73	19	9,879.94
Canadian North-western Railway Co.....	2	25.60		
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants.....	3	171.74		
Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds.....			2	48.24
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co.....			9	48.946
Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Co.....	7	67.26		
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Railroad and Steamboat Co.....	4	28.83	8	1,359.62
Oil lands sales.....	125	20,545.019	123	14,730.449
Special grants.....	25	2,883.02	55	6,155.28
Yukon Territory sales.....	22	1,315.39	22	710.19
			10	392.26
Total.....	2,710	463,530.37	1,609	249,759.26

Recapitulation.

MONTH	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
January.....	115	198	657	803	599	678	11	8
February.....	117	218	541	893	500	822	9	8
March.....	139	264	820	1190	806	1139	74	15
April.....	279	475	1637	2263	1332	1684	212	29
May.....	227	318	1532	1948	1139	1534	581	36
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	877	1471	5187	7097	4376	5857	887	96

Net decrease for five months: 3194.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1913, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCE IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITY	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
Canadians from Ontario.....	3	146	136	58	343
“ Quebec.....	3	35	50	16	104
“ Nova Scotia.....	.....	7	16	14	37
“ New Brunswick.....	2	3	6	20	29
“ Prince Edward Island.....	.....	4	7	1	11
“ Manitoba.....	33	19	7	32	91
“ Saskatchewan.....	.....	55	2	7	64
“ Alberta.....	.....	1	25	11	37
“ British Columbia.....	1	1	2	26	30
Persons who had previous entry.....	32	214	140	19	405
Newfoundlanders.....	.....	3	4	28	35
Canadians returned from the United States.....	.....	388	336	104	844
Americans.....	16	195	108	89	413
English.....	21	33	25	37	96
Scotch.....	1	14	13	13	42
Irish.....	2	16	7	.....	30
French.....	7	1	5	.....	8
Belgians.....	2	4	6	7	17
Swiss.....	.....	1	2	3	6
Italians.....	.....	11	.....	.....	11
Rumanians.....	.....	5	4	.....	9
Syrians.....	6	43	47	8	104
Germans.....	67	125	61	6	259
Austro-Hungarians.....	3	2	2	.....	7
Hollanders.....	5	10	14	2	31
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Icelanders.....	4	30	52	36	122
Swedes.....	4	60	28	6	98
Norwegians.....	13	100	35	37	185
Russians.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Turks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Servians.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Bulgarians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persians.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Australians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealanders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hindoes.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Spanish.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	227	1532	1139	581	3479

Number of souls represented by above entries—8,13

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1913, AS COMPARED WITH MAY, 1912.

AGENCY.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
Attleford			212	297				
Brandon	9	6						
Calgary								
Edmonton	58	87			189	262		
Fort St. John			41	85	529	635		
Grande Prairie			72	173	83	61		
Highway							261	36
Medicine Hat			386	170	30	232		
Peace River			199	335	142	159		
Regina					76	48	320	
St. John			235	264				
St. Mary			20	31				
St. Paul			110	215	90	137		
St. Peter			193	272				
St. Thomas	160	225	64	106				
Total	227	318	1532	1948	1130	1534	581	36

Number of entries for May 1912..... 3836
Number of entries for May 1913..... 3479
Net decrease for May, 1913..... 357

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1913.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureau of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and the office of the factories inspector of Ontario and Saskatchewan, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of the number of accidents reported to them.

twenty-seven more accidents recorded in June than in May, and eighty-six less than in June, 1912.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1913, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 501 individual workpeople in Canada during the month of June, 1913, are recorded by the Department of Labour. Of these 117 were fatal and 384 resulted in serious injuries. In the preceding month there were 88 fatal and 313 non-fatal accidents, a total of 401. In June, 1912, there were 80 fatal and 427 non-fatal accidents, a total of 507. The number of fatal accidents recorded in June were twenty-nine more than in May and thirty-seven more than in June, 1912. The number of non-fatal accidents recorded in June were 123 less than in May and 123 less than in June, 1912. Altogether, there were

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture	8	5	13
Fishing and Hunting			
Lumbering	10	3	13
Mining	5	13	18
Railway construction	14	10	24
Building Trades	10	45	55
Metal Trades	14	116	130
Woodworking Trades	1	16	17
Printing and Allied Trades		3	3
Clothing			
Textiles		4	4
Food and Tobacco preparation		5	5
Leather		2	2
Transportation—			
Steam Railway Service	4	89	113
Electric Railway Service		11	11
Navigation	9	7	16
Miscellaneous	3	15	18
Public Employees	7	9	16
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades	4	12	16
Unskilled Labour	8	19	27
Total	117	384	501

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1913.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Number	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture:—				
Farmer.....	Brookdale, Man.....	June.....	1	Crushed by traction engine
".....	Seaforth, Ont.....	".....	3	Runaway
".....	Orwell, Ont.....	".....	5	"
".....	Regina, Saskatchewan.....	".....	16	Run over by wagon
".....	Victoria, B.C.....	".....	6	"
".....	West Zorra, Ont.....	".....	5	"
Farm Labourer.....	Brooks, Alta.....	".....	9	Run over by machinery
".....	Ottawa, Ont.....	".....	9	Runaway
Lumbering—				
Sawmill employee.....	St. Romuald, Que.....	".....	20	1 Struck by flying timber
".....	Jaffray, B.C.....	".....	18	1 Run over by train
".....	Vancouver, B.C.....	".....	9	1 Mangled by machinery
River Driver.....	Baskatong, Que.....	".....	7	1 Drowned
".....	Le Pas, Man.....	".....	16	1 " "
".....	Jonquieres, Que.....	".....	10	3 " "
".....	Campbelltown, N.B.....	".....	7	1 " "
Sawmill Yard Empl.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	".....	4	1 Struck by chain of log carriage
Mining:—				
Miner.....	Erie, B.C.....	".....	9	1 Fall of rock
".....	Sydney, N.S.....	".....	2	1 " "
Machine Runner.....	".....	".....	9	1 " "
Smelter Employee.....	Granby, B.C.....	".....	3	1 Crushed by door of ore chute
Electrician.....	Bellevue, Alta.....	".....	28	1 Electrocutd
Railway Construction:				
Labourers.....	Parham, Ont.....	".....	26	10 Premature explosion of dynamite
".....	Alsask, Sask.....	".....	22	1 Derailment
".....	Naramato, B.C.....	".....	11	3 Premature explosion of dynamite
Building Trades:—				
Carpenter.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	".....	13	1 Falling wall
".....	".....	".....	6	1 Fell from scaffold
".....	Regina, Sask.....	".....	23	1 Struck by lightning
".....	Donacana, Que.....	".....	6	1 Fall—scaffold collapsed
".....	Calgary, Alta.....	".....	30	1 Struck by falling lumber
Painter.....	Toronto, Ont.....	".....	20	1 Fell down stairway
".....	Dartmouth, N.S.....	".....	19	1 Fell from scaffold
Structural Iron Wrkr.....	Hull, Que.....	".....	30	1 Electrocutd
Sheet Metal Worker.....	Quebec, Que.....	".....	4	1 Fell from roof of building
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	".....	17	1 Struck by a train
Metal Trades—				
Steel Worker.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	".....	23	1 By a fall
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	".....	21	1 Crushed by falling casting
".....	Brandon, Man.....	".....	5	1 Electrocutd
".....	Hamilton, Ont.....	".....	4	1 Crushed by a falling crane
".....	".....	".....	12	1 Mangled by machinery
".....	Montreal, Que.....	".....	18	2 Explosion of gas
".....	".....	".....	18	1 Struck by falling metal
".....	".....	".....	27	1 Struck by metal
".....	".....	".....	10	1 By a fall
Lineman.....	Sydney, N.S.....	".....	26	1 Fell from pole
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	".....	4	1 Electrocutd
".....	Prince Albert, Sask.....	".....	6	1 " "
".....	Lethbridge, Alta.....	".....	30	1 " "
Engineer.....	Hull, Que.....	".....	21	1 Overcome by gas fumes
".....	Edmonton.....	".....	21	1 " "
Woodworking Trades:				
Woodworker.....	St. Thomas.....	".....	26	1 Mangled by a saw

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1913.

Trade or Industry	Locality.	Date	Number	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Steam Railway Service</i>				
Fireman	Hopewell Hill, N.B.	June 14	1	Crushed between cars
"	Mimico, Ont.	" 4	1	Fell from locomotive
"	Wynyard, Sask.	" 20	1	Run over by train
"	"	" 4	1	Fell from locomotive
"	Battle River	" 19	1	Derailement
Brakeman	Montrose, Ont.	" 23	1	Fell from top of car
"	Linwood, Ont.	" 24	1	Crushed between cars
"	Sydney, N.S.	" 7	1	Run over by train
"	MacLeod, Alta.	" 10	1	Run over by cars
"	Field, B.C.	"		
Yardman	Hechelaga, Que.	" 6	1	" "
Carpenter	Transcona, Man.	" 28	1	Crushed by elevator
Plumber's Helper	Calgary, Alta.	" 16	1	Crushed between cars
Sectionman	London, Ont.	" 23	1	Struck by a train
Labourer	Belleville, Ont.	" 6	1	Crushed between cars
"	Granby, B.C.	" 3	1	Crushed by falling ties
"	Brandon, Man.	" 7	1	Run over by ballast train
"	Swift Current, Sask.	" 20	1	Run over by train
"	Pinkie, Sask.	"	1	Fell from hand car
"	Field, B.C.	" 14	1	Buried in coal
Freight Porter	Toronto, Ont.	" 20	1	Crushed by falling cask
Lineman	MacLeod, Alta.	" 19	1	Run over by cars
Telegraph Operator	Harcourt, N.B.	" 10	1	Struck by falling semaphore
Timekeeper	Montreal, Que.	" 13	1	Struck by a locomotive
Employee	"	" 20	1	Struck by a train
<i>Navigation—</i>				
Sailors	Point Prim, P.E.I.	" 10	3	Schooner sunk in a gale
Deckhand	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 1	1	Fell into hold of steamer
Steward	Sault Ste Marie, Ont.	" 30	1	" "
"	Digby, N.S.	" 18	1	Drowned—Fell overboard
Dredge Foreman	Port Stanley, Ont.	" 26	1	By a fall
Stevedore	Fort William, Ont.	" 14	1	Fell into hold of steamer
Shed Clerk	Montreal, Que.	" 15	1	Collapse of freight shed
<i>Miscellaneous</i>				
<i>Transport—</i>				
Teamster	Vancouver, B.C.	" 23	1	Runaway
"	Halifax, N.S.	" 3	1	"
"	Victoria, B.C.	" 17	1	Thrown from wagon
<i>Public Employees—</i>				
Civic Fireman	Montréal, Que.	" 22	4	Falling wall
Constable	Lethbridge, Alta.	" 10	1	Electrocuted
Labourers	Calgary, Alta.	" 12	2	Drowned
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled Trades—</i>				
Pulpmill Employee	Ottawa, Ont.	" 5	1	Mangled by machinery
Brass Factory Empl.	St. John, N.B.	"	1	By a fall
Tinsmith	Toronto, Ont.	" 17	1	Electrocuted
Watchman	Windsor, Ont.	" 7	1	Fell into vat of boiling tar
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>				
Labourer	Brampton, Ont.	" 14	1	Premature explosion of dynamite
"	Jonquiere, Que.	" 2	1	Mangled by machinery
"	Edmonton	" 13	2	Drowned
"	Montreal, Que.	" 30	1	Cave-in of trench
"	Levis, Que.	" 21	1	Drowned
"	Nelson, B.C.	" 6	1	"
"	Levis, Que.	" 4	1	Premature explosion of dynamite

TABLE OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING JUNE, 1913.

TRADE OR INDUSTRY	CAUSES																				
	Falls	Falling material	Machinery, Saws, etc.	Flying material	Premature explosion of dynamite	Burned by acid, electricity, molten metal, etc.	Overcome by smoke, gas fumes, etc.	By elevators and hoists	Explosion of gasoline, gas, stoves, etc.	Electric shock	Scalded by steam and hot water	Runover by locomotives, cars and other vehicles	Crushed by & betw'n cars other vehicles and boats	Collision with street cars and other vehicles	Struck by locomotives, cars and other vehicles	Deraillments	Collisions	Falling from cars and other vehicles	Miscellaneous causes	Total	
Agriculture		1	1																3 ¹	5	
Fishing and Hunting																					
Lumbering		1	1									1								3	
Mining	2	6	1		1							1			2					13	
Railway Construction		1			6							1					2			10	
Building Trades	23*	20													1				1 ²	45	
Metal Trades	16	35	29	2		14		2	5	3	2	1							7	116	
Woodworking Trades	1	2	8	2						1	1								1 ³	16	
Printing and Allied Trades				3																3	
Clothing																					
Textile				3						1										4	
Food and Tobacco Preparation																					
				4															1 ⁴	5	
Leather				2																2	
Steam Railway Service	10	14	5	3							1	3	5	7		7	12	6	8	8 ⁵	89
Electric Railway Service											3			1				2	3	2 ⁶	11
Navigation	1	2												2						2 ⁷	7
Miscellaneous Transport												3			3				3	6 ⁸	15
Public Employees	1	3		1			3												1		9
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades	1	2	4	1				1			1	1								1 ⁹	12
Unskilled Labour		7	5	1	2							1								3 ¹⁰	19
Total	55	94	66	10	9	14	3	3	7	7	7	14	10	3	10	12	16	15	35	384	

*Six of the falls were due to collapse of scaffold.

Note.—Miscellaneous causes explained:—

¹Agriculture: One crushed by a falling horse; one kicked by a horse; one injured in a runaway

²Building Trades: Workman injured by an adze.

Metal Trades: One had eye injured by emery dust; one pierced by a piece of wire; one strained by lifting heavy material; two were cut by sharp edge of metal; one injured by pneumatic tool.

³Woodworking Trades: One had eye injured by a needle in the hands of a fellow workman.

⁴Food and Tobacco Preparation: One injured by explosion of bottle.

⁵Steam Railway Service: One employee strained by lifting; one had hand jammed by door of coach; three struck objects when passing same; three jumped from moving cars.

⁶Electric Railway Service: Two employees struck objects when passing same.

⁷Navigation: One deckhand was struck by handle of capstan; one crushed by hawser rope.

⁸Miscellaneous Transport: Three drivers were kicked by horses and three were injured in run-aways.

⁹Miscellaneous Skilled Trades: One workman was kicked by a horse.

¹⁰Unskilled Labour: Three labourers were injured in cave-ins of trenches.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during June, 1913:

BRITISH REPORT.

Industrial and Provident Societies.

Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ended December 21, 1911.

THE annual returns for the year 1911 furnished by societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies' Act show that there were 2,410 societies for carrying on industries and trades, 252 of which were wholly "productive" in their operations, and 962 wholly "distributive," and 112 both "productive" and "distributive," the remaining societies were recently established and not in active operation at the close of the year. The number of members of such societies at the end of the year was 2,785,352, and the aggregate sales of goods amounted to £120,031,393, an amount exceeding that of any previous year. The expenditure for salaries, wages and establishment charges in respect of productive departments of societies amounted to \$3,875,376, and of the distributive departments to £249,309, a total exceeding two millions sterling. The societies thus being direct employers of labour to a very considerable extent. Of the societies for carrying on business the number of members of the 424 clubs under the Industrial and Provident Societies' Act making returns was 139,770. Total receipts during the year amounted to £589,554, and expenditure to £596,846. Of societies engaged in dealing with land 163 ordinary land purchase societies furnished returns for 1911 with a total membership at the end of the year of 21,250. The total receipts for the year amounted to £1,286,331. Land purchased was valued at \$408,271, and land sold at £67,768. One hundred and ninety-six small holdings and allotment societies at the close of

1911 show an aggregate membership of 13,144. The productive expenses amounted to £154 and distributive expenses to £980.

In the aggregate co-operation in its various phases comprised in the present report represents a membership of 2,992,570, while the total assets of the societies enumerated reach a total of £68,089,047, or an addition of more than four and three-quarters millions sterling during the year 1911.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Dominion Reports. — Abstract of Statement for year 1912 of Insurance Companies in Canada. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior, 1911-1912. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

List of Vessels on Registry Books of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1912. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Seventh Report of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada for the year ended March 31, 1912. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Report of the Department of Public Works on Ottawa River Storage, Vol. II. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Trade and Navigation Unrevised Statements of Imports entered for Consumption and Export of the Dominion of Canada, March, 1913. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Ontario Reports. — Report on Road Construction, 1912. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, 1912. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

Report of the Farmers' Institutes of the Province of Ontario, 1911 and 1912. Part I.—Farmers' Institutes. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

Report of Minister of Agriculture, 1912. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

Manitoba Report.—Report of the Department of Education for the year ending December 31, 1911. Winnipeg: King's Printer, 1913.

Great Britain. — National Insurance Memoranda. — Statutory Rules and Orders, 1913. London: Wyman & Sons, 1913.

Monthly Statement on Pauperism in England and Wales, April, 1913. London: Wyman & Sons, 1913.

Statement of National Health Insurance Commission re Constitution of Insurance Committees, 1913. London: Wyman & Sons, 1913.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1912. Vol. I. London: Wyman & Sons, 1913.

United States Reports. — Report on

Condition of Woman and Child Wage-Earners in the United States. Vol. XVIII. Employment of Women and Children in Selected Industries. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1913.

Bulletin of the Department of Labour Bureau of Labour Statistics on Wholesale Prices, 1890 to 1912. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1913.

Bulletin of the Department of Labour Bureau of Labour Statistics on Retail Prices, 1890 to 1912. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1913.

Finland Reports. — Statistisk Årsbok for Finland Ny Serie Tionde Årgangen, 1912. Helsingfors, 1913.

Arbetsstatistik XV. Pappersindustrin i Finland. Helsingfors, 1912.

Arbetsstatistik XV. Glasindustrin i Finland. Helsingfors, 1912.

Industri Statistik, Helsingfors, 1912.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

ONTARIO CASES.

Fatal Accident. — Contributory Negligence.

IN the *Labour Gazette* for April, 1913, reference was made to a successful action for damages brought by the widow of an employee who was killed while assisting the foreman to replace a belt upon a pulley. Judgment was entered for \$1,650 damages, and an appeal was made by the defendants who claimed that the accident was caused by the negligence of the deceased in interfering with the belt in question in disobedience of the orders of the millwright. The appeal was heard in the first Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario, the Court dismissing it with costs. (*Falconer vs. Jones.*)

Alien Labour Act.

*Theodore Rodriguez v. Brener Bros.
Alfred Cabrera and Teburcio
Vassallo.*

Four informations were laid by the above named complainant against the above named defendants charging them with a breach of the "Alien Labour Act." The section of which they are said to have made the breach is Number 2, and it provides that it shall be unlawful for any person in any manner to prepay the transportation or in any way assist, encourage, or solicit the importation or immigration of any alien or foreigner into Canada, under contract or agreement, parole or special express or implied, made previous to the importation or immigration of such alien or foreigner to perform labour or service of any kind in Canada.

No evidence whatever was given as to three of the persons whom it was said

re brought into Canada, viz., Modesto
pez, Rafael Mendes, Dasaso Randiche,
as to these three informations I
re no other course than to at once
dismiss each case. It was not even
ved that these three men came into
Canada, nor was it proved that they
re at Brenner Bros. factory.

as to the other case, viz., the one
inst Felix Trisan, the evidence given
that of admissions made by the de-
dant, Alfredo Cabrera, and the ex-
t to which these admissions were al-
ed to have been made, was that he
l three certain parties, who were call-
as witnesses, that he was going to
roit to get Felix Trisan and three
er men to come and work for Brenner
s. He does not say that he had any
hority from Brenner Bros. or any
nber of the firm to employ the men,
did he admit that they were em-
oyed by him or anyone else prior to
ing into Canada.

I think the gist of the section is that
alien or foreigner must have been
er contract or agreement to perform
ur or service at the time he entered
he Canadian border. That contract
be by writing or by word of mouth
may be proved by direct evidence
may be implied from the circum-
ces concerning each case.

here was no evidence whatever of
direct contract, nor do I think there
ufficient evidence whereby I could
ly that a contract was made with
four men mentioned above by any of
defendants prior to their coming
Canada.

here is no evidence whatever con-
ing Brenner Bros. or the defendant
sillo with the coming of these four
to Canada as is alleged.

I have examined the cases submitted
ne by Mr. Meredith. In the case
Downie versus Vancouver, 8 C.C.C.,
e 66, the point was as to whether an
rtisement of "mechanics wanted"
ed in a Seattle, U.S., paper by a
adian firm doing business in Van-
er, was sufficient evidence to en-
the Judge to hold that there was

an implied contract made prior to the
entry of the employees into Canada.
The Court held that there was not suffi-
cient evidence to hold an implied con-
tract. That case was stronger than this.

I must, therefore, dismiss each of
these cases as against all of the defen-
dants. No costs.

I have based my decision on the facts
as disclosed in the evidence and have
not considered two questions which ap-
pear to me to be formidable reasons
why I cannot convict these defendants,
namely: on the first fact that there was
no evidence to show that the men
brought into Canada were aliens or for-
eigners, and secondly on the ground that
the order obtained from His Honour,
Judge Elliott, was not sufficient to give
me jurisdiction. The case of Rex vs.
Breckenridge 10, O.L.R., page 459,
shows that the order must set out the
names of the aliens who are alleged to
have been brought into Canada.

(Sgd.) J. C. JUDD,
Police Magistrate.

Dated 16th day of June, 1913.

Death of Employee. — Negligence of Superintendent.

An action was brought against the
Smith's Falls Electric Power Company
by the widow and infant child of a
workman in the employ of the defend-
ants who was killed while working for
them on May 20, 1912, owing, it was
alleged, to their negligence.

The deceased was employed, with the
defendants' superintendent and another
workman, in moving a heavy pulley
from the power house into a building
adjoining, where the defendants were es-
tablishing a steam plant auxiliary to
their water power system. It had to be
moved up an incline through a narrow
space between the end of a shaft and
the wall of the power house. Ordinarily
during the daytime the shaft was
not in motion. On the occasion in ques-
tion, however, it had become necessary
to connect it with one of the turbines,

and it was rotating at a speed of 160 revolutions a minute. After the fly-wheel had been moved up the incline, the deceased stepped back towards the projecting shaft which caught part of his clothes and caused injuries of which the man died a few hours later.

Mr. Justice Latchford expressed the opinion that although the power house was not a factory as defined by the Factories' Act, the defendants were liable at common law as well as under the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries' Act. It was, he said, their duty to take reasonable care that the safety of their servants should not be imperilled as it was by a thing so dangerous as the revolving shaft, the end of which might have been securely guarded. He held, therefore, that there was in use by the defendants a defective and negligent system which caused the death of the deceased workman, and that there was no contributory negligence on the part of the latter. Judgment was given for compensation to the amount of \$4,000 and costs, the compensation to be apportioned two-thirds to the widow and one-third to the child. (*Hicks v. Smith's Falls Electric Power Company.*)

Master and Servant. — Negligence. — Judgment maintained.

An appeal was heard in the Ontario Supreme Court from a judgment rendered in favour of the plaintiff upon the findings of a jury in an action for personal injuries caused by reason of the defendant's alleged negligence.

The defendant was a sub-contractor for the Canadian Pacific Railway. The plaintiff was in the defendant's employ, and at the time of the accident was operating the jack which supported a steam shovel when hoisting the load. The steam shovel rested on wheels on a side track and changed its position from time to time on the rails, in order to carry on its work of excavation in connection with the railway. It became necessary, when operating, to give support by means of the jack, in order to meet

the counter-balance the extra weight imposed upon one side of the steam-shovel.

For this purpose it was the plaintiff's duty to operate the jack, and while in the act of doing so it is claimed that the engineer in charge of the engine operating the steam shovel started the machinery without warning the plaintiff whereby the hoist swung round and knocked the plaintiff against the cog of the steam shovel, which, catching his coat, drew his left arm therein, injuring and crushing the same and rendering necessary to have it amputated. The evidence showed that the accident was caused by negligence on the part of the defendant in not having the cogs sufficiently guarded and by the engineer's negligence in not giving sufficient warning. Upon these findings judgment was entered for \$1,500 damages and costs against which the defendant appealed.

The plaintiffs' counsel conceded that there was no evidence to support the finding in respect of the cogs not being sufficiently guarded, but submitted that the plaintiff was entitled to retain the judgment upon the other findings. The only question that remained was as to whether or not the case fell within Section 3, sub-section 5 of the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries' Act, the argument being that the engineer was not a person who had charge or control of a locomotive engine or machine or train upon a railway. The case of *Murphy v. Wilson* (1883) 52 L.J.Q.B. 524, was cited in which it was held that "a steam crane fixed on a trolley and propelled by steam along a set of rails when it is desired to move it, is not a 'locomotive engine' within the Employers' Liability Act (1880), sec. 1, sub-section 5, but as pointed out in *McLaughlin v. Ontario Iron and Steel Company*, 20 O.L.R. 3, the introduction of the word 'machine' had very much widened the scope of the Act, which distinguished *Murphy v. Wilson* from the present case, as seen in *Dunlop v. Canada Foundry Company* 4 O.W.N. 791, at p. 796, where it was held that a hoist was a machine or engine, and the rails upon which it

tramway within the meaning of the Act."

Mr. Justice Clute, in closing said: "I am of opinion that the plaintiff is entitled to retain his judgment upon the findings of the jury, and that this appeal should be dismissed with costs." (*Dicarlo v. McLean.*)

MANITOBA CASE.

Mechanics' Liens.

In the Manitoba Trial Court an action was brought under the Mechanics' and Wage-Earners' Lien Act, R.S.M. 1902, ch. 110, to enforce a mechanic's lien for work done in building houses for the defendant Vrondessi, upon lands belonging to him at the time of the completion of the work.

After the registration of the plaintiff's lien, but prior to the commencement of the action, the title to the property had been transferred to and become vested in one Anthony Calis, by certificate of title under the Real Property Act.

The plaintiff's lien was the only one that had been registered under the Act.

Anthony Calis had not been made a party to the action, which came on for trial nearly a year after it was begun.

The action was referred to the Referee for trial, pursuant to 7 and 8 Edward VII., ch. 28, sec. 12.

W. J. Donovan, for the plaintiff.

W. B. Towers, for the defendant Vrondessi.

R. D. Guy, for the defendant Vlassis.

The Referee—Section 22 of the Act provides: "Every lien which has been lawfully registered under provisions of this Act shall absolutely cease to exist after the expiration of ninety days after the work or service has been completed or materials have been furnished or placed, or the expiry of the period of credit, where such period is mentioned in the certificate of lien registered, unless in the meantime an action be commenced to enforce the claim under the provisions

of this Act, or an action is commenced in which the claim may be realized under the provisions of this Act, and a certificate of *lis pendens* in respect thereof, according to form No. 6 in the schedule thereto, be registered in the proper registry office, or Land Titles office."

This section requires that an action to realize "the claim," or an action in which "the claim" may be realized, must be commenced within the period named, otherwise the lien "shall absolutely cease to exist"; and I am satisfied that, in an action to realize the claim of lien on the land, the person who is the owner of the land at the time of the commencement of the action is a necessary party to it.

Therefore, in this case, no action in which this claim can be realized has been commenced within the prescribed time; and I hold that the plaintiff's lien has absolutely ceased to exist, as the owner cannot be made a party defendant by amendment after the lapse of ninety days.

There will, however, be judgment against the defendant Vrondessi personally for the balance of the contract price, \$1,800. (*Abramovitch v. Vrondessi.*)

BRITISH CASE.

National Insurance. — Sickness Benefit.

Under the National Insurance Act, 1911, sickness benefit in the case of insured persons who are members of an approved society is administered by and through the society. An approved society may, with the consent of the Insurance Commissioners, provide for the application of its existing rules, or make new rules, with regard to the manner and time of paying or distributing, and mode of calculating, benefits, suspension of benefits, notices of proof of disease or disablement. Every dispute between an approved society and an insured person who is a member of that society relating to anything done or

omitted by such person or such society under the Act, or any regulation made under the Act, must be decided in accordance with the rules of the society, but any party to such dispute may appeal from such decision to the Insurance Commissioners.

An approved society passed a resolution under which they declined to pay sickness benefit to any member unless he had obtained a certificate of sickness from a doctor on the panel. A member of this society, having been taken ill, and claiming to be entitled to sickness benefit, sent to the society a certificate of illness from a doctor who was not one of those on the panel. The society refused to pay sickness benefit under the Act unless the member forwarded a medical certificate from a doctor on the panel. The member then brought an action against the officers of the society for a declaration that the resolution passed by the society purporting to prevent the society from ac-

cepting as evidence of the incapacity of its members within the meaning of the Act certificates of medical practitioners other than those upon the panel was illegal, *ultra vires*, and unenforceable. At the trial the action was dismissed, and the plaintiff accordingly appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that the resolution in question was *ultra vires* and illegal; that the approved societies were bounded to consider the evidence of sickness which was offered, whether that evidence consisted of the certificate of a doctor on the panel or of any other doctor, or of any other sufficient evidence of sickness. The society, by the resolution, were interfering with the rights of those entitled to sickness benefit, and the Court had the duty of preventing such *ultra vires* action. The Court of Appeal therefore allowed the appeal, and made the declaration asked for. (*Heard v. Pickthorne and Others*—Court of Appeal, 1st May, 1913.)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

AUGUST, 1913.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1913.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THERE was little change in industrial conditions during July as compared with the previous month. The crop outlook continued satisfactory, and gave a reassuring tone to the general industrial situation. Favourable weather conditions prevailed, and it is estimated that the western grain crop will be fully up to the average. Building operations were curtailed to a somewhat marked degree by the money stringency, which also exercised an adverse influence on manufacturing establishments and trade in general. Immigration was exceptionally heavy, and railway and steamship traffic was more active than usual. Fishing was reported fair on the Atlantic coast, but in British Columbia the run of salmon was smaller than was expected, and the whaling fleets made light catches. Sawmills were active, but the lumber trade was generally quiet as a result of slackness in building operations. Coal mining in Nova Scotia was very active, but operations in British Columbia were still quiet as a result of the dispute in the collieries on Vancouver Island. Metalliferous mines in all parts were busy. There was a good demand for labour for railway construction, and excellent progress was made. Generally speaking employment in the east was good except among some classes of skilled operatives; in the west conditions were not as good for workers as last year.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices fell one point during July, standing at 135.9, as compared with 136.9 in June and 134.1 in July, 1912. The chief reductions were in sheep, mutton, lambs, bananas and tin. Fresh and canned vegetables were also lower. Grain and fodder were slightly upwards. Cattle and beef were easier.

Interruptions to Industry.

Considerable loss was entailed through the prevalence of forest fires in Northern Ontario.

In regard to strikes and lockouts, the record for July is a favourable one as compared with June and also with July, 1912. Conditions appeared to be resuming their normal state following the usual disturbances in the spring, and on the whole the industrial situation was quiet. The only disputes in existence during July which affected a considerable number of employees were those of coal miners on Vancouver Island and mill men at St. John, both of which originated previous to the month under review. No very important new disputes occurred during July.

Among industrial establishments, etc., destroyed by fire or through other causes during July, 1913, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations, or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

Nova Scotia.—Livery stable at Amherst, loss \$5,000; business block of six stores at Bridgewater, loss \$80,000.

Prince Edward Island.—Wharf warehouse, loss \$4,000.

New Brunswick.—Sawmill at Dalhousie; grist mill at St. John, loss \$25,000, and also business block, loss \$12,000.

Quebec.—Cheese factory at Dunham, loss \$3,000; portion of town of Louisville, loss \$200,000. At Montreal: racing stables and five valuable race horses, loss \$60,000; sash and door factory, loss \$3,000; stables connected with meat packing plant, loss \$4,000. Sawmill at Scott's Jct., loss \$60,000; court house at Three Rivers, loss \$30,000.

Ontario.—Barns and contents at Blenheim; town of Belle River (Northern Ontario) destroyed by forest fire, loss \$300,000; engine house of Hudson Bay mine at Cobalt, loss \$5,000; cheese factory at Collin's Bay, loss \$2,000; Government dredging and drill boat struck by lightning at Gananoque, loss \$10,000; apple evaporating plant at Hensall, loss \$9,000; freight sheds at Hamilton, loss \$75,000; also barns connected with ice plant, loss \$5,000; sawmill at Hymers, loss \$30,000; lumber storehouse at Ingersoll; barns with stock, machinery and grain at Leamington; hotel (Queen's) at Listowel; cigar box factory and three stores at London, loss \$40,000; hotel at Metcalfe, struck by lightning, loss \$5,000; grain elevator at Meaford, with 100,000 bushels of grain; felt shoe manufactory at Milverton, loss \$60,000; business block at Orangeville, loss \$30,000; foundry at Orillia, loss \$4,000. At Ottawa: two theatre buildings (Grand Opera House) and Harmony Hall (latter occupied by Brewing and Malting Company, moving-picture theatre and Masonic Lodge), total loss \$115,000; mica factory, loss \$5,000; planing mill at Port Perry; wrecking plant at Port Huron, loss \$15,000; grain elevator at Sarnia, loss \$35,000; barn and implements at Seeley's Bay. At Toronto: row of small stores, loss \$5,000; shop fixtures display store, loss \$5,000; newspaper plant, loss \$40,000; cattle market, loss \$2,000; Michigan Central Railway freight sheds at Waterford, loss \$10,000.

Manitoba.—Telephone exchange at Brandon, loss \$100,000; also warehouse at Brandon, loss \$10,000; stables with nineteen horses at Sanford, loss \$7,000.

Saskatchewan.—Business section of Brock, loss \$150,000; livery stable at Herbert, loss \$5,000; shoe factory at North Battleford, loss \$12,000.

Alberta.—Departmental store at Calgary, loss \$20,000.

British Columbia.—Hotel and five other buildings at Nelson; industrial school at Point Grey.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following changes in wages and hours of labour were reported to the Department as having gone into effect during July:—

Building.—Painters, paperhangers and decorators (65) at Victoria, B.C., were given an increase in wages from \$4.00 to \$4.25 per day, on July 11, following the long standing dispute. At Calgary, plumbers and steamfitters received an increase in wages of from sixty to sixty-two and a half cents per hour, the change taking effect July 7.

Metal.—On July 1, boilermakers (60) in the employ of the Berg Manufacturing Company at Toronto were granted a reduction of working hours from ten to nine per day. Moulders and core-makers at Guelph received an increase in wages from \$18.00 to \$19.50 per week, the change taking effect July 1. About ninety men were benefitted by this increase.

Printing.—Employees of the Government Printing Bureau at Ottawa were given an increase in wages, the change affecting about 400 stereotypers, compositors, bookbinders, and pressmen. Printers at London received an increase in wages of \$1.00 per week on July 1. Upwards of eighty printers were affected by a new wage schedule* which went into effect at Winnipeg on July 1. By an agreement reached between printing establishments at Ottawa and bookbinders, cutters and rulers in their employ, the minimum scale was raised to \$18.00 per week. The previously existing rates were from \$14.00 to \$19.00 per week. Thirty-eight men were affected by this change.

Transportation.—It was reported in the press that an increased rate of wages was granted by the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway to its employees. The change went into effect on July 4.

Miscellaneous.—Employees of the Intercolonial paint shops at Moncton had their working hours reduced from nine to seven per day. About fifty men were affected by this change.

*A copy of this agreement is published in the current issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during July in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

The chief interest in the agricultural industry was centered as usual in the progress of the western grain crop. Excellent weather conditions prevailed. Rain in the early part of the month, followed by warm weather later, helped the growth, and an optimistic feeling was maintained throughout the country; this had a good influence on general industry and trade.

In Saskatchewan the crop was estimated to be about twelve per cent. greater than that of last year. In this Province an easing in the money market enabled farmers to employ summer labourers and purchase necessary implements, and the outlook on the whole is favourable, though a labour shortage is expected. It was reported that grain cutting would commence during the second week of August and would be general about August 20. The final figures on the estimated average of the principal grains sown this year are as follows:—

	Acres.	Increase	per cent.
Wheat	5,707,137	6	
Oats	2,639,905	9	
Barley	307,209	15	
Flax	967,137	13	(decrease)

Average crops were reported in Manitoba, excellent weather conditions rendering the prospects brighter than they were during June. It is estimated that the wheat crop for the present year for this Province is 65,003,212 bushels, as compared with 58,433,5779 bushels last year. The estimate for this year gives the acreage under wheat as 3,141,218, as compared with 2,823,362 acres sown

last year. It was reported that the Department of Agriculture of Manitoba have sent a request to the British Columbia Government for farm help.

In Southern Alberta the acreage under wheat is about the same as last year, with the average yield considerably higher. In this part of the Province the crop is two weeks ahead of last year, and cutting is expected to be general by August 15. In the north of the Province cutting is expected to commence about the end of the month. It is estimated that the acreage under spring wheat in Alberta is slightly over one million acres, a little more than last year. The number of bushels is estimated at 34,400,000, being a large increase over last year. The entire acreage under crop in the Province is estimated at 2,884,039 acres, which is about 400,000 acres more than last year. The shortage of harvest labourers is not expected to be so pronounced as during the year 1912.

British Columbia reports indicate a favourable harvest. The hay yield was heavy and potatoes and vegetables are a successful crop. The fruit crop is also good.

In Western Ontario grain prospects are good. The hay was a light crop in most places and the fruit crop is not as heavy as usual. A large influx of immigrants experienced in farm work has rendered the labour situation more satisfactory, but wages are still high.

Reports from Quebec show a heavy demand for agricultural labour, and \$3.00 and board is being paid good men in many cases. The hay crop in this Province was below the average; potatoes and roots, however, are excellent. The fruit crop suffered considerably from spring frosts and is lighter than usual.

In the Maritime Provinces the hay crop was up to the average standard, but the fruit crop was injured by spring frost.

In a cablegram received at the Department of Agriculture, under date of July 19, the following official esti-

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent	Agri- culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construc- tion	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Sydney.....	Active	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	V active	V active
2—Westville.....	Active	.....	.....	Fair	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
3—Truro.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
4—Halifax.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
5—Amherst.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	V active	V active
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Active	Fair
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Moncton.....	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Fair	Active
8—Newcastle.....	.....	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
9—St. John.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
10—Fredericton.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	Active
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Quebec.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	V active	V active
12—Sherbrooke.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	Active	Active
13—Three Rivers.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Active	Active
14—St. Hyacinthe.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
15—St. Johns & Ierville.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	V active	V active
16—Sorel.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
17—Montreal.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active
18—Hull.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Ottawa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20—Brockville.....	Active	Quiet	V. quiet	.....	.....	V quiet	Active	Active	Active
21—Kingston.....	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
22—Belleville.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
23—Peterborough.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active
24—Orillia.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
25—Toronto.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Fair	Fair
26—Niagara Falls.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Active
27—St. Catharines.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
28—Hamilton.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
29—Brantford.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Active
30—Guelph.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
31—Berlin.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	V active
32—Woodstock.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
33—Stratford.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
34—London.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active
35—St. Thomas.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
36—Chatham.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
37—Windsor.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
38—Owen Sound.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
39—Cobalt.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet	Quiet
40—Sault Ste. Marie.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
41—Port Arthur and Port William.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
42—Winnipeg.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
43—Brandon.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Active
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
44—Regina.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	Quiet
45—Moosejaw.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
46—Saskatoon.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
47—Prince Albert.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair
<i>Alberta—</i>									
48—Medicine Hat.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
49—Calgary.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
50—Edmonton.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair
51—Lethbridge.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Fair	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
52—Nelson.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Quiet	Fair
53—New Westminster.....	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Quiet
54—Vancouver.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	V quiet
55—Victoria.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Fair	Fair
56—Nanaimo.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	Quiet
57—Prince Rupert.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1913.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condition.

Metal, Engineering, & Shipbuilding				Woodworking and Furnishing			Printing and Allied Trades.			Textile		
Metal workers	Stationary Engineers	Electrical Wk'rs & Linemen	Shipbuilders	Woodworkers	Upholsterers	Coopers	News	Job	Book-binding	Cotton	Woolen	Carpet W'rs.
1—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
2—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
3—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
4—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	.....	.....	.....
5—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6—Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
7—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
8—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
10—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
11—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
12—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
13—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
14—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
15—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
16—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
17—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
18—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....
19—.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20—Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	.....	.....	.....
21—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
22—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
23—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active
24—.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
25—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
26—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
28—Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
29—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
30—Fair	Fair	Active	.....	Fair	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
31—Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	.....	Active	.....
32—Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
33—Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
34—Active	Active	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
35—Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36—Quiet	Quiet	Fair	.....	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
37—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
38—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
39—.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
40—Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
41—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
42—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
43—Active	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
44—Active	Active	Fair	.....	Fair	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
45—Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
46—Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
47—Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
48—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
49—Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
50—Fair	Fair	Active	.....	Active	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
51—Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
52—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
53—Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
54—Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55—Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
56—Fair	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
57—Fair	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent.	Clothing.			Food Preparation.		Tobacco Prepar'n.		Leather Trades	
	Tailors	Garment Workers	Boot and shoe workers	Bakers & confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather workers
Nova Scotia—									
1—Sydney	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
2—Westville	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
3—Truro	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
4—Halifax	Active	✓ Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
5—Amherst	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island—									
6—Charlottetown	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
New Brunswick—									
7—Moncton	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
8—Newcastle	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....
9—St. John	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10—Fredericton	Active	Active	Active	✓ Active	✓ Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
Quebec—									
11—Quebec	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
12—Sherbrooke	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
13—Three Rivers	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
14—St. Hyacinthe	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
15—St. Johns and Iberville	Active	Active	.....	✓ Active	✓ Active	.....	.....	✓ Active	Active
16—Sorel	✓ Active	✓ Active	✓ Active	✓ Active	✓ Active	✓ Active	✓ Active	✓ Active	✓ Active
17—Montreal	✓ Active	✓ Active	Active	Active	Active	✓ Active	✓ Active	Fair	Fair
18—Hull	✓ Active	✓ Active	✓ Active	✓ Active	✓ Active	.....	.....	Active	✓ Active
Ontario—									
19—Ottawa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20—Brockville	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Quiet	Fair
21—Kingston	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair
22—Belleville	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
23—Peterborough	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
24—Orillia	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Active
25—Toronto	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
26—Niagara Falls	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27—St. Catharines	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
28—Hamilton	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
29—Brantford	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
30—Guelph	Active	Active	Active	✓ Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active
31—Berlin	✓ Active	Quiet	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
32—Woodstock	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
33—Stratford	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
34—London	Quiet	Quiet	✓ Active	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Active	Quiet
35—St. Thomas	Fair	.....	Active	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	.....	.....
36—Chatham	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
37—Windsor	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
38—Owen Sound	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
39—Cobalt	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
40—Sault Ste Marie	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41—P't Arthur & Fort William	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba—									
42—Winnipeg	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Fair	Fair
43—Brandon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....
Saskatchewan—									
44—Regina	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Fair	.....	.....	.....
45—Moosejaw	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
46—Saskatoon	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
47—Prince Albert	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair
Alberta—									
48—Medicine Hat	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
49—Calgary	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active
50—Edmonton	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Fair
51—Lethbridge	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia—									
52—Nelson	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....
53—New Westminster	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
54—Vancouver	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
55—Victoria	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....
56—Nanaimo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57—Prince Rupert	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1913.—Concluded.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condi-

TRANSPORT						Miscellaneous						Un- killed labour
Steam Ry. Service		Electric Railway Service	Marine trans- port	Long- shore- men	Trans- fers, cabmen, etc.	Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employes	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks		
Operating	Mechan- ical											
1—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
2—Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	V active
3—Fair	Active	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair
4—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	V active	.....	Fair	V active
5—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
7—Active	V active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
8—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active
10—Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	.....	Active	V active
11—Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	V active
12—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	V active
13—Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	V active	V active	V active	Active	V active
14—Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
15—Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
16—V active	V active	.....	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	.....	V active	Active
17—Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	V active	Active	V active	V active	Active	V active	
18—V active	V active	V active	.....	.....	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	Active	.....
19—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20—Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Fair	.....	Active	Fair
21—V Active	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Active
22—Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
23—Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active
24—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair
25—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
26—Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
27—Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair
28—Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
29—Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
30—	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	V active	.....	.....	Fair
31—Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
32—	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
33—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
34—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	Fair
35—Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	Active
36—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
37—Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Active
38—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
39—	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Active
40—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Fair
41—Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active
42—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Act
43—Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet
44—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Fair
45—Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet
46—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Quiet
47—Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
48—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
50—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Quiet
51—	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair
52—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Fair
53—Active	Active	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Active	Active	.....	.....	Fair	Quiet
54—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Quiet
56—	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet
57—Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	V quiet	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active

mate of the 1913 cereal crops is given with a comparison with the final estimate of the 1912 crops:—

	1913. Ths. of bush.	1912. Ths. of bush.
Wheat—		
Bulgaria	64,301	63,750
Spain	110,100	109,784
England and Wales	55,080	.....
Italy	198,417	165,721
Rye—		
Belgium	21,964	22,519
Spain	25,024	18,867
Barley—		
Spain	63,742	59,994
England and Wales	46,450	.....
Hungary (a)	75,609	.....
Oats—		
Belgium	44,042	33,134
Spain	25,259	21,680
England and Wales	86,378	.....
Hungary (a)	91,932	.....
Italy	33,719	26,642

(a) Not including Croatia and Slavonia.

The total wheat production of the countries so far reported to the Institute, including those reported last month, is 1,961,866,000 bushels or 100.2 per cent. of the total production of the same countries last year.

Fishing.

Fishermen had a quiet month. Good catches of mackerel were made along the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick coasts, and herring catches continued good. In the St. John district the salmon season was the best for years, and record catches were reported. Codfish were plentiful, but a scarcity of bait was experienced. No definite news is yet to hand with regard to the catch of the Lunenburg fleet. The salmon catch on the Fraser River so far has not been as great as anticipated, this being the year for a heavy run. Whaling steamers off the coast of British Columbia had small catches, owing partly to rough weather.

The investigation ordered by the Dominion Government into the claims for compensation by men of British Columbia at one time engaged in the sealing industry was opened by Mr. Justice Audette, Royal Commissioner, on July 16. The total number of claims filed up to July 22 was 286, amounting to over three and a half million dollars. It is

expected that many more claims will be filed before the Commission concludes its work. The largest claim, \$450,000, is made by the Victoria Sealing Company.

Lumbering.

Sawmills were busy in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, and trade was in a fairly satisfactory condition, considering the financial stringency prevailing throughout the country. Quiet conditions were reported in St. John by reason of the strike of mill hands. Considerable damage was done by forest fires in Northern Ontario early in the month. There was no shortage of labour reported, and wages paid shows little change from last year. In the West the sawmills were generally running actively, although the money situation has had a marked effect in the postponement of several contemplated improvements. It is anticipated that the cut in this Province will be smaller than usual.

A Bulletin issued by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior throws an interesting light upon the uses to which sawdust, formerly a waste product, can now be extensively put. The most promising venture in respect of sawdust utilization in Canada is the manufacture of grain alcohol, several plants having been erected for the manufacturing of this material. In Europe sawdust has successfully been manufactured into briquets for fuel. Sugar and stock food are also made from it. Other uses for this product are comprised in the manufacturing of metal polish, safety explosives, and fibre and pulp.

The annual meeting of the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company was held at Three Rivers, Que., July 24. The report presented to the directors was very satisfactory. It was decided that a further extension of the works would be made this year, and that early in 1914 the capacity of the sawmills would be doubled and the paper mills considerably enlarged. The directors of the St. Maurice Valley Cotton Mill Company also propose to enlarge considerably the existing mills.

Mining.

The mines of Eastern Canada were working to full capacity during July. The Dominion Collieries made record outputs during the month, while the aggregate output of this Company to the end of the half-year totalled 2,292,000 tons, compared with 2,124,158 tons during the corresponding period of last year, an increase of more than 168,000 tons. In the Province of Quebec the asbestos industry was active, and similar conditions prevailed in the Eustis copper mines. In the Cobalt district the mines were actively working. A report of the Bureau of Mines for the Province of Ontario for the first quarter of the year shows the production of these mines to be 7,253,595 ounces, compared with 7,006,842 ounces last year, an increase of 246,753 ounces. The Sudbury mines also show an increase in nickel and copper over the first three months of 1912. A feature of the month was the pre-convention excursion of the International Geological Congress, which will be held in Toronto during the second week in August. A tour of the Maritime Provinces was made by a party of European and Canadian geologists during July, with a view to making a scientific study of the coal areas of Nova Scotia. A visit was also paid to the Cobalt mining district. In the Alberta coal mines active conditions prevailed and an insufficient supply of men was reported in the Lethbridge district. The dispute of coal miners on Vancouver Island continued, causing a reduction in the outputs of some of the mines affected. The metalliferous mines in British Columbia enjoyed active conditions.

Manufacturing.

A decrease in activity was reported in the case of many manufacturing plants, and the month compared unfavourably with the corresponding month of last year. A number of establishments closed down as usual for stock-taking and repairs, and in some cases the staffs were reduced. Especially was

this the case in regard to factories relying on Western trade for their orders. Carriage and woodworking factories, however, were in some places busier than usual. There was also a notable increase in activity in some of the shoe factories. Generally speaking, the prevailing money stringency was evident in the factories both as to the output and the carrying out of contemplated extensions.

Railroad Construction.

The month was an exceedingly busy one, labour being in good demand for road construction, particularly in Western Canada where considerable work was in progress. Considerable progress was made with various construction in connection with the large railways. A large number of men were employed on the Transcontinental Railway between Winnipeg and Quebec, and there is now only a short distance on which steel has to be laid. On the Canadian Pacific Railway work preliminary to the driving of the tunnel over five miles long through Rogers Pass at the summit of the Selkirk Range was commenced during July. Work was actively carried on in double-tracking the Canadian Pacific lines in Saskatchewan, and 1,600 men were employed on the lines between Indian Head and Swift Current. It is announced that \$100,000,000 will be spent this year on improvements on the Canadian Pacific system, including additional mileage, rolling stock, terminal facilities, steamships, hotels, etc.

Steel laying was in progress on the Grand Trunk Railway, and upwards of 4,000 men were employed. The track has been laid to more than 1,000 miles west of Winnipeg, to which point track-laying has also been in progress from Prince Rupert eastward.

On the Canadian Northern Railway there is now very little track remaining to be laid between Ottawa and Toronto. The grading is practically completed, and the bridges are finished. Work was in active progress at several points from Edmonton to Vancouver, and it is reported that nearly 9,000 men

were engaged on the various sections in the mountains.

Work was advanced on the Hudson Bay terminal. Rapid progress was also made with an extension to the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway in the neighbourhood of Iroquois Falls.

Statistics received from fifty-one steam railways and thirty-six electric railways operating in Canada in 1912, and published by the Canadian Railway and Marine World, show that 21,308,571 cross-ties, valued at \$9,373,869, were purchased by railways in 1912. Some of these were imported, but the bulk of the ties used were cut in Canada. Ties imported in 1912 were valued approximately at \$1,697,431, which would indicate that less than one-fifth of the ties purchased in 1912 were imported.

Transportation.

Steam and electric railway employees had a very busy month. The heavy immigration caused increased passenger traffic, though holiday and tourist travel was not so great as during last year.

The Intercolonial Railway had exceptionally heavy passenger business, necessitating increased service for the St. Lawrence traffic. Shipping by water was also very active, the moving of miscellaneous freight at the eastern ports being particularly heavy. A scarcity of seamen was reported.

A reduction of railway freight rates for Western Canada ordered by the Board of Railway Commissioners, went into effect during July.

A statement of earnings and expenses of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the year ended June 30, shows an increase of more than \$16,000,000 in gross earnings over those of the previous year, while the increase in net earnings totalled more than \$2,900,000.

The report of the Montreal Tramways Mutual Benefit Association for the year ended April 30, 1913, shows that 1,205 members were disabled through sickness or injury during that time, while \$10,065 was the amount paid out for sickness and injury. Fourteen members died during the year. The total revenue for

the year was \$50,476, and the expenses \$28,795, leaving a surplus of \$21,680.

The Trades.

Building.—Conditions in the building trades presented little change from last month. In the west there was a falling off in the number of building permits, and a considerable number of men in these trades were out of employment. In the eastern Provinces, however, there was a good demand for workers of all classes.

Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, iron workers, machinists, boilermakers, etc., had an active month, except in localities affected by trade disputes. Steam engineers were also busy, while electrical workers and linemen were fully employed.

Woodworking and finishing.—Active conditions prevailed in woodworking trades. Some factories, however, that rely on Western orders, were not busy. In some cases men were laid off.

Printing.—The printing trades had a busy month in nearly all parts.

Clothing.—The usual seasonal dullness prevailed among the garment workers. Boot and shoe workers had a quiet month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners had a busy month. Tobacco workers were also well employed, while ice dealers had a month of exceptional activity.

Leather.—Workers in the leather trades were fairly well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Retail clerks, etc., had a fairly active month. Restaurant employees, barbers, etc., were not so busy as usual at this time of the year.

Unskilled labour.—The demand for unskilled labour was fair in practically all parts of the country, considerable work being available in civic undertakings in the Eastern Provinces and railroad construction in the West. Wages were for the most part on the same level as during last year.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and imperial trade.—During June, 1913, there was an increase in the

total value of imports entered for consumption into the Dominion of Canada over the corresponding month of 1912, the amounts being respectively \$58,899,109 and \$54,068,858. For the three months ending June, 1913, the value of imports shows an increase of \$14,577,867 over the corresponding period of the previous year. The total value of domestic exports during June, 1913, amounted to \$33,619,425, an increase of \$4,372,655 compared with the same month of the previous year. The value

of domestic exports during the three months ended June, 1913, was \$83,520,276, as compared with a value of \$76,266,776 for the corresponding period of 1912. During June there were increases in the domestic exports of the products of mines, fisheries, agriculture, manufactures and miscellaneous merchandise, and a decrease in the domestic exports of animals and their produce, and forests. The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:—

Canadian Trade, June, 1913.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of June		3 Months ending June	
	1912	1913	1912	1913
Dutiable goods.....	34,734,417	37,836,560	101,150,548	110,389,113
Free goods.....	18,852,893	20,120,446	51,824,997	56,570,427
Total.....	53,587,310	57,957,006	152,975,545	166,959,570
Coin and Bullion.....	481,548	942,103	1,076,762	1,670,404
Grand Total.....	54,068,858	58,899,109	154,052,107	168,629,974
Duty collected	9,015,113	9,684,724	26,219,554	28,454,543

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS							
	Month of June				3 Months ending June			
	1912		1913		1912		1913	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines.....	4,428,705	9,486	4,721,731	15,153	11,280,073	21,634	11,694,755	46,069
The Fisheries.....	1,327,074	12,568	1,600,803	6,089	2,321,994	18,659	3,218,848	23,617
The Forest.....	4,605,549	102,527	4,323,636	15,449	9,969,403	102,527	9,232,914	16,459
Animals and their produce.....	3,811,463	49,669	3,600,300	30,370	7,299,354	105,854	7,670,887	136,459
Agriculture.....	11,454,678	973,600	15,492,137	31,512	36,970,899	1,066,123	40,124,383	654,377
Manufactures.....	3,617,442	826,217	3,863,536	909,842	9,410,618	1,918,684	11,544,573	3,158,225
Miscellaneous.....	1,859	497,555	17,282	88,083	14,435	618,525	33,916	284,619
Total merchandise.....	29,246,770	2,471,622	33,619,425	1,096,548	76,266,776	3,852,006	83,520,276	4,300,425
Coin and Bullion.....	.....	970,335	.....	185,770	.....	3,041,890	.....	1,680,179
Grand Total Exports.....	29,246,770	3,441,957	33,619,425	1,282,318	76,266,776	6,893,896	83,520,276	5,980,604

Domestic trade.—The monetary situation showed little change from that of last month, but notwithstanding this, wholesale and retail trade, particularly the latter, were good, according to reports received from correspondents in the several localities. With prospects for crop conditions generally good throughout the West, confidence was noticed in business circles, though naturally wholesale orders were not as extensive as usual. Collections showed some improvements, and were on the whole fairly good in the East but slow in the West.

The bank statement for June shows an increase in paid-up capital of \$221,654, the total at the end of May being \$116,191,087. There was a decrease in deposits in Canada payable on demand, the totals being \$362,769,928 and \$364,159,642 for June and May respectively. Notes in circulation amounted to the value of \$105,697,629, as compared with \$102,997,936 in May, an increase of \$2,-

699,693. Current loans in Canada showed an increase of \$300,359, the amounts being \$899,260,009 and \$898,959,650 for June and May respectively.

The following are the returns of Canadian Bank Clearing Houses for June, 1913, compared with June, 1912:—

Halifax	\$ 8,472,687	\$ 7,886,400
St. John	6,811,740	6,811,740
Quebec	14,203,076	13,078,198
Montreal	242,716,771	245,227,049
Ottawa	17,500,451	19,059,248
Toronto	175,102,536	192,814,905
Hamilton	15,631,911	12,757,955
Brantford	2,598,000	2,417,008
London	7,130,000	6,700,100
Ft. William	4,200,000	5,082,604
Winnipeg	118,961,105	117,104,297
Brandon	2,294,283	2,555,626
Regina	9,050,000	8,557,613
Moose Jaw	4,635,354	5,382,861
Saskatoon	7,466,978	8,958,076
Medicine Hat	2,881,894	.....
Calgary	19,236,218	26,749,172
Edmonton	18,859,991	17,135,855
Lethbridge	2,240,000	2,683,299
Vancouver	49,389,201	53,781,824
New Westminster	2,488,258	.....
Victoria	15,180,048	14,775,923
Total	\$741,188,004	\$769,519,754

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

A SUPPLEMENT to the "Railroad Telegrapher," issued under date of June, 1913, contains a report of the proceedings of the ninth biennial and nineteenth regular session of the Grand Division of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, held at Baltimore, Md., from May 12 to May 21, 1913. The report of the Third Vice-President of the Order, Mr. D. Campbell, Toronto, contains a statement referring to the action taken by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada regarding the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, at the last annual meeting of the Congress at Guelph, Ont., in September, 1912. It will be observed that Mr. Campbell recommended that the Convention should authorize the withdrawal of the Railroad Telegraphers from membership in the Congress because of the stand taken by the Congress on the statute named, and the report of the proceedings shows that

the Convention confirmed Mr. Campbell's recommendation. The remarks of the Third Vice-President on the subject were as follows:—

At the last session of the Grand Division, Bro. A. Houston and I were elected as delegates to the Trades and Labour Congress, and Bros. E. Goulet and F. J. Belleau were elected as alternates. The Congress held its annual convention for 1911 at Calgary, Alta., in September, and Bros. Houston and Goulet attended. Their report was filed with the President.

The 1912 convention of the Congress was held at Guelph, Ont., in September, and Bro. Houston and I were in attendance. The Congress is a voluntary affiliation of trade unions, international and local, for the purpose of promoting the legislative interests of labour in Canada, and if it would adhere to this purpose it could be a very useful instrument for those whom it was designed to serve. But it has gone far beyond its constitutional limitations by attempting to dictate the policy of its affiliated unions. A voluntary organization of this character to be successful must adhere strictly to that policy by which its integral units are brought together, and leave to the several unions their inherent right to full and complete autonomy in pursuing whatever policy its members find most suitable.

Moreover the legislative policy and spirit which has been developed within the Congress during recent years is such that it does not seem consistent for us to continue our affiliation any longer. We have not asked its assistance directly in matters of legislation during our four years' connection with it. The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act has been of considerable benefit to our organization, as well as to most of the organizations coming under its application which are affiliated with the Congress. Notwithstanding this the Congress voted instructing the executive to demand its repeal. Those who were loudest in denouncing the Act, and demanding its repeal were the organizations to which the Act does not apply at all. With the exception of the United Mine Workers, none of the organizations to whom the Act applies were in favour of its repeal. In view of these circumstances, I recommend that this convention authorize the withdrawal of our organization from the Congress, as our money can be used to better advantage for the telegraphers in some other way.

Trades and Labour Congress.

The Trades and Labour Congress will hold its twenty-ninth annual session at Montreal, on September 22 and following days, when, among other important matters, will be considered Dominion and Provincial legislation affecting labour interests; the repeal of the present Alien Labour Law; enforcement of the misrepresentation and monetary clauses of the Immigration Laws all the year round; consideration of the proposed Eight-Hour Bill; pronouncement on the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Acts in the various Provinces; suggested amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; fortnightly payment of wages on all railways; proposed amendments to the Dominion Elections Act, abolishing the \$200 deposit now enacted, and making election day a public holiday; and the case for labour on old age pensions and pensions for widows with children.

Profit-sharing Scheme at Hamilton.

A circular was recently issued by the Steel Company of Canada at Hamilton to their employees, offering them the opportunity to subscribe for preferred shares of the capital stock of the Company on a favourable basis. The number of shares for which each employee may subscribe will be determined by

the rate of earnings. For instance, an employee earning \$600.00 per year or less may subscribe for one share, whilst an employee earning from \$600.00 to \$900.00 may subscribe for two shares, and so on up to a maximum of ten shares. Payment for the amount of stock subscribed for by each employee is to be made in monthly instalments of at least \$1.50 per share per month, to be deducted by the Company from the first payment in each month of the employee's salary or wages. As an inducement to each employee to make his payments regularly and to remain continuously in the employ of the Company, the Company will for the next four years declare a bonus upon the stock so set apart for the employees, which is expected to be \$5.00 per share. Provision is made for non-payment of an employee out of work owing to sickness, injury or closing down of work, of any monthly subscription for his stock. It is announced that the Company, in the event of the scheme working out successfully, will secure more stock for the employees in the near future.

Unemployment in Canada.

During July the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada issued circulars for distribution throughout Great Britain and Europe, advising intending immigrants as to conditions existing in Canada at the present time in regard to the employment of tradesmen and mechanics. Attention is called to the fact that the advertising method employed by various publicity bureaus have resulted in a large increase in the stream of immigration which has flooded the labour market of the various cities in Canada, and especially the western cities, to such an extent that there are a certain number of unemployed in every city of any size. Extracts from some of the western newspapers in support of the statements regarding the serious outlook for the autumn and winter are quoted in the circular which is signed by the President, Vice-President and Secretary of the Trades and Labour Congress.

Montreal Free Employment Bureau.

The following table shows the operations during the month of July, 1913, of the Montreal Free Employment Bu-

reau established by the Government of Quebec:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
No. of positions offered.	585	49	634
No. of applicants for situations. . .	875	42	917
No. per cent. of persons placed. . .	85	85	85

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.**NOVA SCOTIA.****Sydney.**

General conditions of labour continued active. The leading industries had no cessation and work of all kinds was active. Prospects for the remainder of the season are bright.

The steel trade was active, all departments being busy and the outputs fully as good as those of last month, which was the best in the history of the Sydney works and a good average for the Sydney mines plant.

The coal trade was steady and record outputs were made at the Dominion Collieries, although the average daily output was affected by the holiday season.

The Broughton coal mine was unwatered and became a producer on a small scale during the month. The grading on the branch railway from Broughton colliery to the Sydney & Louisburg Railway at Mira Bay was pushed ahead, and by the middle of September the Broughton Company will ship coal from Louisburg. Inverness had a good month in the way of outputs.

The building trades were fairly active, although not as busy as in July of last year.

Rail and water transportation continued heavy.

The wholesale and retail trades had a quiet month, although a fairly large volume of business was done.

Negotiations on a labour dispute were carried on quietly and amicably between the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company and their mine employees.

Butter, sugar, potatoes and beans decreased in price, while eggs increased.

The weather being cold and wet, growth was very backward until nearly the end of the month. The hay crop will be better than was at first expected, but vegetables such as cabbage had too much rain, many of the plants rotting in the ground. The root crop is not as good as that of last year.

Fishing was a failure throughout the month. The lobster catch for the year scarcely averages fifty per cent. This is largely due to the scarcity of lobsters and to the heavy storm at the end of June, which drove in all the lobster traps and destroyed many of them. Codfish were plentiful on the feeding grounds, but until the last week of the month, when herring set in, bait was very scarce. With the supply of bait, better catches of codfish were secured.

Westville.

Labour was well employed during July. Great activity prevailed in the building trades and a large number of residences have been erected and many more are under construction.

The Eastern Car Company have sent out a call for 500 more men to enable them to commence car building operations, and early in August the first car will be run from the plant which is one of the most complete on the continent and so situated that the work can be prosecuted with every advantage. Orders are now on the Company's books for sufficient work to keep them busily engaged with an output of thirty cars daily for a period extending over six months.

The Brown Machine Company is being enlarged, more capital is being put in and the name is being changed to The Eastern Steel Company.

The newest acquisition to the industrial concerns in New Glasgow is the Cameron & Fraser Company, Limited, who have established a woodworking plant near the MacNeil Bridge Works, and are now ready to handle all orders placed with them.

In this district during the month of May, 10,627 cwt. of lobsters were caught valued at \$48,200; 4,242 cases of canned lobsters were shipped and twenty-one cwt. in shell were sold; 2,262 cwt. of herring were caught, valued at \$1,412; twenty-one cwt. of codfish and 400 cwt. of alewives were caught and used fresh. The total value of Pictou county fisheries for May was \$50,302.

The management of the Intercolonial Railway have decided to accede to the request of the people of Westville for a workingmen's train to and from Trenton, and notice has been given that the new service will commence immediately. This will be a great benefit to the workingmen, and will help to relieve the congestion on the electric cars during rush hours.

Farmers are actively preparing to handle the hay crop, which is an excellent one in this district. The weather conditions are favourable for a good grain crop. Vegetables are also looking well. The apple crop will be light on account of spring frosts, which also injured the wild fruits. Saw mills are active. The fire reported in the Albion mine has been extinguished and all the collieries in this district are now active. Manufacturing concerns are active.

Truro.

All industries were running full time, with labour of all kinds more plentiful than it was last month. Stanfields Limited, closed for two weeks' holidays, resumed on July 14, but the Company are continuing the Saturday half-holiday till the end of August. This firm has sufficient orders to guarantee a busy fall and winter season.

The Truro Foundry and Machine Company, Limited, recently booked some important orders. For the first time in the history of that concern, a loco-

tive will be repaired there. It is the property of the Joggins Mines. Hopper Bros., manufacturers of excelsior, recently took up the making of mattresses. All other industries have a good list of orders.

Farmers were busy with a good hay crop. The prospects of a good grain crop are bright. There is no complaint of labour in that respect. Wages range from two dollars to two dollars and twenty-five cents a day.

The lobster factories on the Northumberland shore of this district have finished a somewhat quiet season. Shad fishing in the Cobequid Bay is as usual poor, but a few salmon are being taken.

Report of iron and lead discoveries came from De Bert Mountain, fourteen miles from Truro, and the Cobequid Mining Company, Limited, has been formed to prospect a three mile coal area at that place. It is expected that the Provincial Government diamond drill will operate on that property during the month of August.

Wood workers were active, as also were printers and tailors.

There was the usual mid-summer lull in trade, both retail and wholesale, but notwithstanding this, business was good.

The housing question is beginning to receive attention, and an active move will be made along that line in the near future. The idea is to provide a better class of dwellings for the working classes than at present exists.

There have been no labour disputes of any kind in connection with local industries.

Londonderry. — The pipe plant was running steadily, with labour of all kinds well supplied.

Bass River. — The Dominion Chair Company, Limited, were running full time, with labour well supplied. Foreign orders are greatly in excess of last year. A large saw mill has just been started at this place.

Stewiacke. — Mr. G. E. M. Lewis of Truro is putting in the foundation for a shoe peg, bottle top and other wooden ware manufacture. It will employ twenty-five or thirty hands.

Halifax.

Active conditions prevailed in all branches of industry. The demand for moulders, machinists and other mechanics employed in the car making industry was exceptionally good. In the building trades also conditions were very brisk, the demand for help of all kinds being fully up to the standard of the same period a year ago. Considerable repair work is going on, and a large number of small dwelling houses are being erected. Work was commenced on the new high school in the north end of the city, and all other work previously reported was favourably advanced.

The Halifax Electric Tramway Company had a large force of men at work double-tracking on the main line, and are now engaged in making extensions into the suburbs.

The contract for the new spur on the Intercolonial Railway from Rockingham to the new terminals has been let, at a cost of a million and a half dollars, and it is expected that work will be commenced before the end of the month.

Sewer and sidewalk construction is also providing work for a good number of men.

Work along the waterfront is a little lighter, as is expected at this season of the year, but conditions are fully up to the standard of last year.

Farmers report favourably in regard to market gardening, but the fruit crop is expected to be small.

Work on the Halifax & Eastern Railway advanced, but contractors still find it difficult to secure the necessary help.

New Glasgow. — The Eastern Car Company are advertising for 500 men to work in their new plant.

Amherst.

Labour conditions were active throughout the entire district, and labour was well employed in all classes of work. The large industries were particularly busy, and more workmen are employed

in this district than at any time previously. Prospects for work are exceedingly bright for the remainder of the year.

During the past six months there have been about thirty-five houses erected at a cost of about seventy-five thousand dollars. The town of Amherst is building additions to schools costing thirty thousand dollars and is spending twenty five thousand dollars for sewer and fifteen thousand dollars for water extension. The town is also constructing 8,000 square yards of cement sidewalk, the contract price being \$1.19 per sq. yd.

The Canadian Car and Foundry Company have begun work on a large order of steel under-gear cars for the Intercolonial Railway; the sample passed inspection a few days ago, being the first steel under-gear car ever manufactured in Amherst.

Farmers have started haying in some parts of the district, and the prospects are for a fair crop. Lumber mills were working to their full capacity and made good progress with their cut.

Manufacturers were working to their full capacity in all branches, and in some were working overtime to fill orders.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**Charlottetown.**

Building operations in this district have taken a start and a large number of big contracts are contemplated. Work on the Roman Catholic church is already going ahead, and as this work advances it is expected that a large number of men will be employed. The proposed marine slipway is among big orders for this year. Engineers have already gone over available sites, and it is believed that a decision has already been determined upon.

Commercial activity at this particular season is dull.

No material change in the wage rate was noted during July, and labour in general was quiet.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Moncton.

July presented no material changes in the general conditions of the labour market from those which characterized the two preceding months, the volume of employed labour and the corresponding output being about the same. Building operations were fairly active and the various artisans of this class of work were in good demand. Tenders are being asked for the construction of a new stone or brick church to replace the one destroyed by fire on May 6. At Sackville considerable building was in progress. The Sackville Freestone Company, Limited, have been awarded a large contract for the supplying of stone for the car ferry terminal at Cape Tormentine, which will necessitate an increase of employees and very active negotiations for several months in the quarrying plant. The Record Foundry, the various machine shops, the cotton factory, and all the local manufacturing plants are in a state of healthy activity, and which work enough in sight upon orders to assure during the entire coming season steady and active employment. Corporation work is also actively progressing in the way of concrete sidewalks, sewer and water extensions, while the New Brunswick Gas and Power Company are keeping a large force of men at work of laying mains and installing natural gas in the homes and industrial plants throughout the town. The demand for all classes of labour, skilled and unskilled, is good, and has absorbed a considerable number of labourers and mechanics from other localities. As a consequence there are no unemployed. Normal conditions prevail in trade, both retail and wholesale. A number of sales of real estate are reported, all of which are at firm prices. The reports of financial stringency in various places were demonstrated here in the matter of collections. A rebate of five per cent. discount to those paying before July 20 is given, and the total cash collection for that period this season was \$741.00 as against \$85,651.00 for

1912. In the Intercolonial paint shops, owing to the difficulty of keeping in active service a sufficient number of cars for repair to furnish steady work for all the employees of that shop, the hours were reduced from nine to seven per day. About fifty employees were affected.

Farmers had a comparatively quiet month. Considerable wet weather delayed the haymaking season, which has only just commenced. Hay promises well, and all other crops are looking well. Farm help continues short, and this fact has resulted in many farmers curtailing their operations. Wages range from \$24.00 per month to \$30.00 with board. The season thus far has been favourable to the dairymakers, and the output from the various butter and cheese factories is large for this time of the year.

Newcastle and Miramichi.

Labour conditions continued satisfactory, and the prospects for the future appear promising. The town is entering on a period of expansion and considerable developments may be expected in the near future. Its selection by the Universal Radio Syndicate, Limited, as the site for the Canadian station of that Company's wireless system, which completes the "All-Red" telegraph service round the world, will itself bring the town and district into prominence, and already enquiries are being made by outside manufacturing and industrial concerns as to the opportunities to be found here. The Radio Syndicate has acquired fifty-four acres of land in the town which is being laid out by the surveyor. The contract for the erection of the necessary buildings and plant has been completed, and construction will commence immediately. Quite a number of men will be needed on the work.

The permanent staff to be employed by the Syndicate will be about fifty, and it may reasonably be assumed that a fair proportion of them will be married men with families. Considerable building will therefore be necessary in order to accommodate them, as there are at the

present time practically no vacant houses in the town.

Foundations, Limited, the contractors for the substructure of the new bridge, have upwards of 150 men employed in two crews, day and night. The work will last till winter.

Agricultural conditions have improved considerably during the month, consequent upon the copious showers and warmer weather. The hay crop, which at the end of last month looked almost hopeless, has improved wonderfully and will make almost an average crop. The same may be said of oats, though the straw will be rather short. All other crops are looking well.

Fishing is about on an average, some good catches of cod and mackerel having been obtained near the mouth of the river early in the month. Salmon are being caught in small quantities, but the presence of seals in the river is having a prejudicial effect on the fish.

The cut of lumber this year is somewhat smaller than usual, but all mills in this district are operating at present.

Surveyors are now at work laying out the right-of-way for a short line of railway through a settled district between Nelson and Derby Junction, which will cut off about eight miles of the existing route which now serves no place.

St. John.

Conditions in the labour market continued good, except in the case of ship labourers and millmen, and the supply was equal to the demand. Several new dwellings are being erected at West St. John and the outlying districts, while in the city proper a large amount of work is being carried on. On the paving of streets and renewing of water mains a great number of unskilled labourers are employed. Good progress is being made in excavating for the new post office, the new building for the Bank of British North America, the Courtenay Bay dry dock, and the Government Observatory. It is anticipated that the new elevator being built for the Canadian Pacific Railway in West St. John will be ready for use in Decem-

ber. Ten additional tracks will be laid in connection with it, and the passenger coach yard at Christopher's pit will be used entirely for freight purposes. The Dominion Bridge Company of Montreal are preparing to commence work on the steel superstructure of the buildings for the Atlantic Sugar Refining Company, Limited.

The Maritime Nail Company, Limited, have bought a rod mill at Voelblingen, Germany, for the purpose of supplying their Canadian nail works with rods.

The Pneumatic Delivery Company have made an assignment to Mr. J. A. Barry. The liabilities amount to \$1,000, while their assets are represented by an interest in one of their two cars.

Building permits for June, 1913, were \$52,095; for June, 1912, \$156,200. Totals for the year to end of June, \$1,184,195; total for the corresponding period last year, \$308,900.

Bank clearings for the four weeks ending July 24 were \$6,852,030, and for the corresponding period last year \$7,026,898, being \$174,868 less in 1913 than in 1912, and \$997,986 less than for the four weeks ending June 26 of the current year. Savings bank deposits for June were \$61,491.47; withdrawals, \$125,516.90. The inland revenue receipts for the month of June were \$14,803.65, and for the corresponding period last year \$19,159.07, a decrease of \$4,355.42.

Trade with the United States for the quarter ending June 30 shows an increase over the corresponding month of last year of \$57,826.69. The totals were 1913, \$753,121.02; 1912, \$695,294.33.

The thirty-third annual meeting of the New Brunswick Medical Society opened, on July 15, a two days' session in the council chamber of the Court House. The next annual meeting will be held in St. John.

The lockout of the millmen still continued, and the lime kilns at Pokiok have closed down in consequence, not being able to secure fuel. It is also feared that it will interfere with the building trade, as a builder reported he was unable to buy lime to carry on some work.

he has on hand. Twelve stone cutters working for Rhodes, Curry & Company struck work on July 12 for the eight-hour day. They were getting \$4.05 for a nine-hour day before the strike, and are willing to work for \$3.60 for an eight-hour day. No settlement was reported at the end of the month. About twenty barbers went out on strike on July 28 for shorter hours and a half-holiday.

Reports from the country districts state that the apple crop will be good this year; that the hay and potato crops will be above the average; and that root crops generally are progressing favourably.

The fishermen have had great luck this summer. The run of salmon was the largest known for some years.

Hampton.—Work on the new post office is being rushed. Excavations are nearly completed, gangs of carpenters have set frames for holding the concrete cellar walls and floor, and the mixers have the gravel, sand and cement ready for filling in.

Fredericton.

Labour conditions continued good throughout July, and there was abundance of work for all classes. Work on railway construction in this vicinity made good progress, and was responsible in the main for the labour activity, especially in the unskilled class. The building trades were busy, while machine shops and manufacturing plants were well stocked with orders. August is expected to see the new Victoria mill in this city in operation. Work on the remodelling of the mill has been in progress since the early spring and amounts to practically a reconstruction of the entire plant. Many thousands of dollars have been spent to make it one of the most modern and complete saw mills in Eastern Canada. It is expected that over 100 men will be employed at the mill, and it means practically a new industry for Fredericton, as the old plant had not been running for years. The capacity of the plant will be about 80,000 superficial feet of lum-

ber daily, and the Fraser Company have enough lumber logs on hand to keep the mill running until late in the fall.

Farmers are now busy with the hay crop, and report a fair yield in spite of adverse conditions in the early part of the season.

QUEBEC.

Quebec.

During the early part of the month wet weather caused a loss of time to those working outside, but the demand for labour was good and well maintained during the whole month. The contract for the building of a new graving dock at St. Joseph, Levis, was awarded to the firm of M. P. & J. P. Davis, the price being nearly two and a half million dollars. Work upon this contract will be begun shortly.

In regard to labour difficulties a dispute affecting some forty builders' labourers occurred following a demand for higher wages. After being out four days these men returned to work at the same rates they were receiving. Another dispute affected tanners to the number of four who quit work because their employer who had introduced a new fleshing machine wanted to reduce the piece rate of seven cents to six. This the men refused and were out less than a day, returning at the old rate.

Farmers were busy hay-making, the fine weather during the latter part of the month being favourable to successful harvesting. The hay crop is not uniformly good. In the lumbering industry all the big sawmills outside Quebec were working full time. There was a noticeable falling off in the shoe factories, very few if any working full time. In this industry there is usually a slack time in April or May and a regaining of activity in September; this year the inactive period did not come until July and was not as pronounced as usual.

The tourist traffic in Quebec began at least two or three weeks later than usual; this was probably due to the cool weather during June, and affected the

hotels considerably. They are now all full or nearly so.

Sherbrooke.

The activity of labour was well maintained during July. All the local industries were fully employed, especially the machine shops, which were running overtime in order to keep up with orders now in hand. The building trade was quieter than was expected to be the case at this time. This is explained by reason of the fact that those who contemplated building were retarded from doing so, owing to the high cost of material at present existing. With this exception all branches of labour were busy. So far there has been no apparent sign of "tight money"—affecting labour to any extent. The large new Intercolonial Railway offices and new convent are nearing completion, a large force of men being employed on the interior work in each.

Merchants, both wholesale and retail, reported business good.

The quarterly return of the export trade as shown by the United States Consul at this port indicates a large increase as compared with the corresponding period of 1912. For the three months ending June, 1913, the figures were \$901,580 as compared with \$789,154 for the same period in 1912. The largest items were asbestos fibre, \$286,133; cream, \$62,231; copper ore, \$97,390; wood pulp, \$134,000.

Agricultural help was very scarce, and as a result many farmers suffered considerable inconvenience in securing the hay crop. The yield was much better than anticipated at the earlier part of the season. The quality also was superior to that of last year. The grain and root crops promise well. Lumbering operations have been practically suspended owing to the men being required in the harvest fields. All manufacturing industries are busy, and the Paton Mill Company have been advertising for help in their woollen and worsted mills.

Mining operations in this locality are active. At Eustis Copper Mines help

was so scarce that a draft of Cornish miners was sent for to relieve the situation. Every available man was given employment.

Three Rivers.

Labour conditions were exceptionally active during July, the various shops, mills and factories in the district running to full capacity.

There was special activity in the harbour where several steamers were unloading cargoes of coal, sulphur, clay etc., and loading lumber and pulpwood.

Business transactions were good in general, although real estate sales were a little quieter than during the previous months owing probably to the fact that the banks are getting in money instead of letting it out as before.

Rates of wages are about the same and work is plentiful. Two large churches are in course of construction and several other buildings also.

Farmers were busy mowing and getting in the hay, which was fairly good in quality and quantity. Gardening was also satisfactory and there are good prospects for the grain crop. Fishing was quiet. Lumber mills were kept running day and night.

Every factory was running to full capacity, including sash and door factories, coffin and coffin trimmings, cotton, whitewear, boot and shoe, chair, biscuits etc.

The brewery was also kept busy working to its full capacity.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of the labour market during July was good. Although the money tightness somewhat delayed building operations, a few new buildings were started, and all the men engaged in the building trades were employed, but the supply was sufficient to meet the demand.

All the local industries were active except in the boot and shoe factories and leather working establishments, where production had to be curtailed.

A large number of men were employed on street work, such as cement sidewalks, sewers and other repairs. The city is pushing the work ahead and intends to keep it going until winter sets in.

The rebuilding of the Morrison bridge gave employment to a large number of men.

The cost of the necessities of life is still very high. New potatoes sell for \$1.00 a bushel, and there are no more old ones on the market. Coal also went up twenty-five cents per ton. Rents have an upward tendency.

No improvement took place in the butchering market during the month. Prices were very weak on account of large arrivals, while the demand from the West and Vancouver was smaller than at the same time last year. The arrivals since the first show an increase of 22,477 lbs over the same period a year ago. There was an increase in the demand for cheese from English buyers was noted by the end of the month, and exporters did a good business in consequence.

Retail business was fairly active, and wholesale dealers reported a good month. Banks reported an active month and easy collections. Relations between employers and employees were cordial, and there was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour.

The condition of agriculture during the month was good. Farmers were busy haying. The crop will be smaller than last year, on account of the lack of rain. Vegetables are also late from the same cause and sell very high. All agricultural products find an easy market at high prices. Employment on the farm was very active during the haying season, farmers paying as much as three dollars a day with board. Farm labour was very scarce and the demand by farmers exceeds the supply.

St. John's and Iberville.

Men in the building trades, such as carpenters, plumbers and painters are very busy on account of the large number of buildings under way. Male and female labour employed in the factories

were very busy, as well as unskilled labour.

Customs receipts for June amounted to \$28,825.95, or an increase of \$5,393.77 over the same month last year. Much activity prevails in the harbour. 700 American boats came down the Chambly canal since the opening of navigation.

Sidewalk and sewer construction and street paving progressed rapidly, but were somewhat hampered by the difficulty of securing a sufficient supply of unskilled labour.

All the manufacturing concerns worked full time with complete staffs.

Business, wholesale and retail, was active during the month.

Banks reported a good month with easy collections.

Rates of wages remained the same.

Agriculture was very active. Haying has been started in the district. The crop in general will be of a high quality. Farmers have to pay from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day during the harvest season.

Fishing was quiet. Railway construction was very active.

Sorel and Richelieu.

Labour conditions were very active over the entire district, and labour has been well employed in all classes of work. Great demands were made in all classes of industries and on the farms for skilled as well as for unskilled hands. The larger industries were busy. Iron foundries, sawmills, brickyards, steel foundries and all other factories in the district have been very active and employing more men than in the previous year.

The building trade has been in full operation, and many new buildings are being erected all over the district. In the city of Sorel the making up of sidewalks and the paving of the streets have been pushed on very actively and some work is to be carried on until the end of the fall. The cost of living has been about the same as in the previous month.

Much work was done on the farms in the district. Farmers have been engaged in their haying, which although inferior to that of last year, is satisfactory.

Stock-raising, dairying, market gardening, poultry raising and fruit growing have been closely attended to and the prospects are generally satisfactory.

Fishermen have had a good month.

Lumbering has been good, and industries, generally, have been in a very good condition.

Montreal.

Labour continues to find steady employment, and in outdoor work the number of men engaged in this city and district is considerably more than double that of any previous season. This is due to the unusual activity in Corporation work, in the way of street pavement, and in the opening up of the Tramways Company of new lines and the relaying of their entire system with heavier rails. The yielding nature of the soil in Montreal makes the maintenance of the electric railway roadbed a more troublesome task, than in other large cities. It has now been found advisable to take up all the tracks, put down a much deeper foundation of concrete, larger sleepers and heavier rails. This work is being done by night.

The Corporation of Montreal is employing 10,000 men, outside of the permanent staff. More than half of these are engaged in laying concrete and asphalt pavements and sidewalks. The weekly payroll is more than \$100,000. The work commenced early in the spring and will be continued until the snow comes. The demand for unskilled labour has long since far exceeded the native supply, and the importation of foreign hands is steadily increasing. The Italians and other Southern Europeans, who do this kind of work, were formerly of a nomadic character, but employment has been so steady and there is so much in sight that they are becoming permanent residents. This season a large number of Russians

have been added to the labour population of the city and suburbs.

The Canadian Pacific Railway this season, added 620 chefs and waiters to their staff. While these were engaged in Montreal, they are spread over all the system. These men were obtained from the United Kingdom, and such an influx has there been to Canada from the Mother Country that managers of leading hotels, restaurants and clubs in London are seriously complaining of a dearth of men.

There have been few labour disturbances. One hundred and fifty carpenters at work on the construction of grain elevators for the Harbour Commissioners went on strike. The contractors are Messrs. J. S. Metcalf Company, Limited, and the erection is under the direct supervision of the Harbour Board. The men struck on July 21, and remained out to the end of the month. They had been paid forty cents an hour since the general increase in carpenters' wages a year ago as the result of a strike. They demanded forty-two and a half cents which has been refused. An official visit to the Department of Labour visited the city, but no settlement has been effected and the Engineering Department of the Harbour Commissioners claim that the men are getting on without the strikers and do not want them.

Charges that some of the foremen in control of gangs of city road-menders have been collecting a commission from the foreign labour employed by the city are being investigated, and at the end of the month one arrest had been made of an Italian foreman, but he has not yet been tried. The Southern European labourers often work in gangs, with one of their compatriots as padrone or boss man, who is interpreter and agent for the men, and he charges them as much as 25% of their wages. How far this system will be permitted where the men are civic employees will be shown by the present action.

The financial stringency due to the reluctance of banks to further assist in financing transactions connected

estate affects the building trade, and a number of contracts are held up. It is hoped that there will be improvement before the season closes. So far there are no large undertakings not reported in the spring, but there is a good deal of activity in house building, chiefly two and three-storied flats. In the month of July there were 552 building permits issued by the City Inspector's office, in value \$1,555,655, as compared with 293, valued at \$1,748,550 in the corresponding month last year, an increase of 259 in number and a decrease of \$192,895 in value. In the seven months ending July 31, 1913, the number of permits issued was 2,333, valued \$11,497,950, compared with 2,312 in number, and \$9,814,543, for the corresponding period last year, an increase of permits and \$1,683,407 in valuation. The largest building now in hand, the Coggie block, has 300 carpenters employed making frames for concrete, and will have finished in a few weeks. The new West End Branch Post Office, the new Custom House are well underway.

The biggest industrial undertaking in this district is that of the Sir G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Company, Limited, of Newcastle-on-Tyne and Manchester. They have secured 600 acres of land on the water front at Longueuil, on which they will erect a structural steel plant, and probably later a steel ship-building yard. Mr. J. Butler, former Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals for Canada, will be in charge as general manager. Plans are now being made and work will be pushed forward at once. The new industry will employ about 5,000 hands.

The manufacturing conditions are generally good. While there is no boom, there is no sign of depression, and industries are running full time.

Among the new industries is that of making commercial automobiles, now passing into general use in this district. Three of these establishments have been started, giving employment to about 100 men. One of these is a department of

the Montreal Locomotive Works; the second is an old established vehicle house, which has just taken up this work; and the third is the Motor Truck Company, Limited, capital \$150,000.

The Frontenac Breweries Company, limited, have just completed the construction of a new brewery.

The Walter Baker Company, Limited, chocolate manufacturers, form a branch of the Massachusetts Company. They have been in this field two years and are now doubling their capacity.

Two artificial ice manufacturing companies have completed their establishments, the first of the kind for public supply of ice in this district.

The Canadian Quality Saw and Steel Works, a branch of an American house, have just started works for the making of hack saw blades, and are employing about twenty-five men.

The Mappin & Webb Company, the largest gold and silver smiths in the world, with houses in London, Paris, Birmingham, etc., have come into the Canadian field, obtaining a charter at Ottawa in June, as the Mappin & Webb Company of Canada, Limited. They have absorbed the Montreal firm of Johnson Bros., and Mr. A. C. Johnson, of the old firm, will be managing director of the new one. Their new five-storied steel, stone and concrete building in Montreal has just been completed and occupied. While they have a few hands engaged in manufacturing here, the new company will be chiefly importers for the present.

The new steel and rolling mills and wire mills at Cote St. Paul, a western manufacturing suburb of Montreal, are well under way, steel and concrete structures, and will give employment to upwards of 300 hands. They are being established by subsidiary companies of the Canadian Tube and Iron Works, already in operation in the same neighborhood.

The Atlas Glass Works, Limited, with a capital of \$1,500,000, have just completed their establishment for the manufacture of bottles and glassware at St. Pierre-aux-liens, another manufacturing

suburb. They will employ 700 or 800 men.

The figures of canal traffic show a large increase, fully warranting an increase this season in volume of grain traffic alone of over seventy per cent. The quantity brought down the Lachine Canal to Montreal was 10,555,885 bushels over the season of 1912 up to July 31. The total quantity so far this season was 24,620,986 bushels, compared with 14,065,101 for the corresponding period of last year. Wheat shows an increase of 2,790,304 bushels for the season to date, corn an increase of 51,268 bushels, oats increase of 3,017,425 bushels, barley increase of 1,397,226 bushels, rye increase of 192,250 bushels, and flax seed increase of 3,107,412 bushels. The quantities passing through the canal for the month of July, 1913 were: Wheat, 2,617,411 bushels; corn, 36,000 bushels; oats, 800,859 bushels; barley, 96,484 bushels; flax seed, 99,388 bushels; coal, 147,032 tons, and landed at various points on canal route 71,852 tons, an increase of 49,451 tons over July, 1912.

Lovell's City Directory, just issued, estimates over 100,000 increase in population for the last two years, placing the present population of the city of Montreal at 568,033, or with suburbs, 652,250.

A fire in the latter part of July destroyed the switch board of the Central Exchange of the Bell Telephone Company, seriously disarranging and delaying all business, but it has now being largely reconstructed and most of the lines are again in operation.

Hull.

Labour conditions during July were very active. All the trades and unskilled labourers worked full time. Pulp mills, sawmills, etc., were working full time and the prospect for the season is very good.

Business in general was better than at the same time last year.

Banks reported a satisfactory month and fairly good collections.

The cost of living was about the same as last month, except that the price of potatoes was slightly diminished.

The City Council at a meeting on July 7 increased the salaries of its officials as well as of the members of the police force and adopted a by-law for the issuing of \$77,500 worth of debentures for various municipal improvements.

The hay crop is very light in the meadows, but since the recent rain the barley and oats look well and promise a fairly good crop.

ONTARIO.

Brockville.

Labour conditions were fairly active and compared favourably with the month of June, but were not quite as active as in July, 1912.

The supply was equal to the demand in all classes of labour, but there were no unemployed. Building operations were fair and tenders are being asked for the extension of the technical school. Tenders are also being invited for a new school in the rural section near Brockville, which is Algonquin.

Coleman's Baking Powder Company are working to their fullest capacity as they have orders for two carloads of goods for the Maritime Provinces. Messrs. McCool and Moffatt have resumed their contract on Blockhouse Island which was abandoned on account of high water.

Building permits for July were issued to the number of five at a total value of \$3,725.00. The motor boat and motor car industry were as active as usual and had large orders.

The board of works have decided to pave King street east from St. John's church to the easterly limits, in answer to a largely signed petition from the ratepayers of the east end.

The Godson Construction Company of Toronto have accepted the contract for the paving of Perth street, and the work will be proceeded with at once. The light and power department

installing new cluster lights on King street and have removed nearly all of poles previously used.

Railway traffic was not as good as in previous month. Steam boat traffic ceased, especially passenger traffic, boats carrying nearly a full complement of passengers. Wholesale and retail trade was good, and everything commercial lines regarding trade was active.

The cost of living is practically the same, the only noticeable change being the price of new potatoes, which is slightly lower, and the wholesale price of cheese, which is higher, cheese being sold on the Board for 13½¢ during the month.

Market gardening was actively carried on, and the farmers were unusually busy in the haying operations. Fish-lumbers and mining were quiet. Manufacturing was fair, all the manufacturing plants running full time.

Kingston.

Labour conditions during July were similar to those of the preceding month, activity prevailing in the building trades. The contract for the construction of the Frontenac Floor and Tile Company's building has been awarded to Mr. McCartney. The building will be 100 feet by 300 feet, one storey high, and will be built of brick.

Work has been commenced on the Salvation Army Citadel and is making rapid progress. The work on both the hotel gun shed and dormitory at the Royal Military College is being pushed ahead as fast as possible. Fallon Brothers are busy with their dredges at the new causeway. The work of laying the plank pavements on the streets is progressing favourably and is giving employment to a great number of men and teams. The work of installing the steam heating apparatus at the City Building has commenced. Building permits for the month of June were \$960, as compared with \$75,335 for the same month last year. The permits for the last six months were \$354,295; for the same period last year \$224,059.

The total amount of exports for the months of April, May and June were \$179,225.63, as compared with \$218,538.11 for the same period of last year. The inland revenue receipts for the month of June were \$8,606.38. During the same month \$31,776.75 was collected on import goods.

Let passes were issued at the Dominion Canal Office during June as follows: Grain, 1,610,757 bushels; coal, 2,291 tons; square timber, 60,000 sq. ft.

The Canadian Northern Railway have completed the work of grading between Napanee and Sydenham, and have commenced laying their rails. The Company expect to start the service between the two towns before winter.

Belleville.

The general condition of labour in the city during the month of July was good, being if anything in advance of the same month last year. The various industries report a busy month, and no depreciation in the products or sale of same.

Railway and steamboat traffic was exceptionally brisk. Much freight is at present being shipped from here by boats to points both east and west. Passenger traffic at present is brisk on the various boat lines whose steamers call at this port.

Agriculturists were busy. Grain in this section is a fairly good crop. Hay is rather light. Fruit is quite plentiful, and the apple crop will be a good one.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Construction Company is busily engaged in erecting cement piers across the river for the bridge which will be erected in the near future. Gangs are at work making the roadbed east and west of the city.

Peterborough.

The general condition of labour for the month of July was active. Building operations were in excess of those of last year. There is a great scarcity of moderate priced houses to rent, and with

the starting up of the new industries there is likely to be a big demand for houses next year. The Vermont Marble Company and the Henry Hope Company expect to have their buildings up this fall, and in operation by the first of next year. The Bonnerworth Company are putting up a large addition to their present plant and will install \$30,000 worth of new machinery. They expect to double their output this fall. The material for installing the Hydro Electric lighting system has arrived and the poles are being erected. There is plenty of outside work to keep unskilled labour busy. The city is going to pave some of the principal streets and the Gas Company is putting in a high pressure main, and the Machine Telephone Company is putting in conduits for their wires. The Bell Telephone Company in this district have been laying off a number of their hands. A gang of over sixty are erecting a line from Peterboro to Perth, but other lines are being held over for a time. The Canadian Pacific Railway are building a new siding and depot, having acquired the buildings and property along the river.

The farmers are very busy as is usual at this time of the year. It is stated that there will not be as good a yield of wheat, oats or hay this season as last summer, frost and drought being accountable for this. There is still a scarcity of farm help. All the factories are busy.

Lindsay.—The Lindsay Library and Office Fittings Company are having busy conditions. They have the contract for fittings and desks of the Sun Life Insurance Company's new building in Peterborough. Lindsay's tax rate for the year has been fixed at thirty mills; this is half a mill lower than last year.

Orillia.

The labour situation has been only fairly satisfactory. Two of the large factories, dependent on the West as an outlet for their products, have materially reduced their staffs, throwing a number of men out of employment. Some have gone elsewhere, and some

are remaining, hoping to be taken again in the autumn. Owing to the financial stringency, there is not the usual work being done on sidewalks and other public undertakings, which usually supply employment for a considerable number of men. On the other hand the carriage factory and the woodware factory are busier than usual.

Retail business, which continued brisk up to the 1st of July, has shown some tendency to fall off this month.

The ratepayers defeated a by-law for spending \$58,000 on the waterworks, but passed one by a majority of 344 for lending \$25,000 for the establishment of a shoe factory.

In spite of diminishing output, for products continue to show a tendency to advance. Hay is light, owing to lack of rain, but grain and root crops promise well.

Toronto

Labour conditions during July were generally favourable, though manufacturing and general business were not so active as earlier in the season owing to the prevailing monetary stringency. The building trade showed a considerable falling off as compared with last season. Permits were issued during June to the number of 738, representing an approximate value of \$2,036,900, as against 1,246 permits representing a value of \$3,292,766 for June, 1911. The relations between employers and workmen were improved, most of the strikes and disputes occurring early in the season having been satisfactorily terminated. Civic and Government construction will give employment to large numbers of skilled and unskilled workers. The Provincial Government has decided to build an addition to the northern end of the eastern wing of the Parliament Buildings, to accommodate the Hydro Electric Commission staff, at a cost which will probably exceed \$200,000. The Dominion Government has called for tenders to be received up to August 26th for the construction of a sea wall, ship channel breakwater and retaining wall as to

tial step in the Toronto harbour improvement scheme. The breakwater will extend from the eastern gap to Woodbine avenue and from the western gap to the Humber river. The ship channel will give access to the industrial district at Ashbridge's Bay. The estimated cost of these works is \$5,000,000. On the 22nd inst. the city council decided to establish a mechanical filtration plant on the island at an estimated cost of \$1,000,000 to supplement the existing sand filtration plant. Plans for a sewage and refuse disposal plant are in course of preparation by Street Commissioner George Wilson. It will cost about \$1,000,000. The civic works department has so far this year laid seven miles of sewers, and the road department has constructed over twenty miles of sidewalks and five miles of pavement.

Representatives of the city, the Toronto Street Railway and the Toronto Electric Light Company have reached agreement under which the city may acquire the assets and franchises of these companies and their subsidiaries, including all the radial lines operating in Toronto and portions of York township. The price asked for the railway is \$22,000,000, and the sale is conditional on the city taking over also the Toronto Electric Light Company at \$8,000,000. The city's experts are now determining the value of the properties preparatory to submitting the question to the electors.

Work on the Canadian Pacific Railway east of Toronto is proceeding rapidly. The lake front line, which leaves the main track at Agincourt, is nearly completed as far as Bowmanville. The work of double-tracking between Agincourt and Toronto was begun during the month, and excavations are being made for two large bridges over the Don and West Don. The Canadian Pacific Railway have let a contract to the John Haydon & Son Company of London, Ont., in addition to their coach repair department at West Toronto, to cost about \$26,000.

Improvements and alterations to the

Exhibition buildings and grounds in preparation for the opening of the Exhibition at the end of August gave employment to about 1,500 men.

Farmers were very busy with haying and the harvesting of fall wheat. The hay crop turned out better than was anticipated, the yield being a fair average. The fall wheat was also a satisfactory crop, yielding better than in most seasons. Barley promised well, but the combined dry weather was unfavourable to root crops.

The building trades were generally well employed, though a few of the striking carpenters were still out, and plumbers, steam and gasfitters were slack. The metal and engineering trades had a fair month, trade being quieter than last month. The structural steel workers were nearly all at work by the close of the month at a wage scale of 45c per hour, being an increase of 10c over their former wages. The woodworking trades were generally active. Picture frame makers in one shop, to the number of forty, went out on strike on the 16th on being refused an increase of 15 per cent. Printers, bookbinders and allied trades had steady work. Photo engravers to the number of about eighty are still on strike. Custom tailors were fairly well employed. Garment workers, hat and cap workers, and boot and shoe workers had an active month. The provision trades were normal. Hotel and restaurant employees were active, and all classes engaged in transportation had plenty of work. Unskilled labour was generally well employed, but owing to immigration the supply was somewhat in excess of the demand.

Niagara Falls.

The general condition of labour during July showed little change from June, and a busy month was experienced. A considerable number of men of the building trades came to the city from other places. Some were employed here, others went to the American city. Local contractors are well supplied with men. There is no unsatisfied demand for labour, except in the case of domestic ser-

vice, farming and fruit growing, canneries and light manufacturing.

The American Cyanamid Company commenced the erection of another section of their works. Forty-five carpenters and many unskilled men were engaged.

The city will extend the electric fire alarm system and increase the equipment of the fire department.

The Review Publishing Company occupied their new building during the month.

Financial and commercial conditions were satisfactory.

Farmers and fruit growers were very busy. Hay was an average crop; fall wheat better than the average. All berries were a short crop. Cherries were very plentiful. Peaches promise well. Apples may be light. Fruit pickers were in great demand.

All manufacturing concerns were reported busy or very busy, except the suspender, neckwear, cutlery and silver plating factories, which are usually quiet at this season.

Welland.—Building permits for six months showed a large increase over the same period of last year. Some temporary unemployment was caused by the completion of large buildings, and a scarcity of raw material in one factory. A by-law to fix assessment on a proposed smelting plant will be voted upon. The work, if located here, will supply houses for employees.

Port Colborne.—Work was rushed in rebuilding the cork works, damaged by fire last month.

Bridgeburg.—It is reported that the Grand Trunk Railway will erect large repair shops here. The corner stone of a \$20,000 church was laid. The International Colour and Chemical Company was organized with \$300,000 capital stock, and will manufacture paint here.

St. Catharines.

Labour generally was well employed. Building permits for the month of June amounted to \$56,700. Building opera-

tions are falling off rapidly, the decrease being more pronounced than during the previous month.

The work on the Ontario street bridge is progressing; all but two of the huge concrete arch bases which will support the structure have been finished. Work will then be commenced immediately on the floor of the bridge, and will be rushed to completion as speedily as possible. It is expected that the bridge will be ready for use early in the fall.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic church on the Western Hill is rapidly progressing.

The foundation is started for the new parish hall of Christ church on Western Hill.

The work of connecting the water tunnel with the reservoir is progressing.

Delegates from the moulders' union reported that their local trouble has been adjusted satisfactorily.

The canning factories were all very busy following the usual trend at this season. Some of the factories are well rushed this month, and there were a large number of men laid off.

Freight shipment to and from the city have increased to a remarkable degree during the past year due to increased output from local factories and the increased demand of outside supplies by factories and business houses here.

The Niagara line is being pushed forward and is expected to be completed and in operation about the first of October. One big trestle will be constructed across the new Welland ship canal.

The N. S. T. R. Company have just completed their temporary power station and work on the new power station will be commenced at once.

The contract for the first section of the new ship canal is awarded. The Dominion Dredging Company are to build the lower three miles.

The paving on the north side of Paul street west, near the Grand Trunk Railway station, has been commenced. The municipal improvements already

accomplished here included seven miles of paving, twenty-six miles of sewers, and twenty-nine miles of concrete sidewalks.

Port Dalhousie.—Labour was well employed. The park has received considerable attention at the N.S.T.R. Company's hands. Four new passenger racks and ample platform accommodation for passengers, a new waiting room and ticket office, a large new freight shed 130 feet by 140 feet, concrete runways and sidewalks, costing about \$10,000 have been constructed.

Merritton.—Labour continued active for the month. Some of the village mills have been running slack during the last three weeks.

New water wheels have been installed at locks 8 and 9. Some improvements are also being made at the carbide factory.

Thorold.—Labour generally was well employed. The work on the new factories is progressing rapidly.

Hamilton.

The conditions of the labour market during July were not as favourable as those of the previous month, and were considerably quieter than those of the corresponding month of last year. Most of the departments of the International Harvester Company's plant have closed down temporarily. In past years it has been the custom to close down for two weeks for stock-taking, but as things are quiet just now it has been decided to close for one month. The temporary shutting down will affect about two thousand men.

The Steel Company of Canada is not working at full capacity. It had an accident last month which put a large machine out of commission. Ordinarily the Company employs 2,500 men, but at present only 1,500 are at work.

Weather conditions were favourable for the building trades, which have had an active month.

Nearly all branches of the clothing trades are active and if orders continue

to come in as briskly as at present there should be no slackening off of the present conditions.

Outside civic work and large improvements being undertaken by the Hamilton Street Railway Company are giving employment to a large number of unskilled labourers.

Much of the small fruit which is grown in the surrounding country is going to waste because help cannot be secured to pick it. The employment agencies in the city have been asked to send men out to the farms, but many of the immigrants prefer to take chances of getting employment in the city, in spite of the fact that farmers are offering \$1.75 per day and meals for good men. Many of those laid off in large industries here have found employment on farms in the surrounding district.

The immigration inspector states that immigrants have been coming into this city at the rate of between 1,000 and 1,500 a month for the past four or five months.

The board of governors have decided to increase the staff of nurses at the city hospital by twenty-five.

A new concern known as the Canadian Mantle and Refrigerator Company has commenced operations on James street north, where they have installed an up-to-date plant for the manufacture of mantels, refrigerators, etc.

Custom collections at the port of Hamilton for June amounted to \$357,766.92, an increase of \$107,525.85 over the corresponding month of last year.

Building permits issued during the first six months of the year were valued at \$3,391,450, as compared with \$3,145,600 for the same period last year.

Both wholesale and retail merchants report a good volume of trade for the summer months.

There was no change in the moulders' strike situation here.

The price paid for hogs by local packing houses has increased considerably during the month, \$10.85 being paid to drovers for hogs off cars and \$10.35 for local farmers' hogs. These are record prices.

The National Steel Car Company, of this city, a new concern in operation less than a year, have now a force of 950 men employed and have turned out nearly 3,000 cars since the first of the year.

The capital of the John McPherson Company, manufacturers of boots and shoes, has been increased from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

A charter, incorporating the Northern Veneer Company, Limited, has been granted. The Company has a share capital of \$200,000, and is empowered to do a general business in the manufacture and sale of all sorts of wood, with head office at Grimsby.

Bank clearings for July showed a slight decrease in business as compared with the figures for 1912. They were as follows:—July, 1913, \$15,829,697; July, 1912, \$16,774,427.

Building permits issued during July numbered 106, valued at \$233,000, a decrease of \$137,900, as compared with those of the same month last year.

Farmers in this locality have had a very busy month haying and harvesting. The hay crop has been exceptionally good, and grain crops are better than the average.

Cherries, raspberries, currants and all kinds of seasonable vegetables have been marketed in large quantities at prices a little easier than were asked last year.

Dundas.—Work on the new addition to the Hydro Electric plant was commenced on July 20. When completed, the building will be used to house a large oil switch, which will completely control the proposed enlargement of the high tension system.

Guelph.

Labour conditions showed a slight falling off compared with the previous month, especially in the manufacturing industries, trade with the Western Provinces being slow. Many of the manufacturing plants closed down during the last week of the month, owing to the celebration of Old Home Week.

All the building trades were active. Building permits for the month of June totalled \$113,385.

The Ontario Agricultural College will receive \$51,500 for buildings alone from the Federal grant of \$700,000 for educational purposes. This will be apportioned as follows: To finish and equip the field husbandry building and apiary administration building; to remodel and equip the bacteriological department; to extend and equip dairy barn; and to erect a poultry building for administration, classroom and laboratory purposes. The tenders for this building which will be sixty by one hundred feet two storeys with basement, have already been let and work commenced thereon.

The new Herald building has been completed and is pronounced one of the most commodious and up-to-date printing offices in Western Ontario, with every convenience for the welfare of employees.

The Ontario Gazette announces the incorporation of the Standard Oil Clothing Company, Limited, Guelph, with a capital of \$100,000.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade up to the average for the season.

Custom receipts for the month of June were \$18,281.30, a decrease of \$1,150.42 as compared with the corresponding month last year.

No settlement has yet been made in the strike of iron moulders at the Guelph manufacturing plant.

Farmers had a very busy month. The hay crop in most localities was much below the average. Harvesting is well under way. The continued hot dry weather causing crops to ripen rapidly. Rice crops are suffering from lack of rain.

Berlin.

Labour conditions for July were about the same as last month, and not nearly as good as during July of last year. The building trades were very busy with much work ahead. Shoe factories reported trade much better than last month; the felt boot departments being very busy. Tanneries, trunk and bag

ne and clothing, and some shirt factories were not very busy, in fact all factories that depend largely on North-west trade were somewhat slack. Customs returns at Berlin for June were \$3,691.34, as compared with \$31,006.01 for June, 1912. There were twenty-five building permits issued for June, fifteen houses and five alterations amounting to \$37,575.00. The contract for the new fire hall (North Ward) was awarded to J. Baetz for \$11,302.00. The painting and plumbing to Hollinger & Co. for \$1,310.00. The committee has \$1,880 at its disposal for land, building and equipment. During the month a new Separate School in the North Ward was completed at a cost of \$24,000. Work at the tire factory was still progressing; there are between 250 and 300 men on the pay roll. Good progress is also being made on the new sanatorium at Treepoot, just south of Berlin. Work on the new double track line between Berlin and Waterloo began during the week in July. There were no strikes or labour troubles, and the cost of living remained about the same as last month.

Farmers were busy during the month. The hay crop was better than was expected, three tons to the acre being harvested in some localities. The wheat crop is also good, the average being about one and a half bushels per acre. Although farmers are very busy, they report that it is easier to get help this year than last. Early potatoes are a good crop, and prices are far below last year; still the yield is better, so that the total amount will be realized per acre. Vegetable growers and market gardeners report crops good and prices fair.

Manufacturing on the whole could be said to be fair. Furniture factories were running full time, as also were foundry, shirt and collar and shoe factories, while tanners were only working about half a week. Rubber factories and clothing factories as well as hosiery and bag factories were not quite busy. Button factories reported business fair, while smaller shops such as cigar, phonographs and meat packing

and sausage manufacturers report trade very good.

Waterloo.—Labour conditions were about the same as in Berlin. On July 7 the ratepayers by a vote of 302 for and seventy-three against carried a by-law to grant a loan of \$10,000 to the Quality Mattress Company for ten years. This Company will put up a building eighty by forty feet, three stories high, which will be of mill construction and fireproof.

Woodstock.

There was not much change in industrial conditions since last month. Most of the factory managers still complain of tight money, slow collections and short orders. Some of the factories are running with smaller staffs and for shorter hours. Furniture manufacturers, wagon makers, and piano and organ manufacturers report a falling off in business as compared with this time last year. A few establishments report that they are busy, while others say that they are doing an average business. The result is that there is practically no demand for help at the big factories, except for pipe-organ hands, of which there is a constant scarcity.

There is still a good deal of activity in the building trades, and the local supply of labour is fairly well employed. There are a few enquiries for work, but not very many, and as yet they are mostly from men who are looking for a particular kind of work, rather than for work of any kind.

The farmers are busy with the wheat crop. Reports generally in this district are that the crop is an excellent one, in regard both to yield and to quality. Oats and barley also promise an abundant yield, and as they are ripening rapidly many farmers find the help problem a serious one. In many cases women and children are pressed into service. The crop outlook, on the whole, is excellent.

Business among the merchants continues fairly good. There is still some

evidence of the money scarcity, but as yet there are no very serious complaints.

Stratford.

All classes of labour were well employed in this city and district during July. Activity prevailed in the building trades.

Building permits were issued during June to the value of \$45,775; the majority of these were for dwellings.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade very good for the month.

The customs returns for the port of Stratford for June amounted to \$21,476.07, an increase of \$2,000 over the corresponding month of last year.

No change in rates of wages or hours of labour were reported, and there was no trouble in the labour market.

The farmers were busy harvesting. Hay, which is an average crop, has been all cut. Wheat is above the average crop, full heads of plump grain which will yield well. The barley and oat crops promise a large yield. Turnips and mangels under favourable weather conditions will give large yields. Potatoes look well, most of the earlier ones being on the market, selling for fifty cents a peck. All manufacturing establishments were active.

London.

Industrial conditions were no better than during the previous month, and not as good as in the year before. Business houses are keeping only their regular employees at work. A great number of British emigrants are being brought out with a view to going on the farms, but with few exceptions they stay in the city, where at present there is not enough work for all. In a number of the factories employees have been laid off indefinitely, and one manufacturer in particular laid off twenty-five girls, and told them to get work elsewhere. In the building trades business is brisk, and all hands are working. The following are some of the largest works under way: alterations to property bought by city for City Hall purposes; the new McCormick

biscuit and candy factory; H. Jones Son, printing and lithographing plant; Perrin's biscuit and candy factory, and a large number of houses. Activity of the railroads continued, and a great amount of through freight was handled. Wholesale trade has fallen off to a great extent, but retail trade continues good.

A new scale of wages went into effect in the newspaper and job printing houses in July, by which a one dollar increase all round was granted.

Crop conditions were exceptional good, and fruit, roots and grain promise an extra large yield. Farm labour almost impossible to secure, the new arrivals preferring work in the cities.

Strathroy.—The carriage factory was extremely busy, running sixteen hours a day.

St. Thomas.

Labour was well employed, and the amount of work done compared favourably with that of the previous month. There was a steady demand for skilled and unskilled labour. Considerable construction work was done on the Michigan Central and Pere Marquette roads, foreigners for the most part being engaged.

Considerable civic work was done under contract in connection with the waterworks department. The building permits for the month of June totalled \$22,100. The value of permits during the first six months of 1913 totalled \$7,570, an increase of more than eight per cent. over the first half of 1912. A proposition will be presented to the ratepayers whereby they will be asked to give the city authority to guarantee the bonds of the Motor Truck Company to the extent of \$125,000.

Railroad traffic employees on the Michigan Central were busy. The month was decidedly better than the corresponding month of last year. Traffic on the Pere Marquette and Wabash railroads was not brisk, being much lighter than during July of last year.

Michigan Central sectionmen left service of the Company and made

demand for higher wages. The men were not successful in getting the Company to grant them an increase, but returned to work with the understanding that the matter of wages would be taken up at a later date. They are now receiving \$1.75 and \$1.80 for a ten-hour day.

The crops are looking well, and with a continuation of favourable weather the farmers will have heavy yields. Strawberries and raspberries were not plentiful and brought high prices; cherries were a good crop; peaches and pears are showing up well; apples are light in some sections.

Normal conditions prevailed in manufacturing circles, local industries being fairly busy.

Chatham.

Labour conditions, especially in the building trades, were active. The total number of permits issued by the fire chief numbered thirty, totalling \$95,345.00, the largest amounts being addition to St. Joseph Roman Catholic hospital, \$35,000; Planet Publishing Company, \$15,000; addition to T. H. Taylor woollen mills, \$4,500; Kelly block, \$4,000; the others private residences.

Manufacturing generally showed reduced activity. A number of factories were closed down taking stock, while a number were closed making repairs. The Gray Campbell Fanning Mill Company closed down until September 1, laying off about sixty-five hands, overproduction being the principal cause. The Canadian Wolverine Brass Company were still working short from one to two days a week, being over-stocked. The carriage and wagon trades were somewhat quiet. The Dowsley Spring and Axle Works were very active. On the whole, trade showed signs of becoming more quiet owing to manufacturers being unable to dispose of their goods owing to the stringency of the money market, and there is a tendency to reduce their output for the present.

Farmers were very active harvesting crops, prospects being good throughout

the district. The great drawback was the scarcity of farm labourers, it being impossible to induce labourers to leave the city at almost any figure, and work in the harvest fields.

Windsor.

Labour in this vicinity has not been as well employed as it was in previous months, although there is more work going on now, such as buildings, etc., than previously, but there is a great influx of men from the northwest and the flooded districts of the States. At the present time there are twice as many men here as necessary for the amount of work to be done. The influx of men affects particularly the building trades.

Automobile manufacturers are very active. The Ford Motor Company have turned out 13,000 cars so far this year, and have orders standing for 3,000.

Labour has been quiet, there being no report of strikes or changes of wages.

The cost of living has not changed from last month.

The Ford city council are expending \$20,000 in public works this year for pavements, sewers, etc.

Real estate has been rather quiet, but is brightening up a little at present.

The farmers in this vicinity are harvesting their grain, which is one of the best crops they have had for years.

Owen Sound.

During July labour was fairly well employed. The factories were running full time, and the newer ones. The nut and bolt works—and the malleable iron works — are increasing their capacity and output.

Not much new building was being done. The building permits for the month amounted to \$12,50.

Retail and wholesale business was brisk and freight shipments good.

The cost of living showed a slight increase over June.

Cobalt.

Labour conditions were good. No exceptional activity was noted but speaking generally labour was well employed. Excellent progress was made with work on the Transcontinental railway and the Abitibi Pulp and Paper Company's plant at Iroquois Falls, where large gangs of men were employed. No changes in hours or rate of wages were hoped in any of the larger industries throughout the district.

The dry season of the past two months in Timiskaming was broken during July by several inches of rain which aided crops to a marked extent. Haying was late in starting but is now nearly all completed and farmers expect that harvesting will commence in two or three weeks. The crop will be lighter this year due to the poor season during May and June. The north country's mineral production shows a marked increase in gold from Porcupine while Kirkland lake also made a good showing. Cobalt in the first quarter of 1913 shows an increase in production of silver.

Sault Ste Marie.

Labour conditions were rather better than during last month, though the demand for labour was fully supplied and was less than that for the corresponding month of last year by about twenty-five per cent. Commercial business also was less active as at the same time last year. Crops were unusually good in the district.

Port Arthur and Fort William.

Work of all kinds has been plentiful this month. A greater supply of bricks has enabled more bricklayers to be employed but the supply is not yet equal to the demand.

Industrial activity has taken on its summer rush and all industries are busily employed.

In Fort William the Canadian Iron Foundry for the month has been employing from 250 to 300, not including

office staff. This is a little below the full strength as some men have been laid off owing to financial stringency.

At the building of the car works a staff of men are now employed numbering from 300 to 350.

The Canadian Pacific Railway coal docks and the Island dock are busy with upwards of 700 men. There are also about 100 men working on the Grand Trunk Pacific docks at West Fort.

There is not much public work going forward in Fort William owing to money stringency, but much building is being carried on and the industrial life of the City is active.

Work is in active operation at the Port Arthur dry docks and during July some 900 employees have been kept busy.

At the waggon works about fifty men are employed, about twenty-five less than last month, but it is expected that as soon as the company is reorganized some 120 men will be employed. The docks are all busy, several hundred men being employed.

The city has a great number of men employed in public improvements. Two hundred and ninety-four are on the pay rolls of the public works and water works department and fifteen men have been employed in underground wiring. All these are employed direct by the City on day work basis and in addition there are seven contracts let and works in operation under supervision of the City Surveyor for new water works, sidewalks and sewer and grading improvements. These seven contractors are employing about 250 men between them.

The commercial activity has increased with the increased industrial activity.

There were no changes in rates of wages and there was general quietness in labour circles.

Farmers have been busy with their crops.

Fishing was normal for this season of the year.

The saw mills were all busy and as the building trade was particularly ac-

tive the lumber yards were all fully employed. At all employment agencies there were calls for labourers for railway construction.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.

Industrial and financial conditions were about the same as for last month, and by no means as good as during the corresponding month of 1912.

The local bricklayers' and masons' union reports thirty per cent. of its membership out of employment. Building constructors, however, are optimistic as to the immediate future of the building trades. Bank clearings were: \$120,-226,677; building permits totalled \$1,-554,200. Bushels of grain was inspected at Winnipeg as follows:—wheat, 3,-551,625; oats, 2,868,460; barley, 479,-700; flax, 1,013,250. Customs returns for July were:—\$833,442.67; inland revenue, \$99,244.31.

After negotiations, the local union of pressmen have secured an increase in wages for about eighty employees of the trade. The change took effect July 1.

There is a scarcity of houses for rent, a situation keenly felt by working people.

The annual exhibition was held early in the month, the farm and agricultural exhibits being particularly good.

Nearly one thousand members of the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges assembled in Winnipeg on July 18 to attend the annual convention of that body.

The Winnipeg Co-operative Society is making good progress, according to a report presented at the society's first half yearly meeting. An increase of 294 individual members and ten organizations was reported.

T. Kelly & Sons have secured the contract for the erection of new Parliament Buildings for Manitoba. They are to cost in the neighbourhood of \$3,000,000, and to be completed by the year 1917.

Extensions to the Royal Alexander Hotel (C.P.R.), Winnipeg, have been commenced. The cost, \$1,000,000, will allow of alterations being made to the adjoining depot of the C.P.R.

Brandon.

There was little change in the state of the labour market from that of last month. The past month compared unfavourably with July of last year. Work in the building trades was slow, owing to an almost complete absence of large buildings due to the financial stringency.

Work on the Gordon MacKay building is progressing satisfactorily, as is also the city's programme of street paving, etc. Much work has been accomplished by the city in the matter of sidewalks, sewer extensions, etc., but this has been hampered by the difficulty of disposing of debentures. The city council decided to reduce all its labourers' pay from twenty-five cents per hour to twenty cents per hour. It was announced, however, that the reduction, if made, would not go into effect till after July 24, and since then nothing of the matter has been heard.

During the Dominion Fair the street railway has been of great assistance, and has been a success from all viewpoints. During the ten days of the Fair an average of 14,000 passengers daily was made.

The Dominion Fair, held here from July 15 to 25, was a great success, over 175,000 people paying for admission.

During the month eggs have increased in price, while butter has decreased.

A union of the street railway employees has been organized.

The labour market was quiet.

The crop prospects are most promising, and harvesting should be general throughout the district in ten or twelve days.

Half a mile of street railway track has been laid and will be in operation shortly.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Regina.

Labour conditions during the past month showed no improvement over the previous month and the scarcity of employment was evident, although artisans of all trades continue to arrive in the city—swelling the already large number of idle hands.

The exhibition buildings which were burned down during the latter part of June, have been rebuilt, and although this gave employment to a few hundred men, it afforded little relief to the labour situation when the extent of unemployment was taken into consideration.

Satisfaction is expressed in the case of both wholesale and retail trades, and trade results are what is expected at this season of the year.

A matter of interest to the local Musicians Union occurred two weeks prior to the opening of the Regina exhibition. The fair board had hired several bands, among which was a non-union band. The union band at once made it known to the exhibition that they could not play with non-union bands, and after many conferences were held, the fair board decided to remain neutral in the matter. The best bands in the West had been hired, but these being union bands, could not play within the local union's jurisdiction without the sanction of the union officials.

Finally the fair board decided to hire non-union bands from the surrounding small towns, with the result that this year's exhibition will not receive the support of organized labour in and around Regina.

With a continuance of ideal weather wheat cutting will take place about the second week in August. The wheat has matured rapidly during the recent hot days, and the damage done by recent storms has been slight.

In districts where light soil is found cutting will commence during the first week in August. Last year the earliest cutting was August 15, but this year

from August 10th to the 12th harvest operations will be fairly general.

The wheat is in good condition and while it is impossible at the present to make any prediction as to quality, all circumstances so far appear to indicate that it will be of the best.

Substantial progress has also been made in all branches of the dairying industry since the opening of the season. There has been an increase of about forty per cent. in the output of the co-operative creameries doing business throughout this district, and if the present ratio of increase is continued, the time is not far distant when the production of butter, cheese and other creamery commodities will form one of the most important of the industries in this province.

Moose Jaw.

There was little demand for labour, and no increase in activity over last month. The month compared unfavourably with the corresponding one of last year. The good weather conditions, however, have been helpful to the growing crops, and there is promise of the harvest commencing in three weeks' time. The farmers have been able to secure quite a number of men, and it is expected that the harvest fields will absorb the surplus that exists in the larger towns and cities in the West.

Wholesale and retail trade has fallen off from the figures for this month a year ago. Bank clearings are also less, and there is not the same volume of business being done by any of the lines of business in the West.

Sirloin steak and the better cuts have increased five cents a pound during the last few days. The city market was, however, re-opened, and a good opportunity was given purchasers to buy vegetables at prices less than those asked by the supply houses.

Ideal growing weather prevailed during the whole month, and in every district the grain is filling well. In some portions of this district it is beginning to change colour. The crop this year will be easy to handle, and while on

some farms the yield will not be very heavy, yet in nearly all cases it will be a paying crop.

The Canadian Northern Railway and Grand Trunk Pacific are both busily engaged on their construction work in this city. The Grand Trunk Pacific are putting ballast on their right-of-way through the city, and the Canadian Northern Railway are working on their bridges over the river and completing the grade work between the various sections.

Active operations have started on a twenty-four press flax seed mill, and it is expected that the mill will be ready to handle flax seed in the fall. It is also expected that work on the terminal storage elevators will commence in about a month.

Saskatoon.

The demand for labour was less than last month and also considerably less than last year. Many men have left the city but there are still large numbers of unemployed especially in the skilled trades. Information of a reliable character is at hand to the effect that in the vicinity of the city many men are working for their board for many of the farmers, waiting for harvest to begin.

Forty line men were discharged from the city; electric light and street railway departments showing the tendency to quietness in that line.

The crops maintained a satisfactory appearance and an average yield is expected. The construction work of the Canadian Northern Railway line from Battleford to Prince Albert is almost completed. This company are also laying steel on the branch line, thirty-five miles west of McRosie. It is planned to extend this line west until it joins the Saskatoon-Calgary line.

It is understood that the roadbed of the Canadian Northern Railway from Regina about half way to Saskatoon will be improved and ballasted this season. About sixty men have been set to work between Condie and Lumsden. A steam shovel is in use on this work.

The Saskatoon street railway is carrying out some improvements such as double tracking, etc.

Prince Albert.

The labour conditions show little improvement and a considerable number of men have been idle, especially in the building trade. Some delay in granting the patent of the land transferred to the Great West Iron, Wood and Chemical Company caused a temporary cessation of work there and the number of men laid off helped to swell the already large number of unemployed.

The stopping of a large part of the city work and a consequent decrease in the number of men employed by the city has put on the market a great amount of unskilled labour.

So impressed is the labour council with the serious outlook that it has issued a warning notice setting forth its view of the situation regarding the scarcity of work and the cost of living, and this is being extensively circulated in the Dominion and also in the old country. It is not advisable for mechanics, carpenters, etc., to try this district at present, although as soon as the money stringency is over the demand will probably be as great as ever.

The building permits for the year to June 30 are \$12,266.90 against \$13,443.75 for the corresponding period last year.

The weather has been ideal for the farmer, and warm rains have brought the crops along well, so that there is every prospect for a good harvest. Much attention is being paid to the establishment of a central market in Prince Albert, where the farmers from the surrounding district can dispose of the produce of the farm.

The fishing industry is making rapid strides, and a large export trade is being built up.

The lumber mills are running at full strength in spite of the decrease in the demand for builders' supplies.

Thirty acres of land have been cleared for the Imperial Steel and Iron Company preparatory to the erection of large works. The promoters claim that they have knowledge of large mineral deposits in this district, and that these will eventually be used in their industry.

The reconstruction of the Big River lumber mill, which was destroyed by fire some weeks ago, is to be commenced at once.

Tenders for a new armoury have been called for by the Government.

ALBERTA.

Medicine Hat.

The general conditions of labour for July showed no improvement over the previous month, and there were many men unemployed, especially in the building trades and unskilled labourers. While there has been a large number of houses and several business blocks under course of construction; there is still a large surplus of carpenters, bricklayers, electricians and other tracts connected with the building trades that have been unable to find steady employment. This state of affairs is attributed to the financial stringency, as many large blocks, the erection of which was contemplated earlier in year have not been proceeded with.

The Morning Call, a daily newspaper that was started some months ago, has ceased publication, throwing quite a number of men out of employment, that were connected with the various branches of the institution.

The printing pressmen's union to be known as Medicine Hat International Printing Pressmen, Assistants and Feeders Union No. 179, has been formed, the charter bearing date June 17, 1913.

The Ogilvie flour mills held the formal opening of their new mills at this point, last week and are now shipping flour daily. The mill has a capacity of 4,000 barrels daily and is at present giving employment to sixty men, but it is stated by the management that this num-

ber will be greatly increased in the near future.

All other industries located in Medicine Hat are running full time.

Crops in this district are all looking well and the farmers are looking forward to the most abundant harvest for years. Employment will be given to many unskilled labourers in the harvest fields and will relieve the congestion in the city.

The taking down and replacing the Canadian Pacific Railway steel bridge by a new double track structure across the South Saskatchewan River at this point is nearing completion. This work has been under way for nearly two years.

Both wholesale and retail traders report business fair.

Calgary.

The condition of the building trades shows no improvement over last month. The plumbers' and steamfitters' union strike ended on July 7, and the men returned to work with an increase from 60c to 62½c per hr. The majority of the men have returned to work, but there is not sufficient work to employ the number here. The same applies to every branch of the building trades,—the carpenters, labourers, painters, and electricians are overstocked.

On July 14 the bricklayers and masons union came out on strike for an increase in wages. So far little progress has been made, and 300 men are on strike at present. There is no demand for unskilled labour, owing to financial stringency. The city has not been able to carry out a lot of the civic work planned for the year, and have the names of at least a thousand men waiting for employment. It is reported that a number of those employed at present will have to be dismissed shortly owing to lack of funds. In spite of the existing conditions a great many immigrants are still coming here. The financial situation is so acute that the citizens are preparing a petition for a loan from the Government of ten million dollars for

the Province so that business can still be carried on. There are at least fifteen hundred skilled mechanics in the city seeking employment.

The harvest operations will be commenced shortly which will give employment to a large number here. The crop conditions are good, and a great number of men will be required, but with the number unemployed here at present there will be no shortage of labour. The Canadian Northern Railway and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Companies have nearly completed their lines to Calgary, and expect to have the road in operation by the end of September. The building permits for June, 1913, were \$500,000; for June, 1912, the amount was \$2,210,580. The customs returns for June, 1913, were \$210,767.79; for June, 1912, \$230,025.88. The bank clearings for June, 1913, were \$19,6218; for June, 1912, \$26,749,172.

By far the most important event of the month to industrial Calgary is the stock yard scheme. The city holds an option on \$300,000 worth of land which it purposes joining with the existing live stock yards, and in connection with the three transcontinental always establish union stock yards. There is to be marketed this year a quarter of a million hogs, more than four times the number hitherto offered by the Province of Alberta in one full year. With the adoption of the stock yard plan, the subsequent manufacture of this material into pork products, together with the beef and mutton which are also now being raised on a similarly large scale, all being converted here into prepared food for the consumer, opens a larger field for employment than any or all of the other industries of Calgary combined. Instead of shipping millions of dollars' worth of cattle, sheep and hogs from Alberta to the coast to be preserved or prepared for export, this work, together with the allied industries will, by remaining here, assist in solving the problem of steady employment for industrial workers.

Several further applications have come through the Industrial Bureau to

the city's new industries' committee asking that space be reserved in the proposed small manufacturers' building, which the city council purposes erecting. Of the 85,000 square feet of available space in this building as planned, about 60,000 is already applied for.

A manufacturer of paper boxes has been added to the industrial section of Calgary.

Edmonton.

Labour was not as well employed as during June. The stringency in the money market somewhat limiting building operations. The supply of mechanics at present more than equals the demand, and as plans for civic improvement have been curtailed to some extent, unskilled labour will not be employed as largely as was expected. The value of building permits issued during June amounted to \$1,428,650 in June, 1912, it was \$2,567,235. Bank clearings for June were \$18,859,990; for June, 1912, the amount was \$17,135,856, some unrest was caused in the labour market owing to a lockout of electrical workers. The difficulty has been settled. The Emery Manufacturing Company commenced operations during the month. The firm erected a two-story brick building and installed machinery for the manufacturing of ladies' wearing apparel.

Both wholesale and retail trade was quiet as compared with the same month last year. The prospects for a heavy grain crop are of the brightest, notwithstanding the lateness of the spring. The abundance of rain and sunshine has constituted good growing weather, and with continued favourable weather, a large yield is assured. The saw mills were running to full capacity during the month. Coal mining was carried on to about the same extent as last month. Railroad construction was active.

Lethbridge.

There was an increase in the demand for labour, the supply, however, more than equalled the demand. On railroad

work the local supply does not meet the demand, the help coming from the East and few of the local men being engaged on this work. The building trades are still very dull. Farm help is in demand for haying and an early harvest is expected. Up to the present this has been a very dull season.

Commercial business is dull and bank clearings below that of last year at this time.

There has been no change in rates of wages. In some cases the men are said to be working on buildings at lower rates than last year. There was no unrest in labour circles.

Coal mining was active, over a thousand men finding employment and the supply not being equal to the demand.

Railroad construction work gave employment to a large force of men in the yards here and on the new road between Lethbridge and Weyburn.

The City of Lethbridge has very little work in hand but has put a number of men to cut weeds on vacant lots within the city limits.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nelson.

The labour market was quieter than at the same time last year, owing to the decrease in building, on account of the tightness of the money market. The supply of unskilled labour is greater than the demand and some men are leaving the city and finding employment in and around the mines. Exceptional activity was reported at the Slocan and Ainsworth mines, they are making large shipments of ore to the Trail Smelter, shipment last week being the heaviest of the year.

The Standard Silver Lead Company ran twenty-six thousand tons of ore through their mill in the first six months. The Sheep Creek report no scarcity of men. The Queen mine claims they have sufficient men to operate their mine.

The Nelson iron works are as usual running day and night, chiefly on repair

work for the different mines throughout the Kootenays.

The saw mills are very quiet as there is not a very great demand for lumber, on account of the tightness of the money market.

The City is employing few men. The appropriation very nearly exhausted. A new powder company is being formed here by Nelson men, it's called the Steelite Explosive Company, a start will be made shortly on their factory, which will operate on an extensive scale. The power will be supplied from the Nelson electric power plant.

New Westminster.

The employment of labour, although slightly in excess of last month, still falls far short of what was expected. There are many unemployed in the city, although many have left for other points, mainly in the United States. Haying in the neighbouring districts has given employment to a number of men during the last two weeks.

City improvement work is being carried on to as great an extent as possible, considering the financial stringency. Railway and tram-line construction work is slack, and land clearing and road construction in the adjoining municipalities is practically at a standstill. The building industry has shown no improvement since last month, and there are no prospects of much improvement this year. The outlook for the coming winter is not bright for the worker in this vicinity.

The farmers are haying, and the crop is an exceptionally good one, owing to the rainy weather during the early part of the month. Splendid weather has prevailed during the harvest, and the crop is now nearly all under cover.

Fishing is fairly good in the Fraser at present, although the expected big run of salmon was rather disappointing. The many miles of American trawls all about the mouth of the river are reaping a fairly good harvest.

Lumbering is being carried on as usual and the mills are running full time.

The factories are all running as usual. Railway construction is quiet, only necessary work being attempted.

Vancouver.

The last month was a quiet one, especially in the building trades and kindred industries. The difficulty of securing loans and mortgages for the carrying on of works still continues and the opinion is freely expressed that little alteration can be expected in this regard for some time to come.

Employment improved slightly during July, but not enough to absorb the available supply of workmen. A great number of building trades' mechanics are unemployed as well as an unusually high percentage in other occupations, and the civic authorities anticipate an acute labour situation here next winter, with the annual influx of men who have been engaged in harvesting work on the western prairies.

The total number of building permits issued in the city during June was 195, presenting buildings to the estimated value of \$908,881. The total number of permits issued during June, 1912, was 177, for buildings of the value of \$1,099,780. The number of permits issued during the first six months of 1913 is 197. These permits cover buildings of the value of \$7,118,253. During the first six months of 1912, permits totalled 1,756, for buildings valued at \$8,272,000.

The 195 permits issued during June of this year are divided as follows:—

apartments	27	value \$	4,661
selling houses	131	value	143,185
apartments and rooms	6	value	266,900
factories and warehouses	18	value	415,935
offices and stores	13	value	78,200

As far as possible civic work has been expended by Vancouver city and the Municipality of South Vancouver, owing to their inability to dispose of recently issued bonds. This has meant the laying off of a considerable number of working men and others employed in the making of roads, sewers, etc.

As showing the increase of ferry traffic between Vancouver city and North Vancouver, consequent upon the growth of the latter, the following figures just issued by the North Vancouver Ferry Board, covering the period from 1901 to 1913, will be of interest:—

1901, 123,900; 1902, 165,825; 1903, 223,350; 1904, 335,385; 1905, 417,390; 1906, 389,610; 1907, 796,860; 1908, 843,900; 1909, 1,241,856; 1910, 1,991,616; 1911, 3,092,626; 1912, 3,304,599; 1913 (estimated), 4,000,000.

The strike of coal miners still continues on Vancouver Island, with continued shortage of coal in this city. The strike has now been on almost a year. During the early part of July the Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour, came to Vancouver Island with the object of endeavouring to effect a settlement. Both sides, however, adhere to the determination that the trouble shall only be settled under terms laid down by each at the commencement. The miners desire recognition of their union. The mine owners refuse to deal with the union. The situation stands just as it has done for the past six months.

Tender forms and specifications have been issued for the \$500,000 dock which is to be built here by the Dominion Government. Included in the specifications is a clause providing for artificial light for night work, from which it is assumed that once the contract is let the work will be carried on continuously night and day. The dock is to be of reinforced concrete, 800 feet long and 300 feet wide.

During the month an inquiry has been conducted by the Dominion Immigration Agent, into the methods of the Cosmopolitan Employment Agency, and more particularly with regard to the allegation that this agency brought out coal miners under false representations from Durham, England, to work as strike-breakers on Vancouver Island. The case against the Agency was prepared and presented by the local Trades and Labour Council.

The threatened trouble between the longshoremen and their employers, which was mentioned in a recent report,

has been settled by an agreement made between the men and their employers for the period from June 1, 1913, to December 31, 1914. The agreement, which was negotiated chiefly by the international officers of the longshoremen also extends to Victoria.

Industrial accidents have been scarce during the month, and conditions in all branches of industry are quiet.

Victoria.

Labour conditions were fair. Dullness still prevailed in the majority of the building trades, and the supply of unskilled labour was greater than the demand. Among some of the other skilled trades a slackness was reported as compared with the same period a year ago.

The value of the building permits issued during June amounted to \$365,485, compared with \$672,851 for the same month last year. The bank clearings for June were \$15,180,040, compared with \$14,775,923 for the corresponding month a year ago.

During June 1,100,755 passengers were carried on the local lines of the British Columbia Electric Railway, compared with 879,524 for the same period a year ago. Customs receipts for June totalled \$180,772, and for June last year \$192,320.

The Dominion Government has awarded a contract for the erection of an observatory building, at a cost of \$12,000.

The ratepayers of the Township of Esquimalt (adjoining Victoria) have passed a by-law authorizing the expenditure of \$400,000 for the installation of a sewerage system.

The Victoria Labourers' Protective union has adopted a resolution asking the Provincial Government to purchase a portion of the city's bonds with the view to enabling the city to carry on works during the coming winter for the benefit of the unemployed.

A deputation representing the civic labourers interviewed a committee of the City Council in regard to the minimum wage. A Saturday half holiday for the outside civic staff and the employment

of British subjects in place of alien labourers were the subjects discussed. The committee promised to give the matter careful consideration.

The strike of painters, decorators and paperhangers which commenced March first has been settled, the painters agreeing to accept the offer of the employers of \$4.25 for an eight hour day. The original demand of the men was \$4.50 per day.

The Trades and Labour Council has elected the following officers for the ensuing six months: President, S. Parrott; vice-president, C. Sivertz; corresponding secretary, T. H. Norris; financial secretary, John Day; treasurer, George Tippits; sergeant-at-arms, A. A. Walker.

Nanaimo.

There was little change in labour conditions. The strike situation remained the same. Conditions on the West Coast and in the agricultural parts of the districts have not been much affected by the labour troubles among miners, but there are a large number of men seeking employment throughout the district.

The merchants, wholesale and retail, report business as quiet but the passenger and freight transportation have fallen off very little.

Cost of living in this district shows little change from last month.

The farmers have been busy with their hay and also with their small fruit crops. Fishing has been quiet. The saw mills are working full time and are the logging camps in the district. The Canadian Collieries claim that their output is nearly up to their usual output at Cumberland and that they are increasing their output at Extension. The mines in this city are only working enough to keep the pumps going and keep the mines in order.

Railroad construction is being pushed along on the extensions to the north of the island.

The city has started a few men repairing the main pipe line of the water works but is not doing any other work at present.

**CONDITIONS DURING JULY AFFECTING WOMEN WORKERS IN
LEADING INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.—REPORTS OF WOMEN
CORRESPONDENTS TO THE LABOUR GAZETTE.**

Montréal.

Activity has been well maintained for female labour during the month of July. There has been no lack of employment, many firms finding it difficult to retain their required number, as many of the workers return to their respective homes in the country during the summer months. The big stores and many smaller establishments close on Saturday at 1 p.m. During July and August this half-holiday becomes almost a general rule.

Since July 7, in addition to the facilities offered by the Park and Playgrounds Association for children's holiday recreations, the school commissioners have opened the grounds of several of the city schools for use during the summer. In each a superintendent has been named to look after the general welfare of the children.

On July 1 a general meeting of the Catholic Teachers' Associations of the Province of Quebec took place. A resolution was adopted asking the Provincial Government to establish a home for retired teachers where board would be within their means. A second and most important resolution was that requesting a more equitable basis for the pension fund. At present it is based on each individual salary as well as upon the number of years of active service. Another method would be to make the number of years active service the only point to be considered, and this was requested. The association has obtained many privileges for its members, such as free medical advice and treatment, special rates from many chemists and oculists. All details can be obtained by applying to the president, 324 Champ de Mars street.

From the 25th to the 29th of June of this year London was the scene of the fourth congress of the "League of the

International Federation of Catholic Women." Some thirty distinct bodies unite their forces under this heading. Among them may be mentioned the Patriotic League of the Women of France, the Catholic Women's League of England, the National Unions of Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Austria, Poland, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic. Canada was represented by the "Fédération Nationale St-Jean Baptiste." Such questions as the following form part of the programme of these deliberations; propagation of good literature, the suppression of the white slave trade, education of women, conditions of working women. At the London congress the Canadian delegate presented three reports: on, The White Slave Trade, The Press, and Industrial Questions in the Province of Quebec, in which the subjects were dealt with regarding special local conditions. The question was treated with the same interest as was manifested in the discussions on the subject at the time of the meetings of the National Council of Women held in Montreal last May.

Private enterprise has done and is doing much in this direction. The Society for the Protection of Young Girls (Œuvre de la Protection de la Jeune Fille) is represented in Montreal by the "Foyer." By establishing branches in other cities and country districts, this society endeavours to keep in touch with young girls coming to seek employment in large centres. During the present month a convention is being held in London where delegates have gone from Canada as from other countries in the interests of this question of the protection of young girls.

In the third report, prepared by the secretary of the Committee on Economic Questions of the "Fédération Nationale St-Jean Baptiste," note was taken of the efforts put forth to better the con-

ditions under which women work. For the past twenty years women factory inspectors have done much to have the laws of hygiene observed. The recent appointment of women correspondents to the *Labour Gazette*, whose interests are those of the woman worker, was mentioned and favourably commented upon.

Details such as the following were given: In this Province the hours of labour per day for men and women alike are 10½ hrs. with (as a rule) a half day on Saturday. A recent change has been made in the cotton industries where the week is of 55 hours. Work cannot begin before 6.30 a.m., and must finish at 9 p.m.; 1 hour is given for the mid-day meal. (These hours and time limits are of course those that are strictly prescribed by law. Many factories have their weekly working hours reduced to 50 and even 47.) It is found that through the forewomen a great deal of good is done in factories. Their posi-

tion gives them a certain standing and their influence for good among the girls under them is evident.

The Factory Employees' Association (Association des Employées de Manufacture), whose organization was described in last month's issue) made some extensive inquiries into conditions of female labour in Montreal factories, stores and offices, which appeared at the time of the "Child Welfare Exhibition." Some extracts of this statement will be found below.

The report under consideration concluded by stating that conditions as regards hygiene are good in factories, and often superior to those existing in the large stores. As regards the health of the employees, as a general rule it is found to be better in factories than in stores.

Extracts from statements presented at "Child Welfare Exhibition," October, 1912:—

Workers in Factories	Age work was begun	Went to School: All	Began work to help family	Working hours	Salaries.
	3 began at 11 8 " 12 25 " 13 54 " 14 59 " 15 89 " 16-20 22 " 21 and over.	but 1 left at 9 4 " 10 13 " 11 37 " 12 50 " 13 25 " 14 35 " 15	130 The remainder to support themselves.	10 to 10½ hrs. a day in Textile industries. 8 to 9 hrs. in Clothing Factories.	From a total of 196 working girls { per week: 26 earn less than \$4.00 191 earn from \$4.00 to \$6.00 69 earn more than \$6.00 From a total of 149 girls { 13 were paid salary during illness

WORKERS IN STORES.

From a total of 2,471 women employed in 11 large stores ..	{ 796 are sole support of family. 396 are not obliged to work for a living. 60% live at home and help family. 30% are alone and board.
Salaries	{ The average salary of women clerks is from \$4.00 to \$8.00 a week. In ready-made garment establishments and millinery, from \$8.00 to \$15.00.

OFFICE CLERKS.

Salaries	{ From \$8.00 to \$10.00 per week, maximum limit \$25.00 per week. 96% of workers consulted declare that salary is in fair proportion to ability and work.
Working hours ..	{ 7½ to 8 hrs. per day.
A part from necessity of working by artificial light in some offices, overcrowding and deficient ventilation in others, office clerks express themselves quite satisfied with existing conditions.	

In reference to the publication of the reports of the Canadian Royal Commission on Industrial and Technical Education, it is of interest to remark that among the investigations made and pre-

sented to the Royal Commission in 1910, one of primary interest to women was that conducted by the sub-committee of the Montreal Local Council of Women. It was an "Inquiry into the conditions

prevailing amongst wage-earning women in commercial and industrial establishments in Montreal." The information obtained at the time as to wages and salaries coincides with that furnished by the extracts given above and taken from the statement furnished by the "Fédération Nationale" at the time of the Child Welfare Exhibition." As to the minimum age limit at which girls are employed in stores, this was found difficult to establish. In high grade stores few of fourteen were found; in less high grade stores children may be seen, but not as many as before the introduction of the various cash-carrying systems. In industrial establishments there was found to be very little demand for girls under the legal age limit, work being too heavy for very young girls. The local Council's inquiry dealt chiefly with the question of the general educational standing of working women and girls. In many instances employers showed themselves quite willing to pay what is considered a reasonable wage if they could get skilled hands. There is no supply for the demand for skilled labour.

What was most needed seemed to be facilities for training in hand-sewing, machine operating, cooking, millinery, dressmaking, laundry work. With such practical additions to an ordinary primary education, girls could enter various industries as skilled workers at a fair wage.

Toronto.

Sanitation. — Dr. Hastings, M.H.O., has been successful in securing for Toronto more sanitary barber shops, clean-street cars and better ice cream. The department is now turning its attention to the regulation concerning food conditions in restaurants. Bakers will also probably be required to follow new regulations regarding the care and moulding of bread. While all are interested in the preservation of the health of the city, the "Industrial Banquet" of July 18th, throws out the suggestion that perhaps the taxpayer is being called upon to pay the piper at a

rather exorbitant rate, inasmuch as there are two distinct sets of nurses working in the same homes, those under the direction of the Board of Health, and those under the School Board.

In the Mail and Empire of July 11th, appears a protest from a Toronto teacher regarding the sex discrimination in the matter of salary, staff positions and representation on the School Board.

Glove Makers. — In July, 1913, preliminary steps were taken for the formation of a Glove Makers' Union. About twenty joined at the first meeting on July 10th. A secretary pro tem was appointed, and plans made for procuring a charter from the American union.

Domestic Service. — The agents for bringing out domestic servants report in general a busy month. The Salvation Army placed thirty-five, Miss Rodgers forty-seven, Miss Carmichael five, and the Women's Welcome Hostel about 200. The Women's Domestic Guild did not bring out any parties in July.

Factory Employment. — This is the slack season in garment working establishments. The fur workers have shut down for two weeks, beginning work again about the middle of August. The whitewear factories are busier than usual at this season of the year, though it is also a slack time with them. The summer season naturally is a busy time for laundries and all the laundries are in need of more girls to meet the summer rush, and overtime work is frequent.

Miscellaneous. — The month promised to be a busy one for small fruit pickers, but owing to the bad season there has not been the usual demand for city girls to harvest the fruit, and prices for picking have been low. An interesting advertisement appeared in the Telegram of July 14th, "picking small fruits, raspberries two cents a box. Take car at the Woodbine, Kingston Road, stop thirty-five, north over two bridges first cross road, turn to the left, first house, applicant pays his own car fare, also supplies his own food." If he lives in Toronto, after deducting his car expenses, etc., he would probably clear in

the neighborhood of twenty-five cents a day.

It is interesting to note an experiment now in its second year by a fruit grower at Lorne Park, Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, to supply the fruit growers in that section with a sufficient number of pickers to harvest the fruit and at the same time to make a slightly better financial return to the fruit picker. Mrs. Hamilton opened a hostel at the end of June, 1912, with a matron in charge. During the summer there gathered at the hostel a number of business girls and young women, several school mistresses who desired to spend a part of their vacation in the open, and one or two young English women who were eager to try their earning capacity in a new country. The members of the hostel paid three dollars a week board? They were called for by the farmers each morning at 6 o'clock and driven to their place of work, returning in the same way at six o'clock at night, where they found a hot dinner awaiting them. Some provision was made for recreation, and also for their friends to spend week ends. In this way the problem of harvesting the fruit for five fruit growers was solved, and at the conclusion of the season in that district several of the girls were passed on to the Niagara district where they helped to gather peach and grape crops. The girls were able to make their expenses, to have an outing, and to clear from three to six dollars a week. This season Mrs. Hamilton has added a recreation hall to her hostel equipment which will still further help to solve the problem of combining work with pleasure in the fruit picking industry. Incidentally from the housekeepers' standpoint, the experiment was successful in closing the season with a small balance in hand. Mrs. Hamilton thinks that the work may be extended so as to take advantage of seasonal work in the part open to women in agricultural fruit growing and horticultural occupations so as to provide all the year employment to those interested in these pursuits.

The Whitewear Industry—The whitewear industry is centered largely in To-

ronto. Most firms manufacturing white wear include also the making of dresses. A general survey of conditions existing in Toronto would lead one to the conclusion that the manufacturers are alive to the interests of the girls in their employment. In most of the factories, the buildings are modern, well lighted, and ventilated, with lunch rooms, dressing and cloak rooms. The average day is from eight to five-thirty, half day Saturday. Over time is usually provided for by departments, the whole factory not returning for night work at one time. As soon as possible a girl is put on piece work, when according to her skill her wages may range as high as eighteen dollars a week. In one factory the average wage for eighty girls employed, is ten dollars a week. In general, wages have doubled during the last ten years. Certain factories employ welfare nurses and some have sick benefits connected with them, either at the expense of the firm, or contributed to by the employees themselves. The main white wear factories in Toronto are the Allen Manufacturing Company, Limited, Cleghorn Company, Limited, the T. Eaton Company, Limited, Eclipse Company, Gale Manufacturing Company, Hayward Company, Home and Watts Company, Limited, Ideal Women's Wear, Limited, Keen's Manufacturing Company, Rea Company, Limited, Beatty Manufacturing Company.

Employment in Work Shops, Offices and Retail Establishments.—Tailoresses milliners and dressmakers are slack at present, many of those employed in these trades are taking holidays from the middle of July to the middle of August. The question of vacation for the business young woman is one that offers food for thought. In most factories the piece worker must take her vacation entirely at her own expense, and in a great many of them, the time worker also. This means that by far the greater number of girls engaged in factory work take no vacation at all, and in almost every instance do not think of a vacation for the first five years after their entry into the business world. This would

seem to be one reason for the frequent breakdowns 'physically of the business young woman. Those interested in conserving the health of so considerable a number of our city population and city workers must shortly plan to provide not only for two weeks for every female employee, but also country vacation houses where the rate of board will enable the business young woman to provide herself a holiday at a reasonable expense. While on the subject of vacation it may be well to note that interest is being aroused in providing vacation at a small cost for mothers who are going out to work by the day, and so helping to contribute to the support of their families. Five vacation houses in the vicinity of Toronto are open to mothers during a part or whole of the summer season. When one realizes that the two weeks' holiday is the first perhaps in thirty or forty years, it is not difficult to understand the frequent lack of ambition for a better environment.

Winnipeg.

While in some directions female labour has been more actively employed during July than during the corresponding month of last year, in other lines the demand has not been so great, which would indicate that the totals for the two months would be very much the same. July, however, shows an increase over June in many lines. The supply has been fairly good in the city, especially in the more unskilled lines, but skilled workers have had little or no difficulty in securing employment.

The demand for domestic help has been constant throughout the month, the general servant, the housemaid and working housekeeper taking the premier place. Cooks, cook-generals and children's nurses have also been sought. The demand in the outlying districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta requirements Manitoba is greatly increased, while are being constantly brought to our attention. There is at all times a great demand for capable domestics for the farms in Manitoba.

Garment working establishments have shown a slight increase in hands employed. Otherwise the market shows little increase as regards factory employment.

The garment workers are organized and have a good membership. They have a minimum wage of \$6 a week, except in piece-work, which doesn't always come up to that amount. The union reports rather satisfactory conditions in the establishments, both as to hours and pay for overtime and holidays. In all these factories accommodation for making hot drinks during lunch hours is provided, and in most a special lunch room is furnished.

The garment workers of Saskatoon are at present planning for organization.

Stenographers have been more in demand during July than in any previous month of the year. One agency reports placing eight to ten daily and estimates an increase of 100% over July of last year. Book-keepers, telephone operators, office girls and dressmakers have all been in demand. Temporary positions as salesladies, waitresses, etc., were occasioned by the advent of the Industrial Exhibition.

Nurses for hospital training are needed throughout Manitoba and the Middle West. Teachers are in increasing demand throughout the entire West.

Every now and then the question of factory inspection comes up, either in organizations connected with the churches, or the Associated Charities, etc. Attention has frequently been called to the need for women inspectors, and indeed to the need for additional appointments, whether male or female. At the recent conference between the Labour Council and the Hon. T. W. Crothers, the question was discussed, and the Minister explained that the correspondent to the *Gazette* could not act as factory inspector. Ontario factory inspectors found difficulty in enforcing their recent regulations regarding the wearing of the hair to safeguard against accident, but they are managing it.

Vancouver.

Labour conditions for women in Vancouver during the month of July do not compare very favourably with conditions during the month of June. Compared with the month of July of last year they were not so good.

There is a fair demand for skilled labour, but while trade is very quiet, there is little demand for the untrained worker in any branch of women's work.

Owing to general depressions in business, general firms have reduced their staff of retail clerks; for the same reason the demand for stenographers is not very brisk.

July being the slack time between seasons, tailoresses, milliners, garment workers, etc., are not active.

There was a fair demand for domestic help through July, but not in excess of the supply.

Woolworth & Company have opened a store on Hastings street with a staff of fifty, nearly all girls. Laundry workers are active, candy makers and biscuit packers are fairly active, but are not working full time. Boot and shoe workers are active.

A new branch of industry for women has opened up with the salmon fishing season. In three canneries at Steveston, girls and women have been engaged to pack the fish in tins. This work has hitherto been done by Chinese or Siwash Indians. Some of the women to be employed have been brought out from a Scotch fishing village for this purpose. As the run of salmon has not yet fairly started the

number of women to be employed is not yet definitely known. The manager at one of the canneries where only white help is employed, says: "It is an experiment, but will no doubt the employment of women in this work will soon be an established fact." This experiment is being watched with much interest by a number of persons.

The fruit picking and canning season has now commenced in districts around Vancouver.

Domestic help has been active during July, in all branches. Garment workers and book binders are slack.

Teachers are now on vacation and a number of them are making a change of school. There is a steady demand for teachers as the outlying districts are growing rapidly and schools soon become a necessity. Nurses have been active during July.

The Home and Domestic Employees' Union that was formed early in April of this year, has now a membership of sixty-five, and is seeking affiliations with the Trades and Labour Council.

Much interest is being shown in this organization, it being the first attempt to unionize domestic help.

Early closing. — Gordon Drysdale, Granville street, has decided to close on Saturday afternoons at one o'clock during the summer months, instead of closing at their usual time six p.m. As there is a fairly strong movement on foot for a Saturday half holiday for retail employees, it is quite likely that other firms will follow the example of Gordon Drysdale, and close at mid-day during the summer.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.— PROCEEDINGS DURING JULY, 1913.

Applications Received.

ON July 14 the Minister of Labour received the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to inquire into certain matters in dispute between the Acadia Coal Company, Limited, Stellarton, N. S., and employees.

During the month of July two applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received in the Department, as follows:—

An application from certain employees of the Halifax and South West-

a Railway Company, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees to the number of thirty-four directly and five indirectly. The workmen affected comprised machinists and fitters, blacksmiths and helpers, boilermakers and helpers, wheel turners, rivet fitter, car inspector, wrecking foreman, car repairers, carpenters, pattern-maker, storekeeper's helper, shop boiler maker, freight checker and porter employed by the above mentioned company Bridgewater, N.S. The matter at issue related to the alleged refusal of the company to agree to a schedule providing for an increase of one and a half cents per hour and rules similar to those granted other employees.

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister on July 24, Messrs. Hugh R. Silver and John A. McDonald, both of Halifax, N.S., being appointed members thereof on the recommendation of the company and employees respectively. At the close of the month the Board had not been completed by the appointment of a chairman.

In an application from the maintenance-of-way men employed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company on its lines in Nova Scotia, members of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees.

In the application it was stated that the number affected was 3,000 and that the dispute grew out of the question of wages.

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister on August 1, Mr. G. D. Robertson, Welland, Ont., being appointed a member thereof on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Other Proceedings Under the Act.

In the July, 1913, issue of *The Labour Gazette** reference was made to the establishment by the Minister of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to inquire into certain matters in dispute between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and its employees of America, Local No. 101 Vancouver, No. 109 Victoria, and No. 134 New Westminster; also to the appointment as members thereof of Messrs. H. O. Alexander, Vancouver, B.C., and M. B. Cotsworth, New Westminster, B.C., on the recommendation of the Company and the employees respectively. The Board was completed by the appointment on July 4 of the Honourable Mr. Justice Denis Murphy, Vancouver, B.C., as Chairman.

*See *Labour Gazette* for July, 1913, p. 43.

REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE ACADIA COAL COMPANY, LIMITED, STELLARTON, N.S., AND EMPLOYEES.

On July 14 the Minister of Labour received the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been referred for adjustment of certain matters in dispute between Acadia Coal Company, Limited, Stellarton, N.S., and employees, some of whom being members of Local Unions No. 1 and No. 1726, United Mine Workers of America. The number of employees affected by this dispute was given as 1,000 directly and 260 indirectly. The matters at issue related to the employees' demand for increased wages, reduction of rent of the Company's houses,

recognition of the U.M.W.A., and the reinstatement of certain employees who were alleged to have been dismissed for their connection with the above mentioned union.

A Board was established by the Minister on June 10 and was constituted as follows: Honourable John N. Armstrong, North Sydney, N.S., Chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; W. H. Chase, Esq., Wolfville, N.S., Company's nominee; and J. C. Watters, Esq., Ottawa, Ont., employees' nominee.

In its report the Board stated that during the course of the investigation the men, while maintaining that the cost of living called for an increase in wages, waived their demand for an increase, the Company having satisfied them of its inability to meet their wishes in this respect. The employees also eliminated the question of the recognition of the U. M. W. A. The General Manager of the Company, on the other hand, agreed that the three men who had been dismissed should be reinstated upon their application, and that he would recommend to his Board that a reduction should be made in the rent of the higher class of houses. The Board stated that the conciliatory attitude of both parties had materially assisted in the investigation and settlement of the existing differences.

Report of Board.

The text of the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Acadia Coal Company, Limited, and Employees.

We, the undersigned, having been duly appointed members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter, convened the public sittings of the Board in accordance with section 44 of the Act, on July 8th and 9th, at Stellarton, Nova Scotia, within which the subject matter of the proceeding before it arose. Subsequently the Board held sittings at the neighbouring town of New Glasgow, at which place the Board's report is given.

The Board as required by law endeavoured to bring about the settlement of the dispute from the outset, and to this end made such suggestions throughout as were deemed proper and right for inducing the parties to come to an amicable settlement of the dispute. The respective parties with the intent in view of conciliation rather than prolonged in-

vestigation mutually enabled the Board to expeditiously and carefully inquire into the dispute and all matters affecting the merits thereof, and the settlement thereof, as the Board during proceedings ascertained the facts and circumstances leading up to and affecting the dispute.

The result is that the Board is able to report as follows, dealing with each item of the dispute in the reference to the Board.

Firstly, with regard to the demand for an increase of wages: Data was furnished the Board by the employees, dealing with the actual cost of living in Stellarton and vicinity.

The Company furnished a full statement covering its operating expenses together with the selling price of coal. In view of the Company having shown its inability to meet the demand of the men with regard to increase of wages, and because of the handicap that would thereby be placed upon the Company in competition with other coal companies in Nova Scotia, the employees consented to withdraw such demand, while at the same time realizing to the Board that the cost of living called for an increase. The Company agreed that where employees were taken from the face of the mine they would be dealt with on a fair and just basis of remuneration.

Secondly, the recognition of the United Mine Workers of America: the employees eliminated the recognition of the United Mine Workers of America by the Company, even indirectly, from consideration. The Board in consequence was relieved from any consideration of this question or from making any recommendation on this item in the reference.

Thirdly, with regard to men who have been discharged because of their connection with the United Mine Workers of America; the Board reports that the General Manager said it was not by reason of their connection with the United Mine Workers of America that the men had been dismissed. The General Manager on the recommendation of the Board consented that work would now be given

the three men who had been dismissed, upon their application.

Fourthly, with regard to the reduction on the present rate charged for house rent on certain houses: the Board reports that as Mr. Watters was anxious that a concession be made to the men in regard to rents the General Manager stated he would take up the matter jointly with his Board and recommend a reduction in the rate charged on the higher class of houses, which, during the inquiry, the Board found is the class of houses particularly affected:

The Board finds that there are four mines of the Company in operation at considerable distances from each other, namely, the Albion Mines, the Acadia Mines, the Vale Mine, and the Allan shaft, all having their own particular conditions, and in effect forming four different communities. As to how meetings could be arranged between the company and representatives of the employees to adjust any differences that may arise, various suggestions were made to the Board. The General Manager stated that the management will meet all committees of the men employ-

ed in the section or sections of the mine in which the alleged grievance may occur, and where the alleged grievance has reference to the whole mine or mines, the Management will meet a general committee appointed by all the employees of the Company. The Board regards the appointment of such a General Committee as desirable. It appears to the Board, however, that the greatest freedom must be allowed in working out the matter of how the General Committee shall be appointed by the employees.

All the members of the Board were present at each of the sittings and conferences of the Board.

Given under our hands at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, this 11th day of July, 1913.

J. C. WATTERS, *for the employees.*

(Sgd.) JOHN N. ARMSTRONG, *Chairman.*

W. H. CHASE, *for the Company.*

To Hon. T. W. Crothers, K.C., M.P.,

Minister of Labour,

Ottawa.

JUDGMENT OF MONTREAL DISTRICT COURT OF REVIEW RE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT AND DISPUTE BETWEEN MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES.

REFERENCE was made in the December number of the *Labour Gazette** to a judgment of Mr. Justice Lafontaine of the Superior Court, Montreal, delivered on November 11, 1912, upholding the constitutionality of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and dismissing an application of the Montreal Street Railway Company for writ of prohibition against the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under the above statute to deal with a dispute between the Montreal

Street Railway Company and certain of its employees.

Application was subsequently made to the Superior Court of the Montreal District (In Review) for a revision of this judgment, the judgment of the Court of Review being delivered on June 13 by the Honourable Justices Tellier, DeLorimier, and Greenshields. The judgment in question upheld the constitutionality of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, confirming in this respect the decision of Mr. Justice Lafontaine. The Court of Review reversed, however, Mr. Justice Lafon-

*See *Labour Gazette* for December, 1912, pp. 629-630.

taine's action in respect of the writ of prohibition against the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in the above mentioned dispute, holding that at the time of the application for this Board no dispute within the meaning of the Act existed between the Company and its employees and ordering the said Board to abstain from any procedure in respect of this dispute.

The full text of the judgment of the Court of Review is as follows:

Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.

(*In Review.*)

The thirteenth day of June one thousand nine hundred and thirteen

Present: The Hon. Mr. Justice Teller, The Hon. Mr. Justice DeLorimier, The Hon. Mr. Justice Greenshields.

Montreal Street Railway Company, petitioner, vs. The Board of Conciliation and Investigation, respondent, and Hon. T. W. Crothers and al, Mis-en-cause.

The Court, having heard the parties by their respective Counsel, upon the demand of Petitioner for revision of the judgment rendered in the Superior Court, in and for the District of Montreal, on the eleventh day of November one thousand nine hundred and twelve; having examined the record and proceedings had in this case, and maturely deliberated;

Considering that the Statute 6-7 Edward VII., chap. 20, as amended by 10-11 Edward VII., chap. 29, being an Act to Aid in the Prevention and Settlement of Strikes and Lockouts in Mines and industries connected with public utilities, and known as "The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act 1907," is constitutional and intra vires of the Dominion Parliament, and its enactment is within the legislative powers of the Dominion Parliament;

Considering that the Petitioner, the Montreal Street Railway Company, is subject to all the terms and provisions of said Act;

Considering that, at the time of the application for the appointment of Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this case made, no dispute, within the purview or meaning of the Act, existed between the Petitioner, the Montreal Street Railway Company, and any person or persons between whom and it existed the relationship of employee or employees and employer;

Considering that the proof in this case made establishes, that on the date of the appointment of the said Board of Conciliation and Investigation, and on the dates when the said Board proposed to proceed with its investigation, there existed no subject matter over which the said Board of Conciliation and Investigation or its members, had or could exercise any jurisdiction;

Considering that the said Board of Conciliation and Investigation, and the members thereof, after the appointment made by the Honorable Minister of Labour, were subject to the superintending and reforming power, order and control of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, and of the Judges thereof, in such manner and form as by law provided;

Considering that a Writ of Prohibition lies whenever a Court of inferior jurisdiction exceeds its jurisdiction;

Considering the Petitioner has established in part the material allegations of its demand;

Considering the defence of the Respondents and each of them is unfounded;

Considering that there is error in the judgment a quo. Doth Reverse, Annul and Quash the said judgment:

Proceeding to render the judgment that should have been rendered by the Court of first instance;

Doth Maintain the Writ of Prohibition heretofore issued: Doth declare the same perpetual: Doth order and enjoin

said Board of Conciliation and Investigation, and each of the members thereof, individually, jointly and severally, to abstain from proceeding or acting as such Board in the investigation and conciliation of the alleged dispute referred to in the application to the Honorable Minister of Labour of the Dominion of Canada, there being no dispute or industrial dispute falling within the purview of the said Act which would arise from the subject matter of investigation or conciliation by said Board, and the members thereof, is, and are,

without jurisdiction, doth condemn the *Mis-en-cause*, Valerie Langevin and J. A. Blouin, to the costs as well of the Superior Court as of this Court upon the contestation filed by them; and doth recommend that the costs of the contestation filed by the Honorable the Minister of Labour of the Dominion of Canada be paid by the Government of the Dominion of Canada; and it is ordered that the record be remitted to the Court below.

(Signed) LOUIS TELLIER,
J. C. S.

JOINT AGREEMENT REACHED BETWEEN BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS AND BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN.

It is well known that during many years there has been not a little friction between the two great railway organizations, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, on points which mutually affect members of the two organizations. A frequent source of friction perhaps has been the fact that firemen on passing into the ranks of locomotive engineers sometimes decided to retain membership in their old organization, that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. It has not been infrequently the case in late years for members of one organization to be simultaneously members of the other organization. Confusion as to matters of seniority, etc., has been therefore frequent.

All these and many similar difficulties arising on practically all lines of railway in the United States and Canada led to a conference of committees representing the two bodies and the committee were in session in Chicago during the month of May. What has been called the "Chicago Joint Agreement" between the Brotherhoods was effected on the date of May 17, 1913, and the agreement is understood to have provided for the settlement of practically any dispute which may exist or may arise

between the two bodies. The agreement reached was submitted to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen held a few weeks later at Washington, D.C., and the joint agreement was wholly approved. The Committee which had represented the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen at the Joint Conference represented to the Convention at Washington, D.C., that the chiefs of the companion organization, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, had assured the Joint Conference that all laws of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers "that would conflict with this working agreement would be changed upon its ratification by the Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen to be held in Washington, D.C., in June, 1913."

The joint agreement having been ratified by the firemen at the Washington Convention, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers took up immediately the question of amending its Constitution and has subsequently effected such changes as would permit the joint agreement to be operated.

By virtue of the last clause of the agreement its terms have become effective and have been in force from July 1, 1913. The text of the joint agreement is as follows:—

CHICAGO JOINT AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS AND BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEERS, MAY 17, 1913.

Article 1.

(a) We affirm the right to make and interpret contracts, rules, rates and working agreements for locomotive engineers shall be vested in the regularly constituted committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and, conversely, the right to make and interpret contracts, rules, rates and working agreements for locomotive firemen and hostlers, shall be vested in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen: *Provided*, That on roads where but one organization has representation or maintains a committee, such organization shall have the right to negotiate schedules for all men in engine service.

(b) Where joint agreements are made in the future the two committees shall endeavor to obtain yard engineers' rate of pay for hostlers required to make main line movements, and when such rate is obtained these positions shall be filled by engineers as fast as vacancies occur.

Article 2.

In case of a dispute between the two organizations which the joint committees or officers placed in charge thereof, fail to adjust, the matter shall be referred to the two Chief Executives, with a statement of the facts upon which each side base their contentions. The two Executives shall consider and decide the matter in controversy, and their decision shall be final. In case the Chief Executives fail to agree the matter shall be submitted to arbitration and the decision of the arbitrators shall be final. When a decision has been reached, as above provided, both organizations shall unite in enforcing such decision.

Article 3.

The right of an engineer, or hostler to seek membership in either or both these organizations, in accordance with their respective laws, is conceded: *Provided*, That members who belong to both organizations shall not be permitted to serve on the local or General Committees of Adjustment, or local or Joint Protective Boards.

Article 4.

Engineers or firemen in actual service, members of both organizations shall be required to pay all dues and assessments required of members of each organization.

Article 5.

(a) When a member of either of the organizations has been expelled for any cause, except non-payment of dues and assessments, the lodge, or division, shall notify the other organization of such expulsion, together with a statement of the cause.

(b) A member or an ex-member of either of these organizations shall not be admitted to membership in the other until he is square on the books of the organization to which he has originally belonged.

Article 6.

In case of a strike involving both organizations, each man shall receive no profits from the organization having jurisdiction of the class of service in which he is engaged; the engineers from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the firemen and hostlers from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, under their respective laws. No man shall receive strike benefits from both organizations.

Article 7.

(a) The right of any engineer, fireman or hostler to have the regularly constituted committee of his organization represent him in the handling of

grievances, in accordance with the laws of his organization and under the recognized interpretation of the General Committee making the schedule, involved, is conceded.

(b) In case either organization shall make an issue and declare a strike independent of the other organization, whether there is a joint working agreement or not between the committees, the organization making the issue will not order a strike of its members who are the other organization, and it shall be working under an agreement made by the other organization, and it shall be understood that should the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers order a strike, it will not require its members who are firing, to quit their positions as firemen, and if the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen shall order a strike, it will not require its members, who are running engines, to quit their positions as engineers.

(c) When a strike is called by one organization the members of the other organization shall not perform any service that was being performed, before the strike was called, by the members of the organization who are on strike.

(d) When a member of either organization has a grievance which the local committee of his organization is unable to adjust with the local officers of the company, the matter shall be referred to the two General Chairmen, who shall unite and work jointly in handling such grievance to its final conclusion.

(e) In case of any dispute between the two organizations that is finally decided in favor of either organization, as against the contentions of the other, or in case any General Chairman or General Committee fails or refuses to act jointly with the General Chairman or General Committee of the other organization, the organization in whose favor the decision is made shall not be limited in its power to enforce the decision made in its favor by the limitations of paragraph (b) hereof.

Article 8.

When any grievance has been handled by a committee of one organization, except jointly as herein provided, it shall not thereafter be handled by the committee of the other organization.

Article 9.

The principle of joint schedules for engineers, firemen and hostlers is affirmed, and it is the recommendation of this Committee that joint meetings of the General Committees on every system of railroad be arranged for in future schedule negotiations. The policy of joint action herein subscribed to shall also apply to concerted wage movements.

Article 10.

(a) Firemen shall rank on the firemen's roster from the date of their first service as firemen when called for such service, and when qualified shall be promoted to positions as engineers in accordance with the following rules:

(b) Firemen shall be examined for promotion according to seniority on the Firemen's roster, and those passing the required examination shall be given certificates of qualification, and when promoted shall hold their same relative standing in the service to which assigned.

(c) If for any reason the senior eligible firemen are not available and a junior qualified fireman is promoted and used in actual service out of his turn, whatever standing the junior fireman so used establishes shall go to the credit of the senior eligible fireman. As soon as the senior fireman is available he shall displace the junior fireman, who shall drop back into whatever place he would have held had the senior fireman been available and the junior fireman not used.

(d) As soon as a fireman is promoted he will be notified in writing by the proper official of the company of the date of his promotion, and unless he file

a written protest within sixty days against such date he cannot thereafter have it changed. When a date of promotion has been established in accordance with regulations, such date shall be posted and if not challenged in writing within sixty days after such posting, no protest against such date shall afterwards be heard.

(e) No fireman shall be deprived of his rights to examination, nor to promotion in accordance with his relative standing on the firemen's roster, because of any failure to take his examination by reason of the requirements of the company's service, by sickness, or by other proper leave of absence: *Provided*, That upon his return he shall be immediately called and required to take examination and accept proper assignment.

(f) The posting of notice of seniority rank, as per section (d), shall be done within ten days following date of promotion and such notice shall be posted on every bulletin board of the seniority district on which the man holds rank.

(g) Firemen having successfully passed the qualifying examination shall be eligible as engineers. Promotion and the establishment of a seniority date as engineer, as provided herein, shall date from the first service as engineer, when called for such service.

NOTE—On roads where promotion is to road service only, promotion and establishment of seniority date as road engineer will obtain.

(h) The seniority date of a hired engineer shall be the date of his first service as engineer.

Article 11.

(a) When, from any cause, it becomes necessary to reduce the number of engineers on the engineers' working lists, those thus taken off, who have been promoted from the ranks of the firemen on any seniority district, may, if they so

elect, displace any fireman their junior on that seniority district, under the following conditions:

FIRST: That no reductions will be made so long as those in pooled or chain-gang freight service are averaging the equivalent of 3,000 miles per month; or, on the road extra list, are averaging the equivalent of 2,200 miles per month, or those on the extra list in switching service are averaging as much as 22 days per month.

SECOND: That when reductions are made they shall be in reverse order of seniority.

(b) When hired engineers are laid off on account of reduction in service, they will retain all seniority rights; *Provided*, they return to actual service within 30 days from the date their services are required.

(c) Engineers taken off under this rule shall be returned to service as engineers in the order of their seniority as engineers, and as soon as it can be shown that engineers in pooled or chain-gang freight service can earn the equivalent of 3,500 miles, or in extra service the equivalent of 2,600 miles per month.

(d) Under this rule it is understood that after all engineers who have been taken off have been returned to service as engineers, this rule shall not apply with respect to further additions.

(e) It shall be the policy of both organizations, when working jointly, to insist upon having a guaranteed monthly wage of not less than \$100 for all extra engineers and not less than \$65 for all extra firemen retained in service, and when a minimum wage is guaranteed no reductions in the force will be insisted upon by either organization.

NOTE—In making reductions and replacing firemen upon the service lists the same mileage shall apply as in the case of engineers, except that the rule shall not apply to firemen in switching service.

Article 12.

(Proposed joint working agreement of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen):

(a) For the purpose of securing better wages and better working conditions, and affording protection to their members, it is hereby agreed that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen on the..... railroad will work jointly.

(b) When the committees have been convened jointly they shall first proceed to the election of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary from among their members. If the Chairman is elected from one organization, the Vice-Chairman and Secretary shall be elected from the other. The duties of the Chairman shall be to preside at the meetings of the joint committee and in his absence the Vice-Chairman shall preside.

(c) The powers and duties of the Chairman or Vice Chairman shall be purely parliamentary, and they shall meet in office only for the session for which elected. The two General Chairmen shall conduct the hearings with the officials of the company, and shall have the aid of the committee when not in session, sharing equally in this.

(d) It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a true and correct record of the proceedings, which shall be read each day, and at the close of the session in which he was elected he shall furnish the committee with a copy thereof.

(e) Having elected officers as above, the two committees shall meet jointly to deliberate upon all questions that may be presented in accordance with the subject to the laws of the respective organizations.

All questions may be disposed of by a majority vote of its members, determined by an organization vote, in which each organization shall have but one vote, regardless of its numerical strength. In case of a deadlock due to

one organization voting against the other, the matter may be further considered, and should neither side recede from their position, the Chairman, acting in conjunction with the Vice-Chairman, shall appoint a conference committee, composed of an equal number of members (not to exceed three) from each organization to consider and propose a solution of the question.

(g) After the committee in joint session have completed the draft of a proposition to be submitted to the company, it shall then be approved by an organization vote. Should it fail to receive the necessary approval, the Chairman will appoint a conference committee, which will make modifications in accordance with the views of its members.

(h) When committees have arranged to work jointly, neither Chairman nor Committee will be permitted to go to the office of the railroad, with which they are negotiating, without the other Chairman or Committee; and neither Committee shall effect a settlement of the matters in negotiation without the knowledge and consent of the other.

(i) In accordance with the Chicago Agreement, neither General Chairman shall take up a case of any kind without the assistance of the other, but this does not necessarily mean that both Chairmen shall be present at every conference on the different cases, it being understood that either Chairman has the right to designate his Vice-Chairman or the Chairman of the other organization to represent him. This is not intended to permit the Chairmen to work independently of each other, but is for the purpose of expediting the work and to reduce the expense, it being expressly understood that both Chairmen shall be present when any case of importance is to be adjusted.

(j) In case of voting to make an issue the committees of each organization shall vote on the question in accordance with their respective laws, and shall immediately communicate the results of the vote to the committee of the other organization. If the committee of

either organization shall fail to vote in favor of making an issue, the other organization shall not be barred from making an issue alone.

(k) When a vote of the membership is taken, each organization will poll its members in accordance with its own laws, on a ballot with a blank space for the members to indicate the service they are performing.

(l) When the result of the vote is known each organization will communicate the result to the other, and, should either organization fail to give the necessary strike vote, the other shall not be barred from making the issue in accordance with its own laws.

(m) When the two committees have formed a joint committee they shall thereafter work jointly, electing a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman and Secretary at each session (this not to apply in case of a recess), and will not cease to work jointly by reason of any disagreement or deadlock until the question has first been submitted to the Chief Executives, as provided in the Chicago agreement, and their decision rendered thereon.

(n) These rules may be modified or amended by a two-thirds vote of the members of the joint committee in order to meet local conditions, and subject to the approval of the two Chief Executives.

Article 13.

(a) Where jurisdiction over hostlers is transferred to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and where jurisdiction over men running switch engines is transferred to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the rights that have been acquired and practices now in effect for the men under the jurisdiction of the organization from which jurisdiction is transferred, shall be preserved by the organization to which jurisdiction is transferred.

(b) It being further understood that "fixtures" in yard service shall not be

displaced by road engineers during periods of business depression.

Article 14.

Laws of either organization which interfere in any manner with the proper execution of this agreement shall be so amended as to avoid confliction therewith.

Article 15.

This agreement shall not be amended, revised or annulled, until after thirty days' written notice has been served by order of the Convention of either organization.

RECOMMENDATION:

That it is the sense of this body that this agreement be not made public until after it has been presented to the next Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, to be held in Washington, D. C., in June 1913.

RESOLUTION:

It shall be the policy of both organizations, acting through their General Committees on each railroad, to open negotiations with the proper officials of such railroad for the purpose of securing their co-operation in placing in effect the rates of wages and rules of employment agreed to herein: *Provided*, That provisions of notice in existing schedules and laws of both organizations will be observed in reopening schedules to accomplish this purpose.

DATE EFFECTIVE:

This joint working agreement between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, if ratified by the Twenty-sixth Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, shall become effective July 1, 1913.

Agreed to for the Brotherhood of
Locomotive Engineers,

W. S. Stone, G. C. E.
M. W. Cadle, Asst. G. C. E.
M. E. Montgomery, Asst. G. C. E.
J. B. Bywater, Committee.
T. J. Hoskins, Committee.
John Meeks, Committee.
M. J. Flannery, Committee.

Agreed to for the Brotherhood of
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen,

W. S. Carter, President.
Timothy Shea, Asst. Pres.

E. A. Ball, First Vice-Pres.
A. Dillon, Second Vice-Pres.
A. Phillips, Third Vice-Pres.
C. V. McLaughlin, 4th Vice-Pres.
P. J. McNamara, Fifth Vice-Pres.
Walter D. Moore.
C. J. Goff.
H. M. Walker.
D. W. Smith.
I. C. Clark.
F. W. Lewis.
O. D. Hopkins.
A. I. Kauffman.
O. W. Karn.
D. B. Robertson.
S. A. Boone.

QUARTERLY LABOUR BULLETIN BEGUN BY LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL BRANCH OF THE AUSTRALIAN CENSUS.

THE first issue of a "Labour Bulletin," which will appear quarterly in future, by the Labour and Industrial Branch of the Australian Bureau of Census and Statistics, was published under date of May, 1913, and reached the Department of Labour, Canada, during the past month.

The work of collecting what are commonly known as labour and industrial statistics was first undertaken by this Bureau in the year 1912. The first report issued dealt with prices and the cost of living, and a second with trade unions, unemployment, and wages. The preparation of these delayed the undertaking of periodical statistics with regard to general conditions of employment until the beginning of the present year.

The Bulletin which has now appears covers the first quarter of the year 1913. The method of presentation and arrangement will be preserved in future issues. It is proposed to bring together in an annual report at the close of each year the figures for the individual quarters.

Arrangement of Contents.

The data presented in the Bulletin are arranged in fourteen sections. The first section presents a general review as to the state of industrial activity, the wages movement, industrial unrest, and cost of living. This is followed by a series of detailed reports from the leading industrial centres. In the third section the subject of unemployment is dealt with, the bulletin having arranged to receive from the various trade unions, periodical statements as to the number of unemployed.

In the fourth section retail prices, house rent, and cost of living are dealt with, while the fifth section is devoted to wholesale prices, statistics in both these sections being presented in the form of index numbers. Section six deals with industrial disputes, in which connection it may be observed that there were thirty-nine disputes in existence in Australia during January-March, 1913, involving 376 establishments and 13,234 employees, with a total loss of 125,521 working days and \$55,887 in wages. In section seven changes in rates of wages are recorded, while section eight gives the current record of assisted immigration.

tion. Section nine contains a statement from each of the free employment bureaus which have been established in the capital towns of the respective states. Section ten is devoted to industrial accidents. Section eleven gives a review of recent legislation in Australia, especially affecting labour. Section twelve is devoted to international labour statistics, the need for co-ordination being

strongly pointed out. In section thirteen reports of Australian Departments and Bureaus are chiefly reviewed, while section fourteen is devoted to "labour matters abroad, and imperial and foreign publications received."

Prefixed to the Bulletin is a chart tracing cost of living wholesale prices, wages and unemployment in Australia from 1906 up to the present year.

MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION OF RAILWAY LABOUR DISPUTES IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE *Labour Gazette* prints herewith the text of an enactment of the United States Congress entitled: "An Act providing for mediation, conciliation and arbitration in controversies between certain employers and their employees," which was approved by the President on July 15. This measure is generally referred to as an amendment of the Erdman Act, a U. S. statute of 1898, under which a large number of disputes affecting railways and railway employees engaged in interstate commerce have been in recent years referred for adjustment.

The passage of this legislation through both branches of Congress was expedited by reason of the existence at the time of a dispute which threatened the interruption of train operations on all of the principal railway lines east of Chicago and north of the Ohio River. The railway companies in question and their 100,000 trainmen concerned in this dispute were favourable to a reference of their differences to arbitration. Railway companies would not, however, consent to any arbitration before a board of three members, contending that the interests involved were too important to be left in the last resort to the determination of one man—the third arbitrator. Conferences with President Wilson and hearing before two Congressional committees disclosed the interesting fact that

the railway companies and the organizations representing the train service employees were in agreement as to the changes which should be made in the Erdman Act, and also went to show that if the law were so amended the impending trainmen's strike would be averted by a reference of the matters at issue to a binding arbitration. The proposed changes were, moreover, endorsed by the National Civic Federation of the United States and by the officials of the federal government who had had most to do with the administration of the Erdman Act.

The amended law, which is referred to in press despatches as the Newland Act, provides means for the adjustment of train service disputes either by mediation, conciliation or arbitration. The operation, like that of the Erdman Act, is limited to railway engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen, switchmen, and telegraphers engaged in the handling of interstate traffic. The new law, like the old one, contains no powers of compulsion. Intervention either in the form of mediation or conciliation is conditional upon the willingness of the parties concerned. In the event of these expedients proving ineffective the Board of Mediation and Conciliation is directed to endeavour to induce the parties to submit their differences to arbitration. When disputes are thus voluntarily submitted to arbitration, the award is, however, binding upon all concerned. Section 1 of the Act provides:

"That whenever a controversy concerning wages, hours of labour, or conditions of employment shall arise between an employer or employers and employees subject to this Act interrupting or threatening to interrupt the business of said employer or employers to the serious detriment of the public interests, either party to such controversy may apply to the Board of Mediation and Conciliation created by this Act and invoke its services for the purpose of bringing about an amicable adjustment of the controversy; and upon the request of either party the said Board shall with all practicable expedition put itself in communication with the parties to such controversy and shall use its best efforts, by mediation and conciliation, to bring them to an agreement; and such efforts to bring about an amicable adjustment through mediation and conciliation shall be unsuccessful, the said Board shall at once endeavour to induce the parties to submit their controversy to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

"In any case in which an interruption of traffic is imminent and fraught with serious detriment to the public interest, the Board of Mediation and Conciliation may, if in its judgment such action seems desirable, proffer its services to the respective parties to the controversy.

"In any case in which a controversy arises over the meaning or the application of any agreement reached through mediation under the provisions of this Act either party to the said agreement may apply to the Board of Mediation and Conciliation for an expression of opinion from such Board as to the meaning or application of such agreement, and the said Board shall upon receipt of such request give opinion as soon as may be practicable."

There are three important changes in the new statute as compared with the one which it replaces. Under the Erdman Act, the U. S. Commissioner of Labour and the Chief Justice of the U. S. Commerce Court were named as mediators and conciliators to act in any labour disputes affecting train operations which were brought to their attention. The new Act provides for the appointment by the President of the United States of a Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation and of two officials of the federal government to act with him, the Commissioner and the officials thus designated to constitute a Board to be known as the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation. In addition to the conduct of mediation and conciliation proceedings, the duty devolves on this Board of selecting arbitrators where the parties concerned have failed to agree in this connection. Arbitration Boards under the Erdman Act were limited to a membership of three persons. Arbitration Boards under the

Newlands Act may consist of three persons or of six. A provision of the new Act which did not appear in the old one is that which permits of the re-convening of Boards of Arbitration or committees of such Boards to deal with any disputes arising as to the interpretation of Board awards.

Text of Newlands Act.

The full text of the new statute above referred to is as follows:

An Act Providing for mediation, conciliation, and arbitration in controversies between certain employers and their employees.

..Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of this Act shall apply to any common carrier or carriers and their officers, agents, and employees, except masters of vessels and seamen, as defined in section forty-six hundred and twelve, Revised Statutes of the United States, engaged in the transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water, for a continuous carriage or shipment from one State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia to any other State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States.

The term "railroad" as used in this Act shall include all bridges and ferries used or operated in connection with any railroad, and also all the road in use by any corporation operating a railroad, whether owned or operated under a contract, agreement, or lease; and the term "transportation" shall include all instrumentalities of shipment or carriage.

The term "employees" as used in this Act shall include all persons actually engaged in any capacity in train operation or train service of any description, and notwithstanding that the cars upon or in which they are employed may be held and operated by the carrier under lease or other contract: *Provided, however, That this Act shall not be held to apply to employees of street railroads and shall apply only to employees engaged in railroad train service.* In every such case the carrier shall be responsible for the acts and defaults of such employees in the same manner and to the same extent as if said cars were owned by it and said employees directly employed by it, and any provisions to the contrary of any such lease or other contract shall be binding only as between the parties thereto and shall not affect the obligations of said carrier either to the public or to the private parties concerned.

A common carrier subject to the provisions of this Act is hereinafter referred to as an "employer," and the employees of one or more of such carriers are hereinafter referred to as "employees."

SEC. 2. That whenever a controversy concerning wages, hours of labour, or conditions of employment shall arise between an employer or employers and

employees subject to this Act interrupting or threatening to interrupt the business of said employer or employers to the serious detriment of the public interest, either party to such controversy may apply to the Board of Mediation and Conciliation created by this Act and invoke its services for the purpose of bringing about an amicable adjustment of the controversy; and upon the request of either party the said board shall with all practicable expedition put itself in communication with the parties to such controversy and shall use its best efforts, by mediation and conciliation, to bring them to an agreement; and if such efforts to bring about an amicable adjustment through mediation and conciliation shall be unsuccessful, the said board shall at once endeavour to induce the parties to submit their controversy to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

In any case in which an interruption of traffic is imminent and fraught with serious detriment to the public interests, the Board of Mediation and Conciliation may, if in its judgment such action seem desirable, proffer its services to the respective parties to the controversy.

In any case in which a controversy arises over the meaning or the application of any agreement reached through mediation under the provisions of this Act either party to the said agreement may apply to the Board of Mediation and Conciliation for an expression of opinion from such board as to the meaning or application of such agreement and the said board shall upon receipt of such request give its opinion as soon as may be practicable.

SEC. 3. That whenever a controversy shall arise between an employer or employers and employees subject to this Act, which can not be settled through mediation and conciliation in the manner provided in the preceding section, such controversy may be submitted to the arbitration of a board of six, or, if the parties to the controversy prefer so to stipulate, to a board of three persons, which board shall be chosen in the following manner: In the case of a board of three, the employer or employers and the employees, parties respectively to the agreement to arbitrate, shall each name one arbitrator; and the two arbitrators thus chosen shall select the third arbitrator; but in the event of their failure to name the third arbitrator within five days after their first meeting, such third arbitrator shall be named by the Board of Mediation and Conciliation. In the case of a board of six, the employer or employers and the employees, parties respectively to the agreement to arbitrate, shall each name two arbitrators, and the four arbitrators thus chosen shall, by a majority vote, select the remaining two arbitrators; but in the event of their failure to name the two arbitrators within fifteen days after their first meeting the said two arbitrators, or as many of them as have not been named, shall be named by the Board of Mediation and Conciliation.

In the event that the employees engaged in any given controversy are not members of a labour organization, such employees may select a committee which shall have the right to name the arbitrator, or the arbitrators, who are to be named by the employees as provided above in this section.

SEC. 4. That the agreement to arbitrate—

First. Shall be in writing.

Second. Shall stipulate that the arbitration is had under the provisions of this Act;

Third. Shall state whether the board of arbitration is to consist of three or six members;

Fourth. Shall be signed by duly accredited representatives of the employer or employers and of employees;

Fifth. Shall state specifically the questions to be submitted to the said board for decision;

Sixth. Shall stipulate that a majority of said board shall be competent to make a valid and binding award;

Seventh. Shall fix a period from the date of appointment of the arbitrator or arbitrators necessary to complete the board, as provided for in the agreement, within which the said board shall commence its hearings;

Eighth. Shall fix a period from the beginning of the hearings within which the said board shall make and file its award: *Provided*, That this period shall be thirty days unless a different period be agreed to;

Ninth. Shall provide for the date from which the award shall become effective and shall fix the period during which the said award shall continue in force;

Tenth. Shall provide that the respective parties to the award will each faithfully execute the same;

Eleventh. Shall provide that the award and papers and proceedings, including the testimony relating thereto, certified under the hands of the arbitrators and which shall have the force and effect of a bill of exceptions, shall be filed in the clerk's office of the district court of the United States for the district where in the controversy arises or in which arbitration is entered into, and shall be final and conclusive upon the parties to the agreement to arbitrate, except in case of error of law apparent on the record.

Twelfth. May also provide that any dispute arising as to the meaning or the application of the provisions of an award made by a board of arbitration shall be referred back to the same board, or a sub-committee of such board for a ruling, and such ruling shall have the same force and effect as the original award; and if any member of the original board is unable or willing to serve another arbitration shall be named in the same manner as such original member was named.

SEC. 5. That for the purposes of this Act the arbitrators herein provided for, or either of them, shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations, sign subpoenas, require the attendance and testimony of witnesses, and the production of such books, papers, contracts, agreements, and documents material to the just determination of the matters under investigation as may be ordered by the court; and may make the aid of the United States courts to compel witnesses to attend and testify, and to produce such books, papers, contracts, agreements, and documents to the same extent and under the same conditions and penalties as is provided for in the Act to regulate commerce, approved February fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and the amendments thereto.

SEC. 6. That every agreement of arbitration to which this Act shall be acknowledged by the parties, shall be acknowledged before a notary public or a clerk of the district court or the circuit court of appeals of the United States, or before a member of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation, the members of which are hereby authorized to take such acknowledgments; and such acknowledgment shall be delivered to a member of said board or transmitted to said board to be filed in its office.

such agreement of arbitration has been filed said board, or one of its members, and when board, or a member thereof, has been furnished the names of the arbitrators chosen by the parties to the controversy, the board, or a member thereof, shall cause a notice in writing to be sent upon the said arbitrators, notifying them of the appointment, requesting them to meet promptly the remaining arbitrator or arbitrators necessary to complete the board, and advising them of the time within which, as provided in the agreement of arbitration, they are empowered to name such arbitrators or arbitrators.

The arbitrators selected by the respective parties agreed upon the remaining arbitrator or arbitrators, they shall notify the Board of Mediation and Conciliation; and in the event of their failure to do so upon any or upon all of the necessary arbitrators within the period fixed by this Act they shall, at the expiration of such period, notify the Board of Mediation and Conciliation of the arbitrators selected, or of their failure to make or to complete the arbitration.

The parties to an arbitration desire the re-convening of a board to pass upon any controversy upon the meaning or application of an award, they shall jointly so notify the Board of Mediation and Conciliation, and shall state in such written notice the question or questions to be submitted to the convened board. The Board of Mediation and Conciliation shall thereupon promptly communicate with the members of the board of arbitration or committee of such board appointed for such purpose pursuant to the provisions of the agreement of arbitration, and arrange for the re-convening of the board or sub-committee, and shall notify the parties to the controversy of the time and place at which the board will meet for hearings upon the questions in controversy to be submitted to it.

7. That the board of arbitration shall organize and select its own chairman and make all the rules for conducting its hearings; but in the award or awards the said board shall confine itself to findings of fact and recommendations as to the questions submitted to it or matters directly bearing thereon. All testimony before said board shall be taken under oath or affirmation, and any member of the board of arbitration shall have the power to administer oaths or affirmations. It may employ assistants as may be necessary in carrying on its duties. It shall, whenever practicable, be supplied with suitable quarters in any Federal building located at the place of meeting or at any place where the board may adjourn for its deliberations. The board of arbitration shall furnish a certified copy of its findings to the respective parties to the controversy, and shall transmit the original, together with the findings and proceedings and a transcript of the testimony taken at the hearings, certified under the hands of the arbitrators, to the clerk of the district court of the United States for the district wherein the controversy arose or the arbitration is entered into, to be filed in said clerk's office as provided in paragraph four of section four of this Act. And said board shall also furnish a certified copy of its award, and findings and proceedings, including the testimony taken thereon, to the Board of Mediation and Conciliation to be filed in its office.

United States Commerce Court, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Bureau of Labour are hereby authorized to turn over to the Board of Mediation and Conciliation upon its request

any papers and documents heretofore filed with them and bearing upon mediation or arbitration proceedings held under the provisions of the Act approved June first eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, providing for mediation and arbitration.

SEC. 8. That the award, being filed in the clerk's office of a district court of the United States as hereinbefore provided, shall go into practical operation, and judgment shall be entered thereon accordingly at the expiration of ten days from such filing, unless within such ten days either party shall file exceptions thereto for matter of law apparent upon the record, in which case said award shall go into practical operation, and judgment be entered accordingly, when such exceptions shall have been finally disposed of either by said district court or on appeal therefrom.

At the expiration of ten days from the decision of the district court upon exceptions taken to said award as aforesaid, judgment shall be entered in accordance with said decision, unless during said ten days either party shall appeal therefrom to the circuit court of appeals. In such case only such portion of the court shall be transmitted to the appellate court as is necessary to the proper understanding and consideration of the questions of law presented by said exceptions and to be decided.

The determination of said circuit court of appeals upon said questions shall be final, and, being certified by the clerk thereof to said district court, judgment pursuant thereto shall thereupon be entered by said district court.

If exceptions to an award are finally sustained, judgment shall be entered setting aside the award in whole or in part; but in such case the parties may agree upon a judgment to be entered disposing of the subject matter of the controversy, which judgment when entered shall have the same force and effect as judgment entered upon an award.

Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to require an employee to render personal service without his consent, and no injunction or other legal process shall be issued which shall compel the performance by any employee against his will of a contract for personal labour or service.

SEC. 9. That whenever receivers appointed by a Federal court are in the possession and control of the business of employers covered by this Act the employees of such employers shall have the right to be heard through their representatives in such court upon all questions affecting the terms and conditions of their employment; and no reduction of wages shall be made by such receivers without the authority of the court therefor, after notice to such employees, said notice to be given not less than twenty days before the hearing upon the receivers' petition or application, and to be posted upon all customary bulletin boards along or upon the railway or in the customary places on the premises of other employers covered by this Act.

SEC. 10. That each member of the board of arbitration created under the provisions of this Act shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by the Board of Mediation and Conciliation together with his travelling and other necessary expenses. The sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, to be immediately available and to continue available until the close of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fourteen, for the necessary and proper ex-

penses incurred in connection with any arbitration or with the carrying on of the work of mediation and conciliation, including per diem, travelling, and other necessary expenses of members or employees of boards of arbitration and rent in the District of Columbia, furniture, office fixtures and supplies, books, salaries, travelling expenses, and other necessary expenses of members or employees of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation, to be approved by the chairman of said board and audited by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury.

SEC. 11. There shall be a Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and whose salary shall be \$7,500 per annum, who shall hold his office for a term of seven years and until a successor qualifies, and who shall be removable by the President only for misconduct in office. The President shall also designate not more than two other officials of the Government who have been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the officials thus designated, together with the Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation, shall constitute a board to be known as the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation.

There shall also be an Assistant Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation, who shall be appointed

by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and whose salary shall be \$5,000 per annum. In the absence of the Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation, or when that office becomes vacant, the assistant commissioner shall exercise the functions and perform the duties of the office. Under the direction of the Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation, the assistant commissioner shall assist in the work of mediation and conciliation, and when acting alone in any case he shall have the right to take acknowledgments, receive applications for arbitration, and cause the notices in writing to be served upon the arbitrators chosen by the respective parties to the controversy, as provided in section five of this Act.

The Act of June first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, relating to the mediation and arbitration of controversies between railway companies and the classes of their employees is hereby repealed: *Provided* That any agreement of arbitration which was made at the time of the passage of this Act, shall have effect and be executed in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and shall be governed by the provisions of said Act. Proceedings thereunder shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of said Act.

Approved, July 15, 1913.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, JULY, 1913.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

Index Number.

July, 1913	135.9
June, 1913	136.9
July, 1912	134.1

The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 272 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

THE Department's index number was one point lower for July as compared with the previous month but was still nearly two points higher than in July of last year, when the index number fell two and one-half points. The fall last month was due to considerable reductions in the prices of sheep, mutton, lambs, bananas, and tin. Prices were upward, however, in grains and fodders. Cattle and beef were somewhat lower but hogs and hog products and poultry were upward. Dairy products, tended upward, as eggs and cheese were higher, though butter was downward.

Some lines of prepared fish were lower but fresh whitefish were higher. Fruits and vegetables were lower on account of the slump in bananas and lower prices for potatoes, beans, and canned vegetables. Advances in flour and oatmeal raised the level of the index number of breadstuffs. Wool, cotton and raw silk were all upward, especially silk. Jute, however, was easier. Horsehides and tallow were higher. Lower levels were reached in metals, some lines of building materials, liquors and tobacco sundries.

Compared with July of last year, the chief increases appear in the following groups: Animals and Meats, Fish, Tiles, Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes, Lumber, and House Furnishings. The chief decreases are found in Grains, Fodders, Vegetables, Liquors and tobacco.

The accompanying table of the Department's index numbers, arranged in groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, shows the average price level for July, 1913, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR JULY, 1913, JUNE, 1913, AND JULY, 1912.

	Number of Commodities	Index Numbers.		
		July, 1913.	June, 1913.	July, 1912.
I. Grains and Fodders :				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	136.7	135.3	173.4
Western.....	4	125.2	124.3	152.3
Fodder.....	5	137.5	134.9	185.9
All.....	15	133.9	132.2	171.9
II. Animals and Meats :				
Cattle and beef.....	6	183.8	189.7	192.2
Hogs and hog products.....	6	187.5	186.2	160.6
Sheep and mutton.....	3	151.3	180.7	148.5
Poultry.....	2	243.5	236.3	153.5
All.....	17	186.4	192.3	168.8
III. Dairy products.....	9	137.5	135.0	139.5
IV. Fish :				
Prepared fish.....	6	149.7	154.8	132.1
Fresh fish.....	4	156.5	149.4	160.5
All.....	10	152.5	152.6	143.5
V. Other Foods:				
(a) Fruits and vegetables				
Fresh fruits, native.....	3	1140.4	1140.0	192.0
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	102.2	122.8	89.1
Dried fruits.....	4	108.4	108.4	131.3
Fresh vegetables.....	4	142.8	146.4	249.2
Canned vegetables.....	3	110.5	125.2	131.1
All.....	17	121.4	128.1	138.1
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions				
Breadstuffs.....	10	125.2	123.4	127.5
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	115.4	115.1	120.3
Sugar, etc.....	6	114.7	114.7	118.0
Condiments.....	5	104.3	104.3	99.9
All.....	25	116.9	116.5	118.6
VI. Textiles :				
Woolens.....	5	135.7	133.9	118.8
Cottons.....	4	144.9	139.0	135.7
Silks.....	3	89.0	87.4	85.5
Jutes.....	2	204.1	210.3	165.1
Flax products.....	4	114.1	115.5	115.4
Oilcloths.....	2	104.6	104.6	104.6
All.....	20	130.0	129.0	119.7
VII. Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes :				
Hides and tallow.....	4	185.9	180.5	179.4
Leather.....	4	151.4	151.4	140.1
Boots & shoes.....	3	155.7	155.7	142.4
All.....	11	165.1	163.2	155.0
VIII. Metals and Implements :				
Iron and Steel.....	11	104.1	104.3	97.5
Other metals.....	13	130.1	132.5	134.9
Implements.....	10	105.1	105.1	104.6
All.....	34	113.4	115.1	113.9
X. Fuel and Lighting :				
Fuel.....	6	130.2	130.9	129.1
Lighting.....	4	92.2	92.2	89.0
All.....	10	115.0	115.4	113.0
XI. Building Materials :				
Lumber.....	14	179.4	179.4	166.9
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	112.1	112.4	104.4
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	143.7	144.7	152.3
All.....	48	140.9	141.3	136.6
IX. House Furnishings :				
Furniture.....	6	146.9	146.9	136.5
Crockery and glassware.....	4	136.4	136.4	103.0
Table cutlery.....	2	72.5	72.5	72.5
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	117.7	117.7	120.5
All.....	16	127.6	127.6	116.1
X. Drugs and Chemicals.....				
	16	117.2	117.2	116.8
XI. Miscellaneous :				
Furs.....	4	358.0	358.0	266.1
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	131.1	131.3	153.4
Sundries.....	7	113.5	114.1	101.9
All.....	17	117.0	117.1	158.7
commodities.....	265*	135.9	136.9	134.1

*Seven commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc., and cherries.

†Strawberries.

‡Strawberries, raspberries,

More detailed information as to the price movement during July is as follows:—

Grains and fodder.—Manitoba wheat strengthened but declined in the last week. Foreign markets were lower and good crop conditions were reported in Australia and India. Ontario winter wheat advanced 1c in the middle of the month. Barley opened lower at Winnipeg at 47 $\frac{3}{4}$ c in the first week, rose 1c but declined to 45c by the end of the month. There was a good demand for a time till orders were filled up. Western oats declined from 35c to 33c but advanced 1c the last week. Corn, American, No. 3, Yellow, was up from 61 $\frac{3}{4}$ c to 65c in sympathy with the market at Chicago. Flaxseed rose from a level of \$1.15 in June to \$1.27 $\frac{1}{2}$. Hay was weaker but afterwards rose on account of the dry weather and because stocks on farms were small. There was a good demand from the United States. Bran advanced \$2.00 per ton and shorts \$1.00, demand for feed being better.

Animals and meats.—The hot weather lessened the demand for livestock and caused lower prices for cattle and sheep in spite of light receipts. Prices of hogs were lower early in the month but rose to \$9.80-9.90, f.o.b., by the last week, a record figure. Western cattle declined 50c in the second week and butchers' cattle were weaker at Toronto but strengthened later. Dressed beef was weaker and lower at Toronto but veal was firmer and upward. Dressed hogs declined and then advanced in sympathy with live hogs. Bacon was up 1c to 2c, but lard declined $\frac{1}{2}$ c toward the end of the month. Sheep were down to \$4.25-5.50 as compared with a level of \$6.50-7.00 reached in June. Mutton also fell \$1.00 per cwt. on account of the light demand while lambs declined \$2.00 as larger supplies were marketed. Chicken and fowl advanced 1c. Turkeys and geese were in good demand and cold storage stock in poultry was moving out well.

Dairy products.—Creamery butter was down 2c both at Montreal and To-

ronto. Accumulations were increasing and prices were too high for too much storage. The demand from Western Canada was falling off as production has increased there. Dairy butter was also lower. Cheese was higher, demand for export being better, and the production is reported less this year than last year as many factories make butter instead, the price level being higher. Eggs were up to 28c for strictly fresh at Montreal and at Toronto up to 24-25c for new-laid.

Fish.—Dried fish were steady in price. Salt mackerel declined again, reaching the low level of 5c. Salt herring, however, recovered the drop from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 2c per pound in June. Canned salmon was reported to be offered at from ten to thirty per cent. off last year's prices as stocks were good yet and a large pack was expected this year. Whitefish were in good supply at Toronto and advanced 2c. Trout were scarce for a time.

Fruits and vegetables.—Canadian strawberries were on the market earlier than in 1912. Receipts were liberal at Toronto by the end of June but the dry weather shortened the season and the supply. Prices averaged slightly higher than last year. Cherries also reached the market earlier than a year ago and were on a slightly lower level. Raspberries were down to 15-17c and receipts were liberal by July 24th, prices being about the same as in 1912. Bananas were down from the high level of \$1.75-2.25, reached in June, to \$1.35-1.65, on account of good stocks and unfavourable weather. Verdelli lemons were up to \$5.50-6.00 as compared with \$4.75 last year. Valencia oranges were also as high as \$5.50-6.25, compared with \$4.25 in July, 1912. Beans declined from \$2.75 to \$2.35-2.40 as holders had to dispose of stocks. Potatoes declined at Montreal from 90c to 70-75c. New Brunswick stock was also easier at Toronto. Fresh tomatoes were shipped at Leamington two weeks earlier than last year. Lines of canned vegetables were reduced from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 35c per dozen. Stock is expected to be carried over in some lines.

Miscellaneous groceries. — Flour was raised 10c to 25c per barrel according to variety and grade, on account of the rise in wheat since prices of flour were last changed. Oatmeal was also up 15-5c. China and Japan teas were reported to be of good quality and 2c lower in price. Honey is expected to be a fair crop and lower prices were expected. Sugar was up at New York. Demand in Canada was improving as the preserving season approaches. So far, however, consumption was less than last year as the supply of berries was smaller. The new crop of Valencia and Sultana raisins was expected to be larger than last year.

Textiles.—Liberal receipts of Ontario wool were brought in by the high prices offered. Supplies were also coming in well from the Canadian West, the Alberta clip being the largest on record yet. Mills, however, were not buying much, expecting lower prices. Unwashed was quoted at 16-18c as compared with 15-17c in June, but the market was easier later on. Cotton was up from 1.80c to 12.40c at New York but was easier later, the market depending on the weather during the critical months of July and August. Grey cottons and prints averaged higher. Raw silk was up 20c attaining the highest level since 1909. Old stocks were reported exhausted and the new crop is expected to be about the same as last year. Jute and Russians were lower. The burlap market was quiet, but there was a tendency towards stiffness.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes.—The market for hides was stronger and horse-skins advanced. Tallow was also higher. The export demand for leather was steady and the home demand was better, though the West was not buying. Some prices of boots were reported upward.

Metals and implements. — Weakness appeared in several lines in the markets for metals. Aluminum declined 2c, brass 1c, tin 2½c, while silver tended lower and lead was down at Toronto. Galvanized sheets were reduced 10c. As railroad extension and construction work

was still continuing, great reductions in prices were not expected.

Fuel and lighting. — Anthracite coal was advanced 10c again. Connellsville coke was lower. The market for gasoline was reported steadier.

Building materials. — The demand for lumber for consumption was reported to be restricted by financial stringency. English prices for New Brunswick stock were 10s. lower than at the first of the year. Freights, however, were easier and shipments increased. The Boston market was also weaker and at St. John lath receded from the high level. Red lead advanced 15c. Wire nails were reduced 15c. Iron and brass screws were also reduced 7½%. Copper wire was lower at 16c. Copper and nickel ware were down 5%. Iron pipe prices were reported to be shaded for large orders. Hay wire was 5c lower. Sash cord was reduced from 30c to 28½c. Wire cloth was reported short in some sizes. Linseed oil was down 1c. Turpentine dropped 4c, being weak at Savannah. Good shipments of glass were received at Montreal, but buying was curtailed by financial stringency.

House furnishings were steady.

Drugs and chemicals. — No changes were reported.

Miscellaneous. — Bohemian hops advanced 4c but malt declined 1c. News-print paper was in fair demand, the mills running on contracts now. Prices for new business were a little easier, being \$1.00 lower. Ground wood pulp was not moving much, the manufacturers holding out for their prices but expecting an advance with lower water in the United States. Sulphite prices remained high in Canada on account of the high prices for wood in Norway and Sweden. Book and writing paper mills were catching up with orders and making fair deliveries. Binder twine was in big demand and manufacturers were busy. Prices in Western Canada were reported to be 30% higher than last year. Raw rubber was down to 81-82c per pound.

Course of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, United States, and France.

The following table which includes the latest findings available of the most authoritative index numbers of prices in Great Britain, United States and France, will enable a review to be made as to recent movements and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada:—

	Canada	Great Britain		United States	France
	Department of Labour	Economist	Sauerbeck	Bradstreet	La Réforme Economique
1890	110.3	2,236	72	1	100.0
1895	95.6	1,923	62	6.8220	81.4
1896	92.5	1,999	61	6.3076 ²	.....
1897	92.2	1,950	62	6.1164	83.4
1900	108.2	2,145	75	8.0171	102.4
1906	120.0	2,342	77	8.3289	105.4
1907	126.2	2,499	80	8.9172 ³	112.2
1908	120.8	2,310*	73	8.2949	101.2
1909	121.2	2,196	74	8.2631	101.8
1910	124.0	2,390	78	9.2310	108.2
1911	127.3	2,513	80	8.7132	113.8
1912					
Jan.	133.1	2,613	81.8	8.9493	115.4
Feb.	134.7	2,667	82.9	8.9578	116.4
Mar.	134.8	2,791	84.4	8.9019	117.6
April	136.0	2,693	85.0	9.1010	119.0
May	136.3	2,687	85.3	9.2746	120.0
June	136.6	2,705	85.5	9.1896	120.0
July	134.1	2,746	86.5	9.0557	118.8
Aug.	133.3	2,722	85.9	9.1595	117.4
Sept.	132.7	2,740	86.7	9.2157	117.4
Oct.	135.0	2,722	85.8	9.4515	117.0
Nov.	136.6	2,721	85.3	9.4781	117.8
Dec.	136.8	2,747	86.4	9.5468	117.2
1913					
Jan.	136.2	2,732	86.4	9.4935	119.0
Feb.	135.4	2,717	86.1	9.4592	118.4
Mar.	135.9	2,717	86.7	9.4052	117.4
April	136.3	2,729	86.2	9.4976	117.0
May	136.6	2,694	85.7	9.1394	116.4
June	136.9	2,669	84.1	9.0711	115.2
July	135.9			8.9521	

*The *Economist's* highest index number before 1912. May, 1907: 2,601.

¹Bradstreet's index number first calculated: January 1892: 8.1382.

²Bradstreet's low record index number: July, 1906 5.7019.

³Bradstreet's highest index number before 1911 March, 1907: 9.1293.

The *Economist*, London, July 5th, reports on June 30th as follows:—

A relaxation of industrial activity in Central Europe and the United States, happily not shared

at home, was marked by a further substantial decline of commodity prices during the month of June. It is evident that the brake has been applied and the long rise of prices has been checked. Dear money and constantly renewed friction in foreign politics have made business men wary, so that new orders have not been distributed with so lavish a hand as was the case last year. Manufacturers have found their wage bills still tending to rise, and being unable to obtain more for their finished products, have endeavored to force down the price of raw materials by curtailing their demand. . . . Against seventeen commodities that have fallen, only six have risen. . . . Tin and copper have dropped heavily from last year's abnormal rates, but lead is dearer. Cotton, wool, jute and hemp are higher than last year, but rice, tea and coffee as also meat and cereals, are all more or less considerably lower. . . .

The *Statist*, London, July 5th, continues Mr. Sauerbeck's index number reports:—

The fall in the index numbers made further progress in June We have to go back to February, 1912, for a lower index figure. The fall has extended to every group, with the exception of animal food, which has risen. The greatest decline has occurred in minerals, the prices of iron and tin having fallen heavily, while copper, lead and coal are somewhat lower. Barley, oats and maize, coffee and sugar are all down. Among textiles, flax, hemp jute and Colonial wool have fallen, while English wool and American cotton are slightly higher. . . .

Bradstreet's, New York, July 12th, reports:—

For the seventh time in as many months *Bradstreet's* index number reflects a downward tendency. . . . While the predominate undertone is one of ease, the fact is that twenty-three commodities advanced during a month's time, while thirty-two receded, and fifty remained unchanged. Though most of the declines as well as the advances have been of a fractional character, such articles as coffee, tin, copper and hops mark noteworthy losses, and the combined losses have played an important part in superinducing the lower index number heretofore noted.

The Gibson index number, embracing twenty-two foodstuffs in the United States, was 59.0 at the close of the week ending July 26, as against 59.3 on July 19, the average for July being 58.6 compared with 57.3 in June and 62.2 in July, 1912.

The index number of *La Réforme Economique*, Paris, declined from 116.4 in May to 115.2 in June, as compared with 120 in June, 1912.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE feature of the month of July was the comparative steadiness of prices, with the exception of a general advance in eggs and a continuance of the general decline in butter. Fresh meats were reported very scarce and even difficult to obtain in some parts of Nova Scotia, and dry products showed higher tendencies. Sweet potatoes were being replaced by new stock on some markets. The usual advance of ten cents per ton in anthracite coal, made each month during the summer at many cities, occurred. A good supply of fresh fruits and vegetables is reported at Hamilton, Ont. At Winnipeg rents advanced as houses were scarce.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef. — Sirloin steak was higher in price at Amherst, and Sydney, N.S., being scarce; at Sherbrooke, Que., as it tended to be brought from Ontario; also at Orillia and Cobalt, Ont. Prices were lower at Fredericton, N.B., and Nanaimo, B.C. Roast beef was also higher at Amherst, N.S., and lower at Nanaimo, B.C., declining also at Newcastle, N.B., and advancing at Saskatoon, Sask.

Veal advanced at Halifax, N. S.; London, and Fort William, Ont.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Edmonton, Alta.; Vancouver, B. C. Prices were lower at Newcastle, N. B., Orillia, St. Thomas, and Port Arthur, Ont.

Mutton declined at Fredericton, N.B., Montreal, Que., St. Thomas, Ont., and Vancouver, B. C., but advanced at Amherst, N. S., Sorel, Que., Guelph, Ont., and Brandon, Man.

Pork. — Fresh pork was higher at Amherst, N. S., Sherbrooke, Que., Ottawa, Ont., and Saskatoon, Sask., but declined at Vancouver, B.C. Salt pork was higher at Amherst, N.S., Hamilton, and Owen Sound, Ont., but declined at Montreal, Que.

Bacon advanced at Westville, N. S., because the wholesale price rose; at

Truro, N.S., as this is between the killing seasons in spring and fall; at Sorel, Que., Ottawa, Ont.; Saskatoon, Sask., and Nanaimo, B.C. The only decline was at St. Thomas, Ont.

Fish advanced at Amherst, N. S., Brandon, Man., but declined at Saskatoon, Sask., and Victoria, B.C.

Lard was higher at Truro, N.S., and Hamilton, Ont.

Eggs. — Fresh eggs only advanced at twenty-five of the cities and both packed and fresh eggs rose in eight cities. The only decline occurred at Kingston, Ont. Local scarcity was reported in most cities, due to falling off in supplies, but shipments to large centres were given as the cause of the advance in several localities.

Milk. — No changes were reported.

Butter. — Both creamery and dairy butter were lower in seventeen cities, dairy butter alone was lower in four, and creamery butter only was lower in three cities. Advances occurred at Sherbrooke, Que., at Ottawa, Orillia, Stratford, Woodstock, Chatham and Owen Sound, Ont., and at Nanaimo, B.C. Good pasture and larger supplies were reported. A falling off in the make of dairy butter was reported at Woodstock, Ont.

Cheese. — Both old and new cheese were higher at Amherst, N.S., and Hamilton, Ont., but were lower at St. Thomas, Ont., while old cheese alone was lower at Sorel, Que. New cheese, however, advanced at Sorel, and also at Orillia, Ont., and Nanaimo, B. C.

Bread was unchanged.

Flour advanced at Halifax, N. S., Orillia, Chatham, Ont., and Lethbridge, Alta., but declined at Brandon, Man., Vancouver, Victoria and Nanaimo, B.C.

Rolled oats advanced at Orillia, Ont., and Lethbridge, Alta., but declined at Truro, N.S.

Rice was lower at Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N. B., but higher at Saskatoon, Sask.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the month in the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition to each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and more.

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, and, where necessary, quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter per lb.	Mutton, hindqtr. per lb.	Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Rolled oats, per lb.	
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck per lb.			Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price per lb.		Flour, strong bakers, per lb.
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs	cts	cts	ct	
1— Sydney.....	22	16	12	18	20	20	23	6-18 —20	20	30	27	10	32	37	20	..	1	5	3½	4
2— Westville.....	18	12	8	15	15	18	24	7-15	20	25	..	7	25	32	18	18	3	4½	3½	5
3— Amherst....	20	15	15	15	17	16	25	18	19	25	23	7	29	30	20	20	1½	4½	3½	4
4— Halifax....	25	10	12	20	18	16	28	6-10 —15	18	30	25	8	25 28	32	20	18	1½	4½	3½	5
5—Truro.....	20	12½	12½	15	20	18	25	15	20	25	.....	7	22	25	18	16	2	3½	3½	3½
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																				
6— Charlottetown New	20	16	10	16	15	20	22	5	18	18	17	—	21	23	18	18	2	4	3½	4
<i>Brunswick—</i>																				
7— Moncton.....	20	16	14	20	18	16	25	7	20	25	22	6-7	25	30	20	..	2	4	3½	4
8— St. John....	24	14	12	18	18	16	24	6-16 —24	20	30	25	8	22 24	27	20	17	1½	5½	3½	4
9— Newcastle....	20	14	10	....	16 18	16	22	12-18 20	18	22	.....	6-7	....	30	20	17	18	4½	4	5
10— Fredericton...	25	14	10	14	16	18	25	7-18	20	28	20	8	20	33	25	17	2	4	4	4
<i>Quebec—</i>																				
11— Quebec.....	16	14	12	12	18	19	20	8	23	25	20	10	24	28	18	..	6	3½	3½	5
12— Three Rivers..	17	15	14	14	20	20	22	25	25	25	25	25	26	30	20	20	1½	3½	3	4
13— Sherbrooke...	25	15	12½	18	18	17	22	8-10	20	28	26	6	25	30	..	20	1	5	3½	6
14— Sorel.....	22	13	12	18 20	20	17	26	10	20	30	25	6	28 33	30	18	18	6	3½	3	4
15— St. Hyacinthe.	16	10	15	15	18	15	25	6-10 —12	18	22	.....	5	30	30	20	20	6	2½	3	5
16— St. John's....	20	16	16	18	18	16	20	10-12	18	20	21	7	28	30	18	16	2	3½	3½	6
17— Montreal.....	25	15	12½	18 25	23	22	20	9-12½	20	32	.....	8	29	31	22	20	1½	5½	3½	
18— Hull.....	18	15	12½	17	17	16 17	20	8-15	28	25	20	7	26	29	18 20	17	3	3½	3	

†Spring lamb.
§Cut and split.

1\$1.00 per bbl. of 165 lbs.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering the Dominion. A statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be purchased, and the price paid therefor. Every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity and to the same representative of every Province in the Dominion.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, JULY, 1913.

ts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in workman's quarter)	
				Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, med'm, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	Without sanitary conveniences
5	5	10	10	6	5	25-50	..	40	0.90	10	10	.....	3.50	5.00	3.00	20	12.00	6.00 — 1
5	6	13	13	5	5	30	25	35	0.75	8	10	.....	3.50	4.00	3.50	20	14.00	8.00 — 2
6	6	10	12	5½	5½	30	30	40	0.98	8	10	8.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	18.00	9.00 — 3
5	6	10	10	5	4½	30	50	40	0.90	10	10	7.75	5.75	5.50	3.50	22	20.00	12.00 — 4
5	6	10	8½	5	4½	30-35	.....	30-40	0.75	10	8½	8.00	5.75	4.00	3.00	20	15.00	10.00 — 5
5-6	5-6	16	14	5½	5	25	..	40	0.60	15	10-12	7.00	4.75 5.00	4.00	4.00	22	6.00 8.00	5.00 — 6
5	7	10	10	5		35	40	40	0.90	10	10	....	5.75	5.50	3.50	20	15.00	12.00 — 7
	6	8½	12	5½	5	40	50	40	1.20	10	12	7.00	5.50	8.00 9.00	4.00	20	9.00	8.00 — 8
5-6	5	12	12	6	6	30	.....	40	0.62½	10	10	7.50	5.25	5.00	3.00	25	.....	8.00 — 9
6	6	14 15 9	15 10	5	5	50 35	50	40	1.05	10	10	8.00	6.50	6.00 6.50	3.50 3.00	20	12.00	10.00 — 10
5	7	13	12	5½	4½	35-40	35-40	40	0.60	20	10	8.00	4.50 5.50	6.00 7.00	4.50 5.50	20	16.00 13.00	..... — 11
5	6	12	12	6½	6	30-50	25-50	30-40	0.80	15	8	7.00	5.00	6.50	4.00	20	12.00	8.00 — 12
5	6	15	13	5	5	40	40	40	1.00	10	9	7.60	6.00	7.00	5.00	20	12.00 15.00	8.00 — 13
5	6	10	10	5½	5	30	30	40	0.70	10	8	7.50	5.50	7.00	5.00	18	13.00	6.00 — 14
4-5	6	12	13	5½	5	30-60	30-60	40	0.75	5-7	8	7.50	5.50	7.50	6.00	18	10.00 12.00	8.00 — 15
5-6	5	13	13	5½	5	30	35	30	0.75	15	10	6.50	5.50	6.50	5.00	22	14.00 16.00	8.00 — 16
6	5	15	15	5	5	30-50	50	30-40	1.00	15	8	7.75	8.00	12.00	8.00	30	14.00 16.00	12.00 — 17
5	6	10	10	4½	4½	35-40	35	40	0.80 0.85	10	-8	7.50	5.50	6.00	4.50	20	17.00	16.00 — 18

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLES

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour, strong bakers, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.	
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.			
Ontario—																					
19—Ottawa.....	24	15	12½	18	22	18	25	8	19	27	...	9	24	32	20	18	3	3½	4	5	
20—Brookville....	22	14	12½	16	18	18	24	10	18	25	25	7	30	30	18	18	1½	3½	3	3½	
21—Kingston.....	25	16		20	20	15	20	12½	17	24	.....	7	...	32	20	18	3	3½	3½	5
22—Belleville.....	20	12½	15	15	15	.....	15	15	18	24	.....	5-6	30	32	20	18	3	3½	2½	4
23—Peterborough..	25	18	17	18	17	20	17	16	20	22	...	7	28	30	20	18	1½	3½	3	4½	
24—Orillia.....	22	15	15	18	20	.....	27	12	20	24	...	7	23	32	18	18	3	3½	3	3½
25—Toronto.....	23	17	17	15	18	12	22	13	18	25	25	9	26	28	20	17	3	3½	2½	2	
26—Niagara Falls..	20	12½	12½	15	20	22	14	25	15	30	30	30	30	30	17	3	4	3	3	2	
27—St. Catharines.	25	13	13	20	22	18	28	18	20	27	...	8	30	33	22	18	1½	4	3	4	
28—Hamilton.....	23	15	18	23	18	16	24	10	20	27	...	8	24	32	22	18	3	4	2½	3	
29—Guelph.....	22	13	15	18	20	19	23	15	18	28	20	8	26	34	20	18	1½	3½	3	4	
30—Berlin.....	23	14	18	20	21	21	26	15	20	25	...	7	27	32	21	20	3	4	2½	4	
31—Woodstock...	22	16	22	18	18	18	25	23	18	25	...	7	26	30	20	18	1½	4	2½	4½	
32—Stratford.....	20	15	18	21	17	25	23	18	18	25	...	7	25	30	20	18	1½	4	2½	3½	
33—London.....	20	14	16	18	20	20	25	15	18	22	...	7	26	29	20	20	1½	3½	3	4	
34—St. Thomas...	22	15	17	20	20	20	25	18	18	25	...	7	26	30	20	18	1½	4	3	5	
35—Oshawa.....	23	15	15	16	20	18	24	18	18	25	...	7	27	24	24	18	1½	3½	3½	3½	
36—Windsor.....	20	15	18	20	22	18	26	18	18	20	...	7	25	28	18	18	1½	4	3½	4	
37—Owen Sound..	23	14	15	18	20	16	22	15	20	23	.....	9	28	30	24	20	1½	4	3	5
38—Cobalt.....	22	15	15	17	18	20	27	11	17	24	20	7	24	26	18	...	1½	4	2½	4½	
39—Sault Ste Marie	25	15	15	20	20	20	22	12	17	30	25	10	...	35	20	.....	3	3½	3½	5
40—Port Arthur..	26	15	17	23	20	17	24	15	18	28	25	9	25	32	20	18	1½	4½	3½	5	
41—Fort William..	25	15	20	22	22	18	25	12½	18½	35	30	10	30	35	20	20	1½	5	3½	3½	
42—Winnipeg.....	25	16	18	25	20	20	25	15	18	35	30	10	30	35	20	20	1½	5	3½	3½	
43—Brandon.....	25	16	18	24	22	18	35	12½	18	25	...	10	25	35	23	20	1	5	3½	5	
44—Saskatchewan—	25	18	20	22	18	...	35	15	20	20	25	...	10	22½	30	22½	22½	1½	4	3½	5
45—Regina.....	25	18	22	25	25	22	32	15	20	25	...	10	25	35	20	20	1½	4½	3½	5	
46—Prince Albert.	25	15	15	22	20	16	30	12½	20	25	20	10	25	35	25	25	2	3½	3½	4	
47—Moosejaw.....	25	16	...	25	20	18	25	18	18	25	11	35	40	22	...	1½	4½	3½	5	4	
48—Saskatoon.....	25	18	20	25	22	20	30	20	20	30	25	10	20	30	25	...	1½	4½	3½	5	
49—Medicine Hat.	30	20	30	25	25	20	25	15	20	35	25	12	30	40	25	25	1½	4½	3½	4½	
50—Calgary.....	25	18	20	23	22	20	30	18	20	25	...	10	25	30	20	20	2½	6½	3½	3½	
51—Edmonton....	30	15	25	28	23	20	28	20	20	30	30	10	35	35	20	20	1½	5	3½	4½	
52—Lethbridge....	25	18	18	25	20	18	25	15	18	30	...	10	30	35	20	20	1	5	3½	4½	
53—British Columbia—	30	22	16	25	25	22	28	15	25	45	35	15	30	45	20	20	1½	4½	3	5	
54—Nelson.....	25	20	20	22	22	20	33	15	19	45	35	12½	35	40	25	25	1½	5	3½	5	
55—New Westminster	30	20	20	22	20	20	30	15	17	50	35	10	27	33	20	20	1	6½	3½	6	
56—Vancouver...	30	18	30	28	25	20	35	10	20	40	35	15	30	45	30	25	1	6½	4	5½	
57—Victoria.....	25	18	22	28	25	17	28	10	17	40	...	12	35	40	22	25	1½	4½	3½	5	
58—Nanaimo....	25	18	22	28	25	17	28	10	17	40	...	12	35	40	22	25	1½	4½	3½	5	

*Prints.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 42

COMMODITIES, CANADA, JULY, 1913.—Concluded.

per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in w'k'ng'm's' quarter).	
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences
7	10	12½	5½	5	40	35	40	.90	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.50	4.50	20	12.50	10.00	-19
5	10	10	5	4½	40	35	40	.90	9	8	8.00	5.00	6.50	5.00	20	15.00	12.50	
6	12½	12½	6½	5½	35	35	40	1.00	10	8	7.50	5.00	6.50	5.00	20	12.50	10.00	-20
7	..	10	5½	5	30	30	30	1.50	10	8	7.75	7.75	5.50	4.50	20	13.00	10.00	-21
7	12½	13	4½	4½	40	60	40	1.10	10	10	7.75	7.75	6.00	5.00	20	15.00	9.00	-22
6	10	8	4½	5	30	40	40	*2.75	10	10	7.95	5.50	6.50	3.00	20	15.00	12.00	-23
5	10	10	5	4½	25	25	25	1.00	10	7	7.70	6.00	6.75	4.50	15	14.00	10.00	-24
7	..	10	6	5½	35	40	40	1.10	10	7	7.50	5.50	8.50	5.50	23	15.00	12.50	
6½	10	12	5½	4½	30	30	28	*2.50	13	10	6.50	5.00	7.00	5.00	25	26.00	20.00	-25
5½	12	13	6	5	40	40	40	1.40	10	7	7.50	4.75	8.50	7.50	18	12.00	10.00	-26
5	.....	12½	7	6	25	25	25	1.10	10	10	7.75	5.00	10.00	8.00	20	18.00	14.00	-27
6	8	7	5	4½	25	30	25	1.35	10	8	7.25	6.00	8.00	5.00	18	18.00	14.00	-28
5	10	10	5½	5½	25	25	30	1.00	10	8	7.00	5.50	8.00	5.00	22	16.00	14.00	-29
5	..	12	7	5½	30	30	40	1.50	10	10	7.25	5.00	8.50	4.00	18	12.00	8.00	-30
7	.....	13	5	4½	30	30	40	*2.25	10	10	7.50	6.00	8.50	7.00	18	14.00	8.00	-31
6	12	10	5½	5	30	30	30	*1.30	10	8	8.00	6.50	8.00	6.00	17	13.00	9.00	-32
5	12½	12½	5½	5	35	35	40	1.15	10	8	7.50	5.00	.....	.....	15	16.00	13.00	-33
5	12½	12½	6½	5½	35	35	30	1.35	10	8	9.00	5.25	7.00	3.50	18	14.00	8.00	-34
7	12½	12½	5½	5½	30	30	40	1.00	10	10	7.25	6.00	7.00	3.50	15	32.00	12.00	-35
6	10	13	6½	5½	30	30	45	1.15	10	10	10.00	.....	5.00	4.00	25	12.00	11.00	-36
6	10	12½	5½	5½	30	30	30	.90	10	10	10.00	.....	5.00	4.00	25	15.00	15.00	-37
5	12½	12½	6½	5½	30	30	30	1.25	10	8	8.25	4.50	6.00	4.00	22	20.00	20.00	-38
5	8	10	5½	5½	30	30	30	1.00	10	10	8.25	6.00	6.00	5.50	25	18.00	15.00	-39
5	12	8	6½	6½	30	30	35	1.50	10	8	8.25	6.00	6.00	5.25	25	25.00	20.00	-40
7	12½	12½	7	6½	35	35	35	.90	10	8	11.10	9.00	7.00	6.00	25	20.25	15.00	-41
5	15	12½	6½	6½	35	35	35	.75	15	10	11.50	9.00	7.50	5.75	30	25.00	20.00	-42
5	12½	12½	6	6	35	35	35	1.40	15	10	13.25	10.00	9.00	8.50	30	35.00	20.00	-43
6	15	15	7½	6½	40	40	40	.90	10	10	13.50	11.00	5.50	4.50	35	40.00	25.00	-44
6	12½	12½	7½	6½	40	40	40	.65	15	15	13.10	8.25	8.00	.....	30	35.00	20.00	-45
6	12½	12½	7½	6½	40	40	40	.60	15	12½	14.00	10.00	7.50	6.50	30	40.00	25.00	-46
8	12½	12½	8½	7½	40	40	30	.90	15	12½	4	4	4	4	40	30.00	20.00	-47
8	14	8½	5½	6½	85	35	30	.90	15	10	8.00	6.75	5.00	4.00	35	25.00	20.00	-48
7	12½	11	6	5½	60	40	40	1.35	15	12½	13.00	5.00	5.50	.....	30	50.00	30.00	-49
7	12½	10	6½	6½	40	40	40	.80	20	10	4.75	5.00	4.00	.....	35	35.00	25.00	-50
8½	16	12½	7	6	50	45	30	1.25	25	15	5.00	4.75	.....	.....	25	20.00	12.00	-51
6	15	12½	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.00	20	10	12.00	8.75	6.50	.....	40	25.00	16.00	-52
5	8	10	6½	5½	33	35	35	1.90	15	7½	.....	7.50	.....	5.00	35	20.00	15.00	-53
8	15	10	7	6½	50	50	40	1.50	15	10	8.50	.....	.....	3.50	30	30.00	22.00	-54
7	15	10	6	5½	40	40	40	.....	20	10	11.50	6.50	.....	6.50	40	25.00	.....	-55
								.....	20	12½	.....	4.50	.....	.....	40	27.00	12.00	-56
								.....	20		.....	.....	.....	.....	40	15.00	20.00	-57

*New potatoes \$1.50 per bushel.

*New potatoes.

†In British Columbia a bag of potatoes usually weighs 100 lbs.

*Natural gas alone used, 15c per thousand.

*Slab wood, per wagon load.

*New potatoes, 4c per lb.

Beans advanced at Sorel, Que., and Calgary, Alta., but declined at Ottawa, Ont., and Saskatoon, Sask.

Evaporated apples were higher at Sherbrooke, Que., and Vancouver, B.C., but declined at Cobalt, Ont., and Saskatoon, Sask.

Prunes advanced at St. John, N. B., Sherbrooke, Que., Orillia, Ont., but declined at Brandon, Man., and Saskatoon, Sask.

Sugar.—Both granulated and yellow sugar were lower in price at Sydney, and Truro, N.S., Hamilton and Port Arthur, Ont., and at Brandon, Man. Prices were higher at Winnipeg, Man. Granulated sugar alone was higher at Orillia, Ont., but lower at St. John, N.B.

Tea and coffee were steady.

Potatoes. — Prices were upward in twelve cities and downward in ten cities. A demand for new potatoes was a feature on many markets, lowering the price of old stock. In some localities

only a limited supply of old potatoes was available and in others none but new were on the market.

Vinegar was steady.

Starch declined at Orillia, Ont.

Coal. — Anthracite coal advanced in price at Halifax, N.S., Sherbrooke, Que., St. Hyacinthe, Que., Ottawa, Peterborough, Niagara Falls and Guelph, Ont. At Amherst, N.S., the price was lower as vessels were in with supplies and there was little demand yet. Both anthracite and bituminous coal were lower at Brandon, Man., as demand was small.

Wood.—Both hard and soft wood declined at Brandon, Man., on account of little demand. Soft wood was also lower at Sorel, Que.

Coal oil was higher at Three Rivers, Que.

Rentals were higher at Winnipeg, Man., on account of great scarcity of houses.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1913.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by different Departments of the Government during the past month, which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the workmen engaged upon the works in question. A statement is added for supplies, given by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Department of Public Works.

TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES TO YUKON TELEGRAPH LINES.

Transportation of supplies to Yukon Telegraph Lines. Name of contractor, J. Frank Callbreath of Telegraph Creek, B.C. Date of contract, June 9, 1913. Contract price: Schedule of prices.

The said contractor hereby agrees and hereby binds himself to pay to the work-

men engaged in the said work, such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the works are to be carried out.

SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF CREOSOTED TIMBER IN EASTERN AND NORTHERN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Supply and delivery of creosoted timber in Eastern and Northern New Brunswick. Name of contractor, MacKay Bros., Sydney, N.S. Date of contract, June 30, 1913. Contract price, \$65.00 per thousand feet, board measure.

The said contractors further agree and bind themselves to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such rate of wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for con-

ent workmen in the district where work is to be carried on, and if there are no current rates of wages in the district, then fair and reasonable rates; in the event of a dispute as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages for any classes of labour required, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

DREDGING, VERNON RIVER, P.E.I.

Dredging, Vernon River, P.E.I. Name of contracting firm, The Maritime Dredging and Construction Co., Ltd., St. John, N.B. Date of contract, June 1913. Contract prices: Class "A," 90 per cu. yd.; Class "B," 27½ cents per cu. yd. (*scow measure*).

*The said contractors further agree to bind themselves to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such rates of wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for content workmen in the district where the work is to be carried on, and if there are no current rates of wages in the district, then fair and reasonable rates; in the event of a dispute as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages for any classes of labour required, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

DREDGING AT ENTRANCE CHANNEL, TRENTON, ONT.

Dredging at entrance channel, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractor, R. Weddell and Company, Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, July 4, 1913. Contract prices: Class "A," \$3.95 per cu. yd.; Class "B," 22 cents per cu. yd. (*scow measure*).

*Note.—The immediately preceding and the six immediately following dredging contracts contained the above labour clause.

DREDGING, CLOUD BAY, ONT.

Dredging, Cloud Bay, Ont. Name of contracting firm, Great Lakes Dredging and Construction Company, Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, July 7, 1913. Contract prices: Class "A," \$3.85 per cu. yd.; Class "B," 25 cents per cu. yd. (*in situ*).

DREDGING, BATHURST, N.B.

Dredging, Bathurst, N.B. Name of contracting firm, Northern Dredging and Construction Company, Ltd., St. John, N.B. Date of contract, July 7, 1913. Contract price: Class "B," 25 cents per cu. yd. (*in situ*).

DREDGING, ST. GEORGE, N.B.

Dredging, St. George, N.B. Name of contractor, J. S. Gregory, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, July 7, 1913. Contract price: Class "B," 50 cents per cu. yd. (*scow measure*).

DREDGING, FALSE CREEK, VANCOUVER, B.C.

Dredging, False Creek, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contracting firm, The Pacific Dredging Company, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 8, 1913. Contract price: Class "B," 21 cents per cu. yd. (*in situ*).

DREDGING, RIVER DU LOUP (EN HAUT), QUÉ.

Dredging, River du Loup (en haut), Qué. Name of contractor, The W. J. Poupore Company, Ltd., Montreal, Qué. Date of contract, July 9, 1913. Contract prices: Class "A," \$5.50 per cu. yd.; Class "B," 14 cents per cu. yd. (*scow measure*).

DREDGING BASIN IN HARBOUR, TRENTON, ONT.

Dredging basin in harbour, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractor, John E. Russell, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 10, 1913. Contract prices: Class "A," \$3.30 per cu. yd.; Class "B," 25 cents per cu. yd. (*in situ*).

DREDGING, WHITBY, ONT.

Dredging, Whitby, Ont. Name of contractor, John E. Russell, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 11, 1913. Contract prices: Class "A," \$2.25 per cu. yd.; Class "B," 16 cents per cu. yd. (*in situ*).

DREDGING IN HARBOUR, PORT ARTHUR, ONT.

Dredging in harbour, Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractor, W. E. Phin, Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, July 12, 1913. Contract prices: Class "A," \$2.00 per cu. yd.; Class "B," 13 cents per cu. yd. (*scow measure*).

DREDGING, LITTLE BLACK RIVER, N.B.

Dredging, Little Black River, N.B. Name of contractor, F. A. Fowlie, Little Branch, N.B. Date of contract, July 21, 1913. Contract price: 35 cents per cu. yd. (*scow measure*).

WHARF AND DREDGING, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Wharf and dredging, Belleville, Ont. Name of contracting firm, The Randolph Macdonald Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 22, 1913. Amount of contract, \$116,054.

DREDGING, COLLINGWOOD, ONT.

Dredging, Collingwood, Ont. Name of contracting firm, C. S. Boone Dredging and Construction Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 24, 1913. Contract price: Class "A," \$2.77 per cu. yd; Class "B," 59½ cents per cu. yd. (*in situ*).

DREDGING, ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

Dredging, St. Stephen, N.B. Name of contracting firm, The Maritime Dredging and Construction Company, Ltd., St. John, N.B. Date of contract, July 28, 1913. Contract price: Class "B," 70 cents per cu. yd. (*in situ*).

DREDGING, ST. ANDREWS, N.B.

Dredging, St. Andrews, N.B. Name of contracting firm, The Maritime

Dredging and Construction Company Ltd., St. John, N.B. Date of contract, July 28, 1913. Contract price: Class "B," 40 cents per cu. yd. (*in situ*).

DREDGING, BRUCE MINE, HILTON BASIN, WALKER RIVER, ONT.

Dredging, Bruce Mine, Hilton Basin Walker River, Ont. Name of contracting firm, The Soo Dredging and Construction Company, Ltd., Sault Ste Marie, Ont. Date of contract, July 28, 1913. Contract price: Class "B," 30 cents per cu. yd. (*in situ*).

DREDGING, RIVER MILLS (BOAR'S HEAD), N.B.

Dredging, River Mills (Boar's Head), N.B. Name of contracting firm, The New Brunswick Construction Company Ltd., St. John, N.B. Date of contract, July 14, 1913. Contract price: 26 cents per cu. yd. (*scow measure*).

EXTENSION TO WHARF, ILE AUX COUDRES, QUE.

Extension to wharf, Ile aux Coudres, Que. Name of contractors, Edward Joseph and Ernest Tremblay, Baie St Paul, Que. Date of contract, July 1913. (Schedule of prices).

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rates of wages. Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenters.....	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours
Carpenters.....	2.00 " " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50 " " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	1.75 " " 10 "
Dredge captain.....	80.00 per month & board
Dredge engineer.....	90.00 " " "
Dredge crane-man.....	60.00 " " "
Dredge fireman.....	45.00 " " "
Scowman.....	40.00 " " "
Deckhands.....	40.00 " " "
Cook (male).....	40.00 " " "
Cook (female).....	25.00 " " "
Tug captain.....	75.00 " " "
Tug engineer.....	60.00 " " "
Tug fireman.....	45.00 " " "
Timekeeper.....	2.00 per day of 10 hours
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	2.25 " " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	3.50 " " 10 "

PUBLIC BUILDING, BRACEBRIDGE, ONT.

Public building, Bracebridge, Ont.
Name of contracting firm, The Simcoe
Construction Company, Ltd., Midland,
Ont. Date of contract, July 11, 1913.
Amount of contract, \$34,425.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rates of wages. Not less than the following:
Stonecutters.....	0.40c p. hr., 10 hrs. p. day
Masons.....	0.40 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	0.30 " 10 "
Plumbers.....	0.30 " 10 "
Plasterers.....	0.35 " 10 "
Painters and glaziers.....	0.34 cents per yard.
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0.35c p. hr., 10 hrs. p. day
Sheet metal workers.....	0.35 " 10 "
Structural iron workers.....	0.35 " 9 "
Electricians.....	0.35 " 10 "
Airbuilders.....	0.40 " 10 "
Labourers.....	\$2.00 per day of 10 hours
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	3.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and scraper	4.00 " 10 "

EXTENSION TO BREAKWATER, KELLY'S
COVE, N.S.

Extension to breakwater, Kelly's
Cove, N.S. Names of contractors, A. W.
Girouard & R. H. MacDonald, Antigonish,
N.S. Date of contract, July 14, 1913.
Amount of contract, \$8,990.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rates of wages. Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.25 per day of 10 hours
Carpenters.....	1.75 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	3.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.50 " 10 "

PUBLIC BUILDING, MATANE, QUE.

Public building, Matane, Que. Name
of contractor, J. H. Morin & Son, Trois

Pistoles, Que. Date of contract, July
21, 1913. Amount of contract, \$20,000.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Carpenters.....	\$2.00 per day of 10 hours
Stonecutters.....	4.00 " 10 "
Bricklayers.....	4.50 " 10 "
Masons.....	3.50 " 10 "
Plasterers.....	4.00 " 10 "
Painters and glaziers.....	2.50 " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	3.00 " 10 "
Sheet metal workers.....	2.50 " 10 "
Builders' labourers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	2.25 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	3.50 " 10 "

PIER, ST. JOHN, N.B.

Pier, St. John, N.B. Name of con-
tractor, M. Connolly, Montreal, Que.
Date of contract, July 24, 1913. Amount
of contract, \$575,284.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$ 4.00 per day of 9 hours
Foreman mixing concrete.....	2.50 " 9 "
Foreman laying concrete.....	3.50 " 9 "
Foreman stone crushers.....	2.50 " 9 "
Engineman for pile driver.....	2.50 " 9 "
Steam derrick engineer.....	2.50 " 9 "
Steam derrick fireman.....	1.75 " 9 "
Carpenters.....	3.00 " 9 "
Blacksmith.....	2.50 " 9 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	1.80 " 9 "
Dredge captain.....	150.00 per month & board
Dredge engineer.....	150.00 " "
Dredge fireman.....	60.00 " "
Scowman.....	55.00 " "
Deckhands.....	55.00 " "
Craneman.....	100.00 " "
Tug captain.....	110.00 " "
Tug engineer.....	85.00 " "
Tug fireman.....	50.00 " "
Steam drillers.....	3.00 per day of 9 hours
Hand drillers.....	2.00 " 9 "
Powder men.....	2.25 " 9 "
Builders' labourers.....	2.50 " 9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.75 " 9 "
Divers with outfit.....	15.00 according to tide.
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	3.00 per day of 9 hours
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	5.00 " 9 "

PUBLIC BUILDING, COLLINGWOOD, ONT.

Public building, Collingwood, Ont. Names of contractors, Herrington, Bryan and Healey, Collingwood, Ont. Date of contract, July 28, 1913. Amount of contract, \$106,750.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Stonecutters.....	40c p. hour, 10 hrs. p. day
Bricklayers.....	42c " 9 "
Masons.....	42c " 9 "
Plasterers.....	42c " 9 "
Carpenters.....	25c " 10 "
Joiners.....	30c " 10 "
Painters and glaziers.....	22½c " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	25c " 10 "
Sheet metal workers.....	22½c " 10 "
Structural iron workers.....	35c " 9 "
Electrical workers.....	22½c " 10 "
Builders' labourers.....	22½c " 9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	20c " 10 "
Foreman laying concrete.....	40c " 10 "
Foreman mixing concrete.....	40c " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	30c " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	40c " 10 "

ELEVATOR AND ENCLOSURE, WEST BLOCK
OF PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OT-
TAWA, ONT.

Elevator and enclosure, West Block, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, A. G. Marshall, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, July 11, 1913. Amount of contract, \$8,250.

ALTERATIONS TO POST OFFICE FITTINGS,
PARIS, ONT.

Alterations to post office fittings, Paris, Ont. Name of contractor, James Sinclair, Paris, Ont. Date of contract, July 16, 1913. Amount of contract, \$2,100.

POST OFFICE FITTINGS, MELFORT, SASK.

Post office fittings, Melfort, Sask. Name of contractor, Western Manufac-

turing Company, Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, July 19, 1913. Amount of contract, \$3,058.

POST OFFICE FITTINGS, ST. LAMBERT, QUE.

Post office fittings, St. Lambert, Que. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, July 26, 1913. Amount of contract, \$1,665.

FITTINGS, QUEBEC POSTAL STATION "B."

Fittings, Quebec Postal Station "B." Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, July 29, 1913. Amount of contract, \$1,527.

Fair Wages Clauses.

This contract is made subject to the regulations made by Order in Council dated the third day of May, 1906, and by virtue of Public Works (Health Act), 1890.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the cus-

tom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour whose decisions shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any merchants, labourers or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

**Note.*—The above Fair Wages Clauses were inserted in each of the five immediately preceding contracts.

Department of Railways and Canals.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals and which received the signatures of both parties to them during the month of July, 1913, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set out in the Fair Wages Schedule inserted in the contract.

Repairing mid-stream pier of Chaudiere bridge, situated $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of south abutment of Quebec bridge on short connecting line of railway between Quebec Railway and Intercolonial Railway. Amount of contract, actual cost of work + \$10,000. Contractors, M. P. Davis, Ottawa. Date of contract, July 2nd, 1913.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Nyt less than the following:
Foreman.....	No special rate.
Rough carpenters.....	27½ per hr., 9 hrs. p. day
Skilled carpenters.....	30c " 9 "
Hoistrunners.....	30c " 10 "
Ordinary stationary engineers.....	25c " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	20c " 9 "
Builders' labourers.....	25c " 9 "
Sandhogs.....	3.00 to 4.75 p. day, * hrs. per day*
	*According to depth.

SUBSIDY AGREEMENTS.

Construction of a line of railway from Edmonton, Alberta, to boundary of Province of British Columbia at or in the Yellowhead Pass, 260 miles. Date of agreement, *June 23rd, 1913. Amount of subsidy, \$12,000 per mi. Company, The Canadian Northern Alberta Railway Company.

General Fair Wage Clauses.

Construction of a line of railway from Ottawa to Port Arthur, 910 miles. Date of agreement, June 23, 1913. Amount of subsidy, \$12,000 per mi. Company, The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company.

General Fair Wage Clauses.

Construction of a line of railway from Toronto to Ottawa, 250 miles. Date of agreement, *June 23rd, 1913. Amount of subsidy, \$6,400 per mi. Company, The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company.

General Fair Wage Clauses.

*Too late for last month's report.

Construction of a line of railway from Drummond Mines at Austin Brook to a point on the Intercolonial Railway where it intersects the branch line from Bathurst Station to Bathurst Harbour; 16.9 mi. Date of agreement, July 5, 1913. Amount of subsidy, \$3,200 per mi. not exceeding \$6,400 per mi. Company, The Northern New Brunswick and Seaboard Railway Company.

General Fair Wage Clauses.

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which received the signature of both parties during the month of July, 1913, together with the Fair Wages Schedule attached thereto.

WOODEN LIGHTHOUSE TOWER AT SHAMPERS WHARF, KING'S COUNTY, IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Name of contractor, B. R. Palmer, contractor, of Kars, N.B. Amount of contract, \$1,049.00. Date of contract, May 21, 1913.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following :
Carpenters.....	\$2.50 per day of 10 hours
Masons.....	4.00 " 10 "
Painters.....	2.50 " 10 "
Labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "

WOODEN DWELLING AND LIGHTHOUSE COMBINED AND AN OIL SHED AT SHIPWRECK POINT, PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Name of contractors, The Annandale Lumber Company, Ltd., of Annandale,

Lot 56, King's County, P.E.I. Amount of contract, \$2,738.00. Date of contract, July 3, 1913.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages Not less than the following :
Masons.....	\$4.00 per day of 10 hours
Carpenters.....	2.00 " 10 "
Joiners.....	2.00 " 10 "
Painters.....	2.00 " 10 "
Iron workers.....	None.
Labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Bricklayers.....	4.00 " 10 "
Plumbers.....	3.00 " 10 "

Post Office Department.

During the month of June, orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of orders.	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 1,667 60
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps...	86 85
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads.....	517 99
Repairing Post Office Scales.....	23 60
Supplying mail bags.....	636 00
Repairing mail bags.....	2,770 94
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	2,270 25
Repairing Portable Letter Boxes, Parcel Receptacles, Railway Mail Clerk's Tin Travelling Boxes and Street Letter Boxes.....	178 50
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	14 25
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	7,712 40

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

Agreement between the Halifax Electric Tramway Company and Employees.

AFTER a cessation of work for about five days on the part of employees of the Halifax Electric Tramway Company the following agreement went into effect between the Company and the members of the Street Railway-men's Union. The agreement was signed by representatives of the Company and also by every member of the Union.

This agreement made and approved this 20th day of May, A.D., 1913, by the Halifax Electric Tramway Company, Limited, a body corporate, doing business in the city of Halifax, and its respective employees, who shall sign the same, and who shall remain in said employment.

1. All matters of dispute between the Company and the employees are hereby settled, and all the employees shall be reinstated in their former positions, and shall not be discriminated against, and shall be treated by the Company in the same manner as if said dispute had never existed.

2. The wage schedule shall be in full force and effect from this date, and shall be as follows:—

Motormen and conductors, per hour—
For first year's service, 22c.
For second year's service, 23c.
For third year's service, 25c.

Sunday work, motormen and conductors—

For first year's service, 26c.
For second year's service, 27c.
For third year's service, 29c.

Overtime.—All time worked in excess of the regular schedule run (not to include time when cars are late) shall be paid at the rate of four cents per hour over regular scale of wages.

Instructional work. — All motormen and conductors instructing new men shall be paid four cents per hour over regular scale of wages.

All other employees one and a half cents per hour over rates August, 1912.

3. Sweeper work.—When sweeper or leveller is in service clearing snow from tracks, men operating same will be paid at the rate of twenty-seven cents per hour.

4. Uniforms.—Effective on and after this date. Men under three years' service to pay one-half price of uniforms; over three years' service shall receive free uniforms.

5. (a) Two tickets per day to be given to all employees who are not receiving passes, and who have not heretofore received passes, passes to be allowed as heretofore.

6. That the proper officials of the Company will be willing to treat at all reasonable times with any employee or any Committee of its employees on any subject in the interest of the said employees. That all reasonable complaints or grievances will be heard by the proper officials of the Company, and any employee or committee of the employees failing to get satisfaction shall have the right to appeal at any reasonable time to the Board of Directors of the Company.

7. This agreement shall be binding upon the Company and its employees, and shall extend for a period of two years from the date hereof.

Agreement between the Employing Bookbinders, of Ottawa, and International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Local 173 of Ottawa,

Witnesseth that the parties hereto in consideration of the covenants and agreements herein contained, to be mu-

usually observed and performed by them, covenant and agree in order to obviate all disputes and difficulties as to wages and hours of work that may or might arise between the employers and employees in the trade herein affected during the time covered by this agreement, and thereby to facilitate and promote the business of bookbinding industry in Ottawa, as follows:—

(1) The offices now signing this agreement and any other offices who may sign, during the currency of this agreement, which conform to the scale of wages and hours herein defined, are hereby guaranteed industrial peace in connection with the matters covered by this agreement, by the Bookbinders Union Local 173, the parties of the second part so long as the conditions of this agreement are adhered to by the parties of the first part.

(2) All offices conforming to the scale of wages and hours of work herein defined are to be considered as "fair" offices and entitled to any and all privileges which may accrue therefrom, and to the cordial support and co-operation of all the parties to this agreement.

(3) This agreement shall be and extend over the period of four years, commencing the first day of June, 1913.

(4) It is agreed that the wages shall be paid weekly in all offices.

(5) It is agreed that owing to local conditions that no agreement shall be entered into as to indenturing apprentices nor the apportioning so many boys to a given number of men during term of this agreement.

(6) The standard hours of work each week shall be forty-eight hours and such work shall be completed between the hours of seven a.m. and six p.m. each week day except Saturday when work shall cease at twelve o'clock noon, it being understood that the employer is entitled to the full forty-eight hours work per week.

(7) Work done on the following holidays shall be paid for at double rate:

New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Civic Holiday, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

(8) The current rate of wages for a standard week's work shall be from July 11th, 1913, to June 1st, 1915 — \$18.00 per week. June 1st, 1915 to June 1st, 1917—\$18.50 per week.

(9) Overtime for bookbinders shall be during the first four hours after quitting time, but no one shall work more than three hours at the time-and-one-third rate on any particular day. After these hours double time.

(10) All-night staffs shall be paid for at the rate of 15 per cent. advance over the day rate. Hours of labour to be mutually agreed upon between employer and employee, forty-eight hours to be a week's work. After forty-eight hours time-and-one-third of night rate to be paid. A man changed from day to night staff to have a clear day off.

Wage Schedule agreed upon by the Board of Arbitration in the dispute of Toronto Hydro Electric Commission and Electrical Workers.

Reference was made in the June, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette* to a strike of electrical workers which occurred at Toronto at the end of May, the strikers being employees of the Hydro Electric Commission. Negotiations between the parties were held on the days following the strike, and the men returned to work on May 31, on the understanding that the dispute would be referred to arbitration. The award of the Board, which was composed of Messrs. F. A. Gaby and F. Bancroft, was accepted by all parties on July 9, and is as follows:—

Wages.

Linemen.—Class A, thirty-seven cents per hour; Class B, thirty-four cents per hour; Class C, thirty-one cents per hour.

Helpers—Class A, thirty cents per hour; Class B, twenty-seven and a half cents per hour.

Cable jointers.—Class A, thirty-eight cents per hour; jointers' helpers, twenty-seven and a half cents per hour.

Electrical mechanics.—Class A, forty-one cents per hour; Class B, thirty-eight cents per hour; Class C, thirty-four cents per hour; Class D, thirty-two cents per hour.

Helpers—Class A, thirty cents per hour; Class B, twenty-seven cents per hour.

The above linemen and construction men shall be off work with pay on all legal holidays, statutory and civic, and alternate Saturday afternoons.

Foremen, sub-foremen and patrolmen shall receive an increase in wages of eleven per cent. over the standard schedule rate as of May 1. Employees of the above classes shall be allowed off all holidays previously enjoyed, and patrolmen shall receive at least one week's holidays with pay.

Trouble men shall receive twelve per cent. increase in wages over the standard rate as of May 1. Employees of this class shall be allowed off all holidays previously enjoyed with pay.

Operators are to receive the following wages when hired at end of first year, and at end of second year:

Stations: "M.J. and H.," \$72.60, \$79.20, \$82.50. "D.," first operator, \$79.20, \$83.60, \$88.00. "D.," second operator, \$66.00, \$72.60, \$72.60. "W.," \$82.50, \$88.00, \$88.00.

An extra operator is to be engaged to afford relief to the station operators. This is to be arranged by the men. Operators shall be allowed off all holidays previously enjoyed, with pay.

The Commission shall not discriminate against union men; promotion shall be given to men employed on the system in case of vacancies where the men are qualified to fill the positions. The Commission shall have authority to determine which class any employee shall belong to.

General Terms of Award.

Nine hours per day, from 7.00 a.m. to 5 p.m., shall constitute a day's work at single rate of wages. All employees covered by the award shall enjoy holidays and Saturday afternoons off with pay, as stated in the wage schedule dated June 30, 1913, unless otherwise set out in the award.

Men acting as temporary foremen shall receive foremen's pay for the period during which they are so acting.

Time and one-half rate of wages shall be paid from 5.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m., double time from 10.00 p.m. to 7.00 a.m. Double time for Sundays and holidays as outlined in the wage schedule, and the alternate Saturday afternoons which are considered as half-holidays.

All operators, construction men, trouble men, and a percentage of linemen and underground men are to be given instruction in the use of the pulmotor, also instruction in first aid, on the Commission's time. Wagons are to be provided with a first aid kit. Any investigation of trouble that may occur on the system shall be done in the Commission's time.

The award is retroactive to May 20, 1913, and continues in force until May 1, 1914. Two weeks' notice is necessary to cancel the agreement, to be given before the expiration of the agreement.

Agreement governing Granite Cutting in Toronto, 1913-1916.

1. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work, five days in the week and four hours on Saturday, the hours to be from 8 a.m. till 5 p.m., the first five working days, and from 8 a.m. till 12 noon on Saturday. These hours may be altered to suit the daylight in winter, one full hour to be allowed each day for dinner.

2. The minimum rate of wages shall be: cutters, 42c per hour the first year, 43c per hour the second year, and 45c per hour the third year; polishers, 37½c

per hour the first year, 40c per hour the second year, and 42c per hour the third year. Payday to be every two weeks and paid during working hours. Time and a quarter to be allowed for overtime, and time and one half for holidays. No member shall be allowed to work more than two hours' overtime in one day or more than seven hours in any one week; no overtime to be allowed except in cases of emergency, such as spoiling of a stone or delay in quarrying large stone.

3. Apprentices to be limited to one for every seven journeymen or fraction thereof. The term of apprenticeship at cutting shall be three years; tool sharpening two years, and polishing two years. No apprentice shall be admitted to membership of this association unless he has completed his full term of apprenticeship. It shall be the duty of branches to see that apprentices are given a fair opportunity to make themselves proficient at the trade, also that no apprentice to leave his employer to work for another at the trade during his term of apprenticeship except under conditions agreeable to his first employer.

4. Twenty-five cents per day to be paid when working outside without protections from the weather (this clause not to apply to lettering in cemetery).

5. Members of this union only or those who have declared it their intention to become such at the first regular meeting be employed.

6. This agreement shall include granite cutters, letterers, carvers, tool sharpeners, lathe surface machine operators and polishers.

7. Surface machines to be operated with a dust-proof petition or if operated without a petition the machine must be 50 ft. away from the cutting shed.

8. Abstract from sec. 211 of our constitution governing hand surface machines (bumpers) while not opposed to new or improved machinery as such in the granite cutting industry, but because of the extremely unhealthy conditions incidental to operating hand surface machines so called bumpers, our

association for its members declares for the abolition of said hand surface machines as a tool of our trade, no blower to be used on drilling machine while operated in cutting shed.

Tool Sharpeners.

9. Eleven to fourteen men to constitute a gang; over fourteen to be paid at the rate of 25c per man per day. If a tool sharpener has less than eleven men he can have an agreement, but in no case to be less than 25c per man. If a sharpener not having a full gang and cut part of the time he shall be paid the minimum rate of wages. One apprentice tool sharpener to be allowed to each journeyman, in no case shall the journeymen be discharged and the apprentice kept, and in no case is the gang to be cut down to give men to the apprentice. Apprentice gang to be six first year and eight second year. Tool sharpeners shall not sharpen for more than 16 men, if another union tool sharpener can be hired.

10. Employers shall furnish all tools or apprentices to be used in or for the pneumatic tools.

11. Any manufacturer or quarry operator who sells finished or rough stock to unfair firms to be declared in opposition to our association.

12. All air used in pneumatic tools by members of this association shall be heated during the winter months.

13. A cutter must report any accident or defect in his stone immediately on discovery, otherwise he will be held responsible for any extra expense in altering said stone.

14. Any Province or Municipal law enacted for the betterment of wages or conditions in our trade shall not be violated by this association.

15. It is mutually agreed that any grievance or contention that may arise during the existence of this agreement as to its performance in good faith by either party shall be referred to a committee consisting of six, three to be selected from the employers and three from the local branch of the Granite

Cutters' International Association, which committee shall act as a grievance committee, and said committee failing to agree by a two-thirds vote shall refer the matter in dispute to an Arbitration Board of three, one to be selected by the Local Branch of the Granite Cutters' International Association and one by the employers; these two shall agree upon and select a third party to act with them, and the Board thus constituted shall hear the parties and make an award within seven days by a majority vote, such award shall be final pending such arbitration. In reference to foregoing agreement, it is mutually agreed that there shall be no strike, lockout or suspension of work; it is also further agreed that any grievance that may arise during the existence of this agreement shall be referred to the grievance committee, and any agreement they may come to on the matter under consideration shall be accepted by both parties pending the consideration of such questions by the committee; it is mutually agreed there shall be no strike, lockout or suspension of work.

16. This agreement and scale of wages shall take effect on May 1, 1913, and continue in effect till May 1, 1916. Should either party desire a change, three months' notice shall be given previous to expiration of this agreement, and changes specified when notice is given.

Scale of Prices of the London Typographical Union, No. 133, for Newspapers and Job Work.

Machine Composition.

Under this heading is included the product of all kinds of type-setting and type-casting machines.

1. No person will be allowed to operate a machine who is not a member in good standing of International Typographical Union. A probationary member of this union shall be allowed to learn machine composition during the last six months of apprenticeship, but

he shall in no case displace a regular operator. Provided, he has not attained competency, he shall be allowed to continue his apprenticeship until he has attained such competency, the time in no case to exceed four months; operators capable of setting 4,000 ems per hour on linotype or monoline, and 2,500 ems per hour on other type-setting machines, shall be eligible to work in any office where this scale is in force, the Chapel being the judge.

2. The minimum scale on all type-setting machines shall be \$18.00 per week for day work, and \$19.00 per week for night work. On and after July 1, 1914, the scale shall be \$19.00 for day work, and \$20.00 for night work.

3. An employee who desires to lay off shall not be compelled to work when a competent substitute can be had. Men may put on their own substitutes from the floor of the office, but shall give the foreman fair notice of such intention, except in case of sickness or emergency.

4. Journeymen printers who desire to learn operating machines other than apprentices, must comply with the following clause: For the first month, 9 hours per week, free; second month, 9 hours per week at 20 cents per hour; after that, until becoming competent, 9 hours per week at 40 cents per hour. In no case shall learners displace regular operators.

5. Overtime, which shall apply to work done before as well as work done after the hours specified, shall be charged for at the rate of one hour and a half for every hour employed. Work done on statutory holidays and Sundays shall be paid for at the rate of two hours for every hour employed; overtime shall be limited to three hours per day at the rate of time and a half. If work in excess of three hours is required, two hours shall be paid for every hour in excess thereof; provided that if a workman is required to return after he has left the office he shall in no case receive less than \$1.00 but this clause shall not apply to the regular hours of work on newspapers. Overtime shall be comput-

ed on the total wages the workman is receiving. This section shall apply to all branches of the trade under the jurisdiction of the Union.

Machine Tenders' Scale.

The minimum wage scale for machine tenders shall be as follows:

1. For day work, \$19.00 per week, and \$20.00 per week for night work. On and after July 1, 1914, the scale shall be \$20.00 for day work and \$21.00 for night work. Assistants, day \$16.00; night, \$17.00; July 1, 1914, day, \$17.00, night, \$18.00.

Floor Men.

1. "Ad" men, makeups, bankmen, heading men, and proofreaders shall not receive less than \$17.00 for day work and \$18.00 for night work. On and after July 1, 1914, the scale shall be \$18.00 for day work and \$19.00 for night work. In no case shall a member working on floor receive less than a day's pay. The clause relating to overtime shall also apply to floor men.

2. Foremen shall not receive less than \$20.00 for day work, and \$21.00 for night work. On and after July 1, 1914, the scale shall be \$21.00 for day work and \$22.00 for night work.

3. Assistant foreman shall receive not less than \$18.00 for day work and \$19.00 for night work. On and after July 1, 1914, the scale shall be \$19.00 for day work and \$20.00 for night work.

Book and Job Scale.

1. Foremen shall receive not less than \$18.00 per week for day work and \$19.00 for night work; assistant foremen, not less than \$16.00 per week for day work, and \$17.00 for night work. On and after July 1, 1914, the scale shall be: Foremen \$19.00 for day work, and \$20.00 for night work; assistant foremen \$17.00 for day work and \$18.00 for night work.

2. Journeymen printers shall receive not less than \$15.00 per week for day

work, and \$16.00 for night work. On and after July 1, 1914, the scale shall be \$16.00 for day work and \$17.00 for night work.

3. Overtime, which shall apply to work done before as well as done after hours specified, shall be charged for at the rate of one hour and a half for every hour employed. Work done on statutory holidays and Sundays shall be paid for at the rate of two hours per every hour employed. Overtime shall be limited to three hours per day at the rate of time and a half. If work in excess of three hours is required, double time shall be paid for every hour in excess thereof; provided that if a workman is required to return after he has left the office, he shall in no case receive less than \$1.00. Overtime shall be computed on the total wages the workman is receiving. This section shall apply to all branches of the trade under the jurisdiction of the Union.

General.

1. The hours for all employees shall be: Day work, eight hours per day, and night work seven hours per night.

2. Night work shall be between 6 o'clock p.m. and 7 o'clock a.m. and day work between 7 o'clock a.m. and 6 o'clock p.m. Where an office works three shifts two of them shall be considered night work.

3. No member of this Union shall act as operator machinist in an office where three or more linotype machines are run.

4. It is desirable that apprentices be not less than sixteen years of age at the time of beginning their apprenticeship, and shall be possessed of a common school education.

5. When an apprentice enters the employ of a composing room of a printing office it shall be with the express understanding, that, at the end of the first six months of his term of apprenticeship, he shall be subjected to an examination as to his qualifications for becoming a competent workman; said examination to be conducted by a committee of the chapel

and the foreman; and if it be found that good reason for such action exists, the apprenticeship may be at once terminated; but, if the apprentice shall prove to be of the proper qualifications, he shall continue his term of apprenticeship, which shall consist of four years.

6. The chairman of the chapel shall furnish the financial secretary of the union, upon a blank form to be furnished by the union, with the name and age of the apprentice, the date of beginning his apprenticeship, and such other information as may be required, which document shall be kept on file at the head-quarters of the union.

7. Apprentices shall be governed as to days and hours the same as journeymen.

8. It shall be the duty of foremen and members to teach apprentices the printing business, and the duty of the chairman to see that this is done; and an apprentice may appeal to the executive committee if he deems an injustice is done him.

9. That the proportion of apprentices to journeymen employed or regulars, shall be as follows: 1 to 4 or less; 2 to not less than 8; 3 to not less than 12; 4 to not less than 18, 5 to not less than 24, and in no case shall more than five apprentices be employed in any office.

10. In no case shall a member of this union receive less than a day's pay. This shall not apply to a regular employee working overtime.

11. All sums of money earned by members of this Union, shall be paid in cash, weekly, in full; and any evasion of this article by acceptance of store orders or otherwise, as part payment of said wages, shall be considered a breach of good faith and union principles, and submit any member or members so doing to such a penalty or punishment as the union may direct. The principle of co-operation shall not be considered an evasion of this article.

12. Apprentices shall be paid at the rate of \$6.00 per week in their third year of apprenticeship, and \$10.00 per week in the fourth year.

Agreement.

It is hereby agreed that all members of the Typographical Union, employed in this office shall receive an increase of \$1.00 per week over the wages paid individually, notwithstanding the figures contained in the scale of prices adopted by the Union and accepted by the employers, to date from July 1, 1913; and a further increase of \$1.00 per week will be paid to each said employee on and after July 1, 1914, said agreement to terminate on June 30, 1916.

Agreement between Employing Printers of Port Arthur and the Port Arthur Typographical Union No. 575.

The parties of the First Part agree to employ none but members of the International Typographical Union in their job and news composing rooms.

1. That the scale of wages for ad. stone and job men and linotype and monoline operators shall be not less than twenty-three dollars (\$23.00) per week for day work and twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) per week for night work.

2. Any member of this union whose output on a Mergenthaler machine (type not larger than eight point, 13-em pica line) is 30,000 ems per day shall be deemed competent, and any member of this union whose output on a monoline machine (type not larger than eight point, 13-em line) is 23,333½ ems per day, shall be deemed competent.

3. Forty-eight hours shall constitute a week's work, eight hours per day, six consecutive days, between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., for day work, and between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. for night work; not less than thirty minutes to be allowed for lunch. That machines be cleaned and kept in order to satisfaction of office.

4. All work over eight hours in any one day or over eight hours in any one night shall be paid for at the rate of price and one-half. All work perform-

ed on Sunday (excepting morning papers), New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day shall be paid for at the rate of price and one-half. All work performed on Labour Day to be paid for at the rate of double price.

5. When necessary, monoline and linotype operators and ad, job and stone hands agree to render service in any one of the said departments, if qualified, upon request of the foreman or his representative, as occasion or circumstances may demand.

6. Apprentices may be employed in each office in the proportion of one to every five journeymen, or fraction thereof, employed in each department, ad. or job.

7. This agreement shall remain in force one year from May 15, 1913, and thereafter until terminated by either party giving sixty days' notice in writing.

8. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed so as to prevent an employer paying a man of extra ability in excess of the scale.

9. That the Constitution and By-laws of the International Typographical Union shall apply in all cases not set forth herewith.

10. The wages of present employees not to be reduced during the life of this contract.

Agreement between the Winnipeg Pressmen's Union No. 87 and the Winnipeg Typothetae.

The members of the Winnipeg Typothetae have agreed to adopt the following schedule of wages:—

Cylinder Pressmen.

July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914 ...	\$21.00
July 1, 1914, to July 1, 1915 ...	21.00
July 1, 1915, to July 1, 1916 ...	21.50

Cylinder Feeders.

July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914 ...	\$13.00
July 1, 1914, to July 1, 1915 ...	14.00
July 1, 1915, to July 1, 1916 ...	14.50

Platen Pressmen in Charge of Three or More Presses.

July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914 ...	\$18.50
July 1, 1914, to July 1, 1915 ...	19.50
July 1, 1915, to July 1, 1916 ...	20.00

Platen Pressmen in Charge of One or Two Presses.

July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914 ...	\$13.00
July 1, 1914, to July 1, 1915 ...	14.00
July 1, 1915, to July 1, 1916 ...	14.50

Apprentices.

Commencing at	\$ 6.00
At the end of six mths. to receive	7.00
At the end of one year or starting second year	8.00
At the end of one and one-half years	9.00
At the end of two years or starting third year	10.00
At the end of two and one half years.. . . .	11.00
At the end of three years or starting fourth year	13.00
At the end of four years or starting fifth year	14.00

Overtime to be paid at the rate of time and one-half. All night work to be paid \$2.00 per week over time. Holidays to be paid at the rate of double time (New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Labour Day, Civic Holiday, Christmas Day, Dominion Day, Thanksgiving Day and Sundays).

The week's work shall consist of forty-eight hours.

Longshoremen, Vancouver.

The following agreement was entered into between the Marine Association of British Columbia and the Vancouver Unions of the International Longshoremen's Association.

The agreement is made to cover general longshore work, which is to consist of loading and unloading vessels, sling to hold and hold to sling.

Rates of Wages for Handling Lumber.

First: Nine hours constitute a day's work.

Second: Wages — Day work fifty cents (50c.) per hour. Overtime seventy-five cents (75c.) per hour. Side runners, hatch tenders, double winch and donkey drivers and boom men to be paid sixty cents (60c.) per hour day work, ninety cents (90c.) per hour overtime. Donkey drivers to be allowed one hour each day for getting up steam.

Third: Creosoted Lumber — Sixty cents per hour day work, ninety cents per hour overtime. Double winch and donkey drivers, slingers, boom men, side runners, hatch tenders, seventy cents (70c.) per hour day work, one dollar and five cents (1.05) cents overtime. Donkey drivers to be allowed one hour each day for getting up steam.

Wage Scale and Conditions for General Cargo.

First: Nine hours constitutes a day's work.

Second: *General cargo to be forty-five cents (45c.) per hour day work and fifty-five cents (55c.) per hour overtime.* Truckers and pilers to be forty cents (40c.) per hour day work and fifty cents (50c.) per hour overtime. It is understood and agreed by the party of the first part that they will order all truckers and pilers required from the party of the second part; Provided, however, that should the party of the second part be unable to furnish the necessary number of men, they will so advise the party

of the first part, who will then engage such men as can be secured.

Third: Wheat, oats, barley, Three in One (flour), cement, plaster, lime, sulphur, fertilizer, nitrate, creosote, coal, dynamite and explosives, fifty cents (50c.) per hour day work and seventy-five (75c.) per hour overtime.

Fourth: Vessels in the coastwise trade shall pay only general cargo rates, i.e., forty-five cents (45c.) and fifty-five cents (55c.) for longshoremen, and forty cents (40c.) and fifty cents (50c.) for truckers and pilers, except where they may take full cargoes of any of the various commodities above mentioned, in which event they shall pay the rates above specified for such commodities, excepting that the rate of fifty cents (50c.) straight time and seventy-five cents (75c.) overtime for longshoremen, truckers and pilers shall apply on cement and plaster where the aggregate quantity on any ship amounts to over one hundred tons, or on fertilizer, in any quantities. *On lumber up to one hundred thousand (100,000) feet regular general cargo rates will apply.*

Fifth: The meaning of overtime under this agreement is all work performed between the hours of 6 p.m. and 8 a.m., Sundays, legal holidays and the noon hour, except that in case it is more convenient on account of shifting or waiting cargo, for the vessel to knock off work at 11 a.m. and turn to at 12 noon, or to knock off work at 1 p.m. for the meal hour and turn to at 2 p.m., no overtime shall be paid between 12 noon and 1 p.m.

Sixth: There shall be no discrimination by the party of the first part against any member of the party of the second part, unless for just cause, nor shall the party of the second part discriminate against any member of the party of the first part, or their employees.

Seventh: Whenever any controversy arises between the party of the first part and the party of the second part, the men shall continue to work and the con-

troversy shall be adjusted between representatives of the party of the first part and representatives of the party of the second part. A standing committee of three representatives of both parties to this agreement shall be appointed, who shall jointly act on all questions of difference between them. If said controversy cannot be adjusted, then it shall be submitted to arbitration. Said Arbitration Board shall consist of one representative, selected by the party of the first part, and one to be selected by the party of the second part, and the two so selected shall select a third man, who must be a disinterested person, and the decision of any two shall be final and binding, and both parties shall abide thereby. Said Arbitration Board shall meet within three days after request has been made.

Eight: Any member of a Local who violates any part of this agreement or agitates a stoppage of work under any circumstances, shall be discharged and will be given no future employment. All disputes, controversies and grievances must be taken up under Article Seven of this agreement.

Ninth: Stevedore firms and Captains applying for men to go from one port to another to work on vessels, shall pay fare of men both ways, and allow time while travelling to and from such ports as follows: Port Mann two hours each way, and Departure Bay three hours each way, providing the men fulfil their contract. In case any man fails to fulfil his contract, such allowances shall not be made, and all advances for fares deducted.

Tenth: Men shall not be paid while standing by a ship when shifting from one dock to another, but at night time when men are kept standing by for the purpose of working at a third dock, then they shall be given the same pay as those who are kept continually employed on the ship.

Eleventh: When men are ordered to work after 7 p.m. and required to wait for vessel, they shall be paid from one hour after the time appointed up to 11

p.m. at the rate of one-half pay; after 11 p.m. they shall be paid full time.

Twelfth: All conditions not herein mentioned to remain as heretofore.

Thirteenth: This agreement entered into shall remain in full force from the first day of June, 1913, to the thirty-first of December, 1914.

B. C. Marine Association,
W. R. DOCKRILL, *President*.
H. O. FOSTER,
Secretary B. C. M. Assn.

For the International Longshoremen's Association—

T. V. O'CONNOR,
JOHN KEAN,
J. A. MADSON.

Longshoremen, Victoria.

The following agreement was made and entered into at Victoria, British Columbia, during May, 1913, by and between the Marine Association of British Columbia, and the International Longshoremen's Association, on behalf of Locals 38-46 of Victoria. The agreement is made to cover general longshore work, which is to consist of loading and unloading of vessels, sling to hold and hold to sling, except that the parties of the first part agree to continue to employ longshoremen for trucking and piling at longshore wages as in the past, up to February 15th, 1914. The question as to wages for truckers and pilers to be reconsidered at a meeting to be held not later than February 1st, 1914.

Rates of Wages for Handling Lumber.

First: Nine hours constitutes a day's work.

Second: Wages—Day work fifty cents (50c.) per hour. Overtime rate to be seventy-five cents (75c.) per hour. Siders, runners, hatch tenders, double winch and donkey drivers and boom men to be paid sixty cents (60c.) per hour day

work, ninety cents (90c.) per hour overtime. Donkey drivers to be allowed one hour each day for getting up steam.

Third: Creosoted Lumber — Sixty cents (60c.) per hour day work, ninety cents (90c.) per hour over time. Double winch and donkey drivers, slingers, boom men, side runners, hatch tenders, seventy cents (70c.) per hour day work, one dollar and five (\$1.05) cents overtime. Donkey drivers to be allowed one hour each day for getting up steam.

Wage Scale and Condition for General Cargo.

First: Nine hours constitutes a day's work.

Second: General cargo to be forty-five cents (45c.) per hour day work, fifty-five cents (55c.) per hour for all overtime work.

Third: Wheat, oats, barley, three in one (flour), cement, plaster, lime, sulphur, fertilizer, nitrate, creosote, coal, dynamite and explosives, fifty cents (50c.) per hour day work and seventy-five cents (75c.) per hour overtime.

Fourth: Vessels in the coastwise trade shall pay only general cargo rates, i.e., forty-five cents (45c.) and fifty-five (55c.), except where they may take full cargoes of any of the various commodities above mentioned, in which event, they shall pay the rates above specified for such commodities, excepting that the rate of fifty cents (50c.) straight time and seventy-five cents (75c.) overtime shall apply on cement and plaster where the aggregate quantity on any ship amounts to one hundred (100) tons and over, and on fertilizer in any quantities. On lumber up to one hundred thousand feet, regular general cargo rates will apply.

Fifth: The meaning of overtime under this agreement is all work performed the hours of six (6) p.m. and eight (8) a.m. Sundays, Legal Holidays and the Noon Hour, except that in case it is more convenient on account of shifting or waiting cargo, for the vessel to knock

off work at eleven (11) a.m. for the meal and turn to at twelve (12) o'clock noon, or to knock off work at one (1) p.m. for the meal hour and turn to at two (2) p.m., no overtime shall be paid between twelve (12) o'clock noon and one (1) p.m.

Sixth: There shall be no discrimination by the party of the first part against any member of the party of the second part, unless for just cause, nor shall the party of the second part discriminate against any member of the party of the first part, or their employees.

Seventh: Whenever any controversy arises between the party of the first part and the party of the second part, the men shall continue to work, and the controversy shall be adjusted between representatives of the party of the first part and representatives of the party of the second part. A standing committee of three representatives of both parties to this agreement shall be appointed, who shall jointly act on all questions of differences between them. If said controversy cannot be adjusted, then it shall be submitted to arbitration. Said Arbitration Board shall consist of one representative, selected by the party of the first part, and one to be selected by the party of the second part, and the two so selected shall select a third man who must be a disinterested person, and the decision of any two shall be final and binding, and both parties shall abide thereby. Said Arbitration Board shall meet within three days after request has been made.

Eighth: Any member of a Local who violates any part of this agreement or agitates a stoppage of work under any circumstances, shall be discharged, and will be given no future employment. All disputes, controversies and grievances must be taken up under Article Seventh (7th) of this agreement.

Ninth: Stevedore Firms and Captains applying for men to go from one port to another to work on vessels, shall pay fare of men both ways, and allow four hours time each way while travelling to and from Nanaimo, providing the men

fulfil their contract. In case any man fails to fulfil his contract, such allowances shall not be made, and all advances for fares deducted.

Tenth: Men shall not be paid while standing by a ship when shifting from one dock to another, but at night time when men are kept standing by for the purpose of working at a third dock, then they shall be given the same pay as those who are kept continually employed on the ship.

Eleventh: When men are ordered to work after seven (7) p.m., and required to wait for vessel, they shall be paid from one hour after the time appointed, up to eleven (11) p.m., at the rate of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) pay; after eleven (11) p.m. they shall be paid full time.

Twelfth: All conditions not herein mentioned to remain as heretofore.

Thirteenth: This agreement entered into shall remain in full force from the first day of June, 1913, to the Thirty-first (31st) day of December, 1914.

B. C. Marine Association,

W. R. DOCKRILL, *President.*

H. O. FOSTER,

Secretary B. C. M. Assn.

For the International Longshoremen's Association—

T. V. O'CONNOR,

JOHN KEAN,

J. A. MADSEN.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING JULY, 1913.

THERE was a continued improvement in the record of trade disputes for the month of July, and there were less disputes by four than during the preceding month. A still greater improvement than this is seen by a comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Conditions appeared to be resuming their normal state after the disturbances of the spring. Few disputes of importance commenced during July, while of those in existence before the month, two those of millhands at St. John and coal miners on Vancouver Island, accounted for a loss of approximately 133,000 working days.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during July.

The number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence during July was twenty-four, a decrease of three compared with the previous month, and a decrease of twenty-two compared with July, 1912. About 152 firms and 8,124 employees were affected by these disputes, about forty-nine firms and 1,102 employees being directly involved in the new disputes of the month. It will be

seen that a great improvement in this connection is shown over the June record, when it was reported that 318 firms and 3,969 employees were involved in the disputes commencing during that month.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during July was approximately 188,867 working days, compared with 181,737 working days lost in June, and a loss of upwards of 270,000 working days during July, 1912.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following table shows the trades affected by the new disputes of the month and the number of employees directly affected in each group of trades:—

TRADES	No. of disputes	No. of employees
Building.....	4	492
Metal.....	1	150
Woodworking.....	1	40
Transport.....	1	400
Miscellaneous.....	1	20
Total.....	8	1,102

Localities affected by new disputes.—The new disputes of the month took place in the following provinces:—

PROVINCE	No. of disputes
New Brunswick.....	2
Quebec.....	2
Ontario.....	2
Alberta.....	2
Total.....	8

Causes of disputes.—Of the new disputes of the month five were caused by demand for higher wages and two by a demand for shorter hours. In the case of the electrical workers at Edmonton, the men made a demand for "closed shop" in addition to that for an increased rate of wages.

Results of disputes.—Of the twenty-four disputes in existence during July, definite termination was reported in the case of nine. In the case of three disputes, industrial conditions were not affected at the end of the month, and eleven disputes were left unsettled. The strikers obtained their demands wholly or in part in five of the disputes terminated.

Disputes Beginning Before July.

The trade disputes of the previous month which were still in existence during July were disputes of mill-hands at St. John, coal miners on Vancouver Island, metal miners at Salmo, quartz miners at Britannia Beach, painters and decorators at Victoria, plumbers at Saskatoon and Calgary, structural iron-workers at Toronto, iron moulders at Sackville, Hamilton, St. Catherines, Salt and Guelph, boilermakers, photo engravers, and cabinet makers at Toronto.

Mill-hands, St. John.—The lockout of mill-hands at St. John continued with little change in conditions existing at the end of last month.

Coal miners, Vancouver Island; quartz miners, Britannia.—No change

in conditions in regard to these disputes was reported to the Department during July.

Metal miners, Salmo.—The dispute of miners employed by the Queen Mine was still unsettled at the end of July.

Painters and decorators, Victoria.—A strike of painters, decorators and paperhangers which began on March 1 was terminated during the month of July. An increase in wages went into effect among this class of employees at Victoria on March 1, the increase being one of fifty cents per day. Particulars of this were given in the May, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette*. Four employers, however, refused to grant the increase, and their employees, to the number of fifty-five, went on strike. On July 10 a compromise was effected by which the men received an increase of twenty-five cents per day.

Plumbers, Saskatoon.—A strike of plumbers at Saskatoon which began on June 2 was terminated on July 5. The cause of the dispute was a demand for an increase in wages from sixty-five cents to eighty-one and a quarter cents per hour, and it was reported that some of the employers entered into an agreement to pay seventy-five cents per hour soon after the outbreak of the dispute. The terms of settlement, however, were generally on the basis of sixty-five cents per hour, the rate prevailing before the strike.

Plumbers, Calgary.—About 250 plumbers struck work at Calgary, on June 1, demanding an increase in wages of sixty cents to sixty-five cents per hour. Several of the men returned to work at the higher rate last month but the strike was not definitely settled until July 7, when a compromise was effected by which the men received sixty-two and a half cents per hour.

Iron moulders, Sackville, Hamilton, and Guelph.—No change in conditions regarding these disputes was reported to the Department during July.

Iron moulders, St. Catherines.—The strike of iron moulders which occurred at St. Catherines on June 28 was ter-

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES C. No. 146.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES BEFORE JULY, 1913.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	No. of Firms or Establishments affected		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement	Date of termination	Result
			Directly	Indirectly	Directly		Indirectly				
					Male	Female	Male	Female			
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE JULY											
<i>Lumbering—</i> Millhands.....	St. John, N. B.,....	Lock-out after demand for higher wages.....	11	.....	151	.....	1470	.....	June 13	.....	Unsettled at end of month
<i>Mining—</i> Coal Miners.....	Vancouver Island.....	Alleged discrimination against employees.....	4	.....	3500	.....	.....	.....	Sep. 17-22	.....	Unsettled at end of month.
Metal miners.....	Salmo, B.C.....	For higher wages.....	2	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 22	.....	Unsettled at end of month.
Quartz miners.....	Britannia Beach, B.C.....	For recognition of union.....	1	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	" 19	.....	Unsettled at end of month
<i>Building—</i> Painters, etc.....	Victoria, B.C.....	For higher wages.....	4	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	" 22	.....	Compromise effected
Plumbers.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	For higher wages and shorter hours.....	23	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	June 2	July 5	Work resumed at old rate
Plumbers.....	Calgary, Alta.....	For higher wages and change in working conditions.....	30	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	" 1	July 7	Compromise effected
Sheet Structural iron workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For higher wages.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	May 1	July	Increase generally granted.
<i>Metal—</i> Iron Moulders.....	Sackville, N.B.,....	For higher wages.....	2	.....	60	.....	200	.....	" 29	.....	Unsettled at end of month
" " " " " "	St Catharines, Ont.....	For higher wages and shorter hours.....	2	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	June 4	July 10	Compromise effected
" " " " " "	Hamilton, Ont.....	For higher wages.....	3	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 26	.....	Unsettled at end of month
" " " " " "	Galt, Ont.....	Order from Hamilton on account of strike there.....	3	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	May 7	July 7	Strikers' places filled
" " " " " "	Guelph, Ont.....	For higher wages.....	1	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	May 9	.....	Unsettled at end of month
Boilermakers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For higher wages and shorter hours.....	1	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	June 4	July 10	Compromise effected
<i>Woodworking—</i> Photo Engravers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For recognition of union.....	12	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 27	.....	Unsettled at end of month
Cabinet Makers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For higher wages.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	May 1	July	Dispute practically ended increase granted

<i>Building—</i> Bricklayers and Masons..... Carpenters..... Stonecutters..... Builder's Labourers.....	Calgary, Alta.....	For higher wages.....	29	300	15	July.....	14 July	Demands granted.
	Montreal, Que.....	For higher wages.....	1	40	.....	.....	21 July	31 Strikers replaced
	St. John, N.B.....	For shorter hours.....	1	12	.....	.....	12	Unsettled at end of month
	Quebec, Que.....	For higher wages.....	1	40	70	.....	19 "	23 Some returned to work at old rate; other places filled
<i>Metal—</i> Electrical Workers.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	For higher wages and closed shop.....	15	150	.....	.....	7 "	19 Some demands conceded
	Toronto, Ont.....	For higher wages.....	1	40	.....	.....	16	Unsettled at end of month
<i>Transport—</i> Sectionmen.....	St. Thomas, and district, Ont.....	For higher wages.....	1	400	.....	.....	3 "	15 Strikers returned to work
	St. John, N.B.....	For shorter hours.....	.....	20	.....	.....	25	Unsettled at end of month

* Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

minated on July 19 by the employers deciding to grant the increased rate of \$3.25 per day.

Boilermakers, Toronto. — A strike of boilermakers which occurred at Toronto on June 4 was practically concluded during July. Of the six principal firms affected two conceded the demands of the men in part during June; an agreement was reached in the case of the others during July.

Photo engravers, Toronto. — No change in conditions in regard to this dispute was reported to the Department during the month.

Cabinet makers, Toronto. — With regard to the strike of cabinet-makers which occurred on May 1, the Department was informed that seventy-five men were out of work as a result of it at the beginning of July. It is understood, however, that since that time most of these have returned to work at the increased rate of wages.

Disputes Beginning During July.

The new disputes of the month included strikes of bricklayers and masons at Calgary, carpenters at Montreal, stone-cutters at St. John, builders' labourers at Quebec, a lockout of electrical workers at Edmonton, strikes of picture frame makers at Toronto, section men at St. Thomas, and barbers at St. John.

Bricklayers and masons, Calgary. — One of the most important disputes of the month was a strike of bricklayers and masons at Calgary, which occurred on July 14, following a demand for an increase in wages from sixty-seven and a half cents to seventy cents per hour. Nearly all the firms in Calgary were affected by this dispute, one or two exceptions being contractors who paid the higher rate in order to get their contracts finished. About 300 men were directly involved in this strike which terminated at the close of the month by the employers granting the increase demanded.

Carpenters, Montreal. — A strike of carpenters in the employ of the Harbour Commission at Montreal occurred on

July 21. The men who were employed on the construction of the Harbour Board Commission, demanded an increase in wages from 40c to 42½c per hour. No definite settlement of this dispute was reported during the month, but the employers stated that they had filled the places of the strikers; the men, however, claimed that the new employees were not skilled men.

Stone cutters, St. John, N.B. — Stone-cutters to the number of twelve in the employ of Rhodes, Curry and Company, struck work at St. John on July 12, for a reduction of working hours. The men who were getting \$4.05 for a nine hour day asked for an eight hour day at the same hourly wage and on their request being refused struck work. No settlement of this dispute was reported at the end of the month.

Builders' labourers, Quebec. — About forty builders' labourers struck work at Quebec on July 19, demanding an increase of five cents per hour over the existing rate of twenty-five cents. It was reported to the Department that the men belonged to the Builders' Labourers' Union but that the strike was not ordered by their organization. After being out four days the men returned to work at the old rate of wages.

Electrical workers, Edmonton. — A dispute affecting electrical workers at Edmonton occurred during the month. The local union of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers presented a new agreement to the employers, calling for a closed shop and six cents per hour minimum wages instead of fifty cents as previously. Failing to obtain their demand the men declared for a strike on July 8 but were forestalled by many of the contractors with a lockout on July 7. The dispute ended on July 19 and the men returned to work on July 21, without having obtained the increase demanded. Some concessions, however, were made by employers, including closed shop and Saturday half-holiday.

Picture frame makers, Toronto. — Forty picture frame makers at Toronto went on strike on July 16, following

mand for higher wages. No settlement of this dispute was reported to the department during the month.

Section-men, St. Thomas. — Section-men in the employ of the Michigan Central Railway, working between Windsor and St. Thomas, struck work on July 3. About 400 men were involved in this dispute the cause of which was the refusal of the men to accept an increase of 15c per day (from \$1.65 to \$1.80) demanding \$1.90 and \$2.00 per day. The Department of Labour lent its good offices towards adjusting this dispute and the men returned to work on July 15.

Barbers, St. John. — Barbers to the number of twenty struck work at St. John on July 28, the cause of the dispute being a demand for shorter hours. No termination of this dispute was reported at the end of the month.

Dispute of Bricklayers at Hamilton.

Toward the end of June about 150 bricklayers employed by Wm. Yates, a contractor of Hamilton, were called out on strike, owing to a dispute concerning the employing of a non-union man. It was decided to settle the matter by arbitration and the men returned to work. The ruling of the Umpire, Mr. David Gibson, was recently made public in the following terms:

"In reference to the matter in dispute between the two associations, re the laying of concrete cellar floors in the building now under construction on the corner of Hughson and John Streets for Messrs. Monroe and Meade, Mr. W. H. Yates, Jr., contractor:

"It appears that this contractor has worked for several years an employe, not a member of the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, doing this work in question, that is to say, superintending the mixing of concrete, laying and finishing the same with a plasterer's trowel, etc.

"Exception has been taken by the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union to this employe using the trowel in the finishing of these concrete cellar floors, contending that Mr. Yates, by allowing this employe to do this work has violated the

agreement entered into by the two bodies under date of May 7, 1912, claiming that such work as finishing cement must be done by members of the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union as per working code, art. 3, sec. 2.

"It appears to me that a settlement of this dispute rests on two questions as follows:

"1st. To the finishing of concrete cellar floors a part of artificial masonry as called for by the agreement and the laws of the International Union at that time.

"2nd. Did Mr. Yates violate this agreement by employing a man to do this work, not a member of the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union?

"In regard to question No. 1, reference has been made to clause No. 7 of the agreement under date of May 7, 1912, extending until May 1, 1915, re the classification of work, which portion reads as follows:

"The classification of work as provided in the constitution of the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union is hereby conceded as coming under the jurisdiction of Union No. 1. I find that clause 3, page 23, of the international constitution, having reference to cement work and entitled artificial masonry, reads as follows:

"The cutting, setting and pointing of cement blocks or artificial stone, and all cement that is used for backing up external walls, the building of party walls, columns, girders, beams, floors, stairs, arches, and plaster block partitions, where substituted for brick, shall be done by members of the B.M. and P.I.U.

All subordinate unions shall have these paragraphs inserted in their constitution and by-laws.

In this connection in the working code already referred to one paragraph reads as follows: "All cement finishing must be done by members of the B. and M.I.U. as per Section Artificial Masonry." This paragraph is the one claimed to cover the work in question, and the one violated by Mr. Yates. I fail to find any reference to this cement finishing as stated above, and which I believe has been approved and adopted by the Bricklay-

ers' and Masons' Union, was issued early this season or nearly one year after the agreement was signed, has not been submitted to the contractors' association. Another feature in this matter is the fact that no evidence has been submitted that the members of the plasterers' union of this city have relinquished their right to anyone using the plastering trowel, which must be used in the proper finishing of a concrete cellar floor, and I am of the opinion that they should be considered in this connection. In view of all the facts as stated. I consider that the finishing of concrete floors does not conflict with the agreement and the constitution of the International Union, and so decide:

In regard to question No. 2:

I find many cases under my own personal observation that carpenters, contractors and others have done and are doing such work as is referred to in the dispute; in fact, it appears to me that it is almost the general practice of the trade to allow labourers and others to lay and finish concrete cellar floors in buildings erected by members of the bricklayers' and Masons' Union, many of such floors and foundations being finished before any bricks are laid, other before the walls are up.

I am therefore convinced that Mr. Yates has not violated the agreement and so decide.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

THE total immigration to Canada for the month of June, 1913, was 63,783, as compared with 45,893 for June, 1912, the increase being thirty-nine per cent. of the total arrivals. During June, 1913, 27,365 immigrants arrived from Great Britain as compared with 20,640 for the same month of the previous year. With regard to immigrants from the United States during June, there was a decrease as compared with year 1912,

the numbers being 11,491 and 13,748 respectively. The number of arrivals from other countries, however, showed heavy increase during June, 1913, the numbers being 24,927 for June, 1913 and 11,505 for June, 1912. For the first three months of the current fiscal year the total number of immigrants arriving in Canada was 210,206 as compared with 175,346 for the corresponding period of last year, the increase being twenty per cent. Of the total number 44,998 were from the United States and 165,208 from Great Britain and other countries. The following is a résumé of official returns received at the Department during July:—

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING APRIL, MAY AND JUNE OF THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF LAST FISCAL YEAR

1912—1913.					1913—1914.				
Month	British	From the United States.	Other Countries.	Total	British	From the United States.	Other Countries.	Total.	Percent.
April	22,028	21,491	19,109	62,931	25,566	19,260	28,459	73,285	16
May	27,251	18,101	21,170	66,522	31,374	14,247	27,154	72,775	10
June	20,640	13,748	11,505	45,893	27,365	11,491	24,927	63,783	39
Total	69,929	53,343	52,084	175,346	84,305	44,998	80,903	210,206	20

The immigration figures for May were incorrect in the statement published in the July issue of the *Labour Gazette*. Correct figures appear in the current issue. The revised figures give an increase of ten per cent. instead of a nine per cent. increase.

BRITISH EMIGRATION

During the month of June, 1913, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

Month	NATIONALITY							
	English.		Welsh.		Scotch.		Irish.	
	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913
June	13,967	19,376	172	160	5,237	5,572	888	1,114
							20,261	26,222

*The apparent discrepancy in the total for 1912 is due to the revision of the total without revision of figures for the individual countries.

Recapitulation.

MONTH.	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
January.....	115	196	657	803	699	678	11	..
February.....	117	218	541	893	500	822	9	..
March.....	139	264	820	1190	806	1139	74	..
April.....	279	475	1637	2263	1332	1684	212	..
May.....	227	318	1532	1948	1139	1534	581	..
June.....	302	239	1811	2243	1331	1479	363	..
July.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1179	1710	6993	9340	5707	7336	1250	..

Net decrease for six months: -3,376.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1913, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCE IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITY	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
Canadians from Ontario.....	..	192	160	34	386
“ Quebec.....	9	42	55	10	116
“ Nova Scotia.....	2	10	12	7	31
“ New Brunswick.....	..	4	4	4	12
“ Prince Edward Island.....	..	3	8	5	16
“ Manitoba.....	39	28	14	6	87
“ Saskatchewan.....	7	113	12	..	132
“ Alberta.....	..	..	54	..	54
“ British Columbia.....	..	..	7	8	15
Persons who had previous entry.....	35	254	150	26	465
Newfoundlanders.....	..	6	..	1	7
Canadians returned from the United States.....	..	9	..	2	11
Americans.....	19	428	982	51	880
English.....	29	208	139	96	472
Scotch.....	11	50	44	23	128
Irish.....	5	17	18	6	46
French.....	13	26	6	..	45
Belgians.....	7	13	4	1	25
Swiss.....	..	4	6	1	11
Italians.....	..	1	4	5	10
Roumanians.....	..	7	3	..	10
Syrians.....	..	..	1	..	1
Germans.....	5	24	38	9	76
Austro-Hungarians.....	81	98	67	23	269
Hollanders.....	1	6	5	2	14
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	4	16	11	2	33
Icelanders.....	3	..	..	..	3
Swedes.....	4	50	33	22	109
Norwegians.....	4	101	41	5	151
Russians.....	24	108	49	9	190
Turks.....	..	..	..	..	..
Servians.....	..	..	..	..	..
Bulgarians.....	..	..	2	..	2
Chinese.....	..	..	1	..	1
Japanese.....	..	..	..	..	..
Persians.....	..	..	..	..	..
Australians.....	..	..	2	..	2
New Zealanders.....	..	1	..	..	1
Hindoo.....	..	..	..	..	..
West Indies.....	..	1	..	..	1
Total	302	1811	1331	363	8870

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1913 AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1912.

NATURE OF GRANT.	June 1913.		June 1912	
	No. of Patents	No. of acres	No. of Patentes	No. of acres
berta Ry. and Irrigation Co.'s sales.....	4	962.00	79	26,141.00
ritish Columbia Homesteads.....	5	557.132	6	885.71
ritish Columbia sales.....	4	3.068	3	23.40
al lands sales.....	.....	.....	1	120.75
omesteads.....	1,342	226,728.282	1,070	173,930.662
ndson's Bay Co.....	15	608.25	1	644.00
ense of Occupation.....	2	.....	4	.....
ilitary bounty grants.....	.....	.....	1	148,333
ilitary homesteads.....	1	320.00	.....	.....
ining lands sales.....	5	520.00	.....	.....
neral rights (209.31 acres).....	2	.....	24	.....
orth West half-breed grants.....	4	377.91	12	1,415.70
orth west Mounted Police grants.....	1	160.00	.....	.....
arish sales.....	1	.....	1	154.00
it claim, special grants (479.84 acres).....	.....	.....	4	.....
ailways:—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alberta Central Railway Co.....	4	36.61	.....	.....
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	6	1,226.00	3	1,104.00
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.....	1	141.00	1	644.00
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants.....	27	500.31	.....	.....
Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Co.....	6	32.78	.....	.....
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co.....	.....	.....	5	20.47
Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Co.....	5	1,124.52	.....	.....
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Railroad and Steamboat Co.....	19	4,642.40	.....	.....
ales.....	100	9,458.065	89	9,190.019
chool lands sales.....	26	2,200.02	27	4,084.16
pecial grants.....	13	608.31	15	910.62
ukon Territory sales.....	2	91.66	15	357.38
Total.....	1,595	250,338.21	1,361	219,773.89

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1913, AS COMPARED WITH JUNE, 1912.

AGENCY.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
attleford.....	187	229	.....	.....	.....	.....
andon.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
algary.....	192	331	.....	.....
auphin.....	70	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
dmonton.....	106	109	527	603	.....	.....
stevan.....	129	42	.....	.....
rand Prairie.....
umboldt.....	99	122	.....	.....	.....	.....
amloops.....	326	27
etbridge.....	43	52	.....	.....
apple Creek.....	354	220	.....	.....	.....	.....
edicine Hat.....	257	443	155	195	.....	.....
oose Jaw.....
ew Westminster.....	153	97	37	1
peace River.....
ince Albert.....	265	271	.....	.....	.....	.....
Regina.....	32	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
ted Deer.....	132	150	.....	.....
askatoon.....	175	260	.....	.....	.....	.....
wift Current.....	272	433	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vinnipeg.....	227	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
orkton.....	64	115	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	302	239	1811	2243	1331	1479	363	28

Number of entries for June 1912..... 3988
Number of entries for June 1913..... 3807

Net decrease for June, 1913..... 181

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1913

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and the office of the factories inspector of Ontario and Saskatchewan, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 482 individual workpeople in Canada during the month of July, 1913, were recorded by the Department of Labour. Of these 108 were fatal and 374 resulted in serious injuries. In the preceding month there were 117 fatal and 384 non-fatal accidents, a total of 501; and in July, 1912, there were 128 fatal and 544 non-fatal accidents, a total of 672. The number of fatal accidents recorded in July were nine less than in June and twenty less than in July, 1912. The number of non-fatal accidents recorded in July were ten less than in

June and seventy less than in July 1912. Altogether there were eighteen fewer fatal accidents recorded in July than in June, and 190 less than in July 1912.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1913, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	4	18	22
Fishing and Hunting.....	2	.....	2
Lumbering.....	1	8	9
Mining.....	13	35	48
Railway construction.....	8	1	9
Building Trades.....	10	27	37
Metal Trades.....	12	86	98
Woodworking Trades.....	1	8	9
Printing and Allied Trades.....	.....	.....	.....
Clothing.....	.....	2	2
Textiles.....	.....	2	2
Food and Tobacco preparation.....	2	9	11
Leather.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation—	.....	.....	.....
Steam Railway Service.....	31	75	106
Electric Railway Service....	1	9	10
Navigation.....	3	14	17
Miscellaneous.....	3	21	24
Public Employees.....	.....	10	10
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades..	10	14	24
Unskilled Labour.....	7	35	42
Total.....	108	374	482

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1913.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Number	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture:—				
Farmer.....	Kinburn, Ont.....	July 7	1	Crushed by falling load of lumber
".....	Coburg, Ont.....	" 2	1	By a fall
".....	Strathburn, Ont.....	" 4	1	Fell from load of hay
".....	Dungannon.....	" 18	1	"
Fishing and Hunting—				
Engineer (fishing tug).....	Port Stanley, Ont.....	" 18	1	Scalded; steampipe burst
Fisherman.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 27	1	Drowned
Logging—				
Timber Culler.....	Sault Ste Marie.....	" 18	1	Run over by cars
Mining:—				
Miner.....	Coal Creek, B.C.....	" 9	1	Fall of coal
".....	Hosmer, B.C.....	" 5	4	"
".....	Bankhead, Alta.....	" 8	2	"
Electrician.....	Cobald, Ont.....	" 22	1	Electrocuted
Miner.....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 8	1	Crushed by mine car
".....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 11	1	"
".....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 22	1	Fall of rock
".....	Fernie, B.C.....	" 9	1	Fall of coal
".....	Cumberland, B.C.....	" 11	1	Fall of rock
Railway Construction:				
Trackman.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 10	1	Struck by a train
".....	St. Malachie, Que.....	" 9	1	Head-on collision
Labourer.....	Sutherland, Sask.....	" 19	1	Falling rail
".....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 4	2	Overcome by powder fumes
".....	Lillooets, B.C.....	" 23	1	Fall of rock
".....	Outremont, Que.....	" 2	1	"
Hook (construction gang).....	Lyndes, Ont.....	" 14	1	Derailment
Building Trades:—				
Foreman Carpenter.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 28	1	Struck by falling derrick
Carpenter.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 2	1	Fell from scaffold
".....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 26	1	By a fall from a building
".....	La Colle Falls, Sask.....	" 1	1	Drowned
Painter.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 23	1	Fall; due to collapse of scaffold
Structural Iron Worker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 2	1	By a fall
Roofer.....	Motherwell, Ont.....	" 22	1	Fell from roof
Labourer's Helper.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 5	1	Fell down elevator shaft
Labourer.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 2	1	Crushed by falling derrick
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 29	1	Electrocuted
Other Trades—				
Steel Works Employee.....	Point St. Charles, Que.....	" 29	1	Struck by lightning
".....	Welland, Ont.....	" 3	1	Electrocuted
".....	Turcott, Que.....	" 25	1	Explosion of a boiler
".....	Sault Ste Marie.....	" 19	1	Died from effects of sulphuric acid
Foreman Lineman.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 11	1	Fell from transmission tower
Lineman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 15	1	Electrocuted
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 9	1	"
".....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 19	1	"
".....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	" 24	1	"
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 5	1	"
".....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 3	1	"
".....	Victoria, B.C.....	" 19	1	"
Foodworking Trades:				
Cheese Box Maker.....	Phillipsville, Ont.....	" 2	1	Scalded; fell into tank of hot water

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1913.

Trade or Industry.	Locality	Date	Number	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i>				
Cannery Employee	Waterford, Ont.	July 22	1	Burned; explosion of gasoline
Butcher	Bromptonville, Que.	22	1	Crushed by overturned wagon
<i>Steam Railway Service</i>				
Conductor	South Indian, Ont.	" 24	1	Fell from train
Engineer	Otter Lake, Ont.	" 31	1	Deraiment
	St. Catharines, Ont.	" 28	1	Head-on collision
Fireman	Glencoe, Ont.	" 30	1	Struck by a train
	Otter Lake, Ont.	" 31	3	Deraiment
	Montreal, Que.	" 2	1	Explosion of locomotive boiler
Brakeman	Guelph, Ont.	" 11	1	Run over by cars
	Winnipeg, Man.	" 16	1	Fell from and run over by train
	Port Elgin, N.B.	" 8	1	Run over by locomotive
	Whitby, Ont.	" 14	1	Fell from top of train
	Limchou, Que.	" 15	1	Run over by cars
	Otter Lake, Ont.	" 31	1	Deraiment
	St. Catharines, Ont.	" 28	1	Head-on collision
	Maple, Ont.	" 26	1	Deraiment
	Coquitlam, B.C.	" 30	1	Crushed by locomotive
	Cartier, Ont.	" 10	1	Fell from train
	Mount Johnson.	" 15	1	Struck by a train
	Paddington, Ont.	" 19	1	Run over by cars
Yardman	Montreal, Que.	" 22	1	Run over by locomotive
	Fort Rouge, Ont.	" 7	1	"
<i>Mechanical Dept.</i>				
Engine Wiper	Sutherland, Sask.	" 18	1	"
	Montreal, Que.	" 25	1	Struck by a falling part of engine
<i>Maintenance of Way Employees—</i>				
Bridgemen	North Bend, B.C.	" 24	3	Fell from a bridge
	St. Martine, Que.	" 9	1	"
Sectionman	Wabana, N.S.	" 14	1	Run over by cars
	Christie, Ont.	" 14	1	Hand car struck by train
Labourer	....	" 12	1	Crushed by falling steam shovel
Flagman	Winnipeg, Man.	" 24	1	Run over by cars
<i>Electric Railway Service—</i>				
Shed Man	Edmonton, Alta.	" 31	1	Crushed by falling rails
<i>Navigation—</i>				
Deckhand	Kingston, Ont.	" 5	1	Drowned; fell off wharf while hauling stern rope of vessel
Marine Engineer	Sault Ste Marie, Ont.	" 14	1	Struck on head by handle of air pump
Dredgehand	St. John, N.B.	" 14	1	Drowned
<i>Miscellaneous</i>				
<i>Transport—</i>				
Teamster	Toronto, Ont.	" 2	1	Wagon struck by street car
"	Montreal, Que.	" 8	1	"
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 7	1	Fell down elevator shaft
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled Trades—</i>				
Pulpmill Employee	New Westminster, B.C.	" 5	1	Crushed in machinery
	Sault Ste Marie, Ont.	" 20	1	"
Employees Explosive Factory	Beloeil, Que.	" 24	7	Explosion of nitro-glycerine gelatin in cartridge room of factory
Employee Paper Mill	Montreal, Que.	" 15	1	Crushed by elevator
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>				
Labourer	La Colle Falls, Sask.	" 7	1	Struck by piece of timber
"	Hull, Que.	" 17	1	Fell into & smothered in pit of cement
"	Longue Pointe, Que.	" 30	1	Premature explosion of dynamite
"	Folden's Corners.	" 2	1	Overcome by heat
"	Montreal, Que.	" 7	1	Fell from road machine
"	Regina, Sask.	" 21	1	Cave in of trench
"	Montreal, Que.	" 29	1	Mangled by machinery

TABLE OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING JUNE, 1913.

TRADE OR INDUSTRY	CAUSES																					
	Falls	Falling material	Flying material	Burned by acid, electricity, molten metal, etc.	Overcome by smoke, gas fumes, etc.	Electric shock	Runover by locomotives, cars and other vehicles	Crushed by & betw'n cars other vehicles and boats	Struck by locomotives, cars and other vehicles	Collision of trains and street cars	Deraillments	Collision with street cars and other vehicles	Falling or thrown from cars and other vehicles	Machinery, Saws, etc.	Premature explosion of dynamite	Ignition of gas	Tools	Cave-in	Runaway	Scalded by steam and hot water	Miscellaneous causes	Total
Agriculture	5	3					1							5					2	2 ¹		18
Fishing and Hunting																						
Lumbering		3						1						4								8
Mining.....	3	5												9	3	14	1					35
Railway Con- struction											1											
Building Trades	14	11														1				1 ²		27
Metal Trades...	7	17	7	16		4								24			3		3	5 ³		
Woodworking Trades		2												5			1					
Printing and Allied Trades																						
Clothing														2								
Textile														2								
Food and To- bacco Prepar- ation.....	1													4			1		2	1 ⁴		
Leather																						
Steam Railway Service	3	9	2	1			9	3	7	3	15	1	10				4			8 ⁵		75
Electric Rail- way Service..	1	1								3	2									2 ⁶		9
Navigation	1				4									1	6				1	1 ⁷		14
Miscellaneous Transport	1	1						1				9						2	4	3 ⁸		
Public							1	1												7 ⁹		
Employees Miscellaneous Skilled Trades	1					1								7			1		1	3 ¹⁰		14
Unskilled Labour.....		9			2	1		1	2					2	8		1	8		1 ¹¹		35
Total.....	37	61	9	17	6	6	12	7	9	6	18	10	10	65	17	15	12	10	6	7	34	374

Note.—Miscellaneous causes explained:—

¹Agriculture: Gored by a bull; by stepping on a nail.

²Building Trades: One workman was struck by a hoist.

³Metal Trades: One workman was struck by an elevator; two had their feet injured by stepping on nails; and two were overcome by heat.

⁴Food and Tobacco Preparation: A butcher had his arm gashed on a meat hook.

⁵Steam Railway Service: One employee was injured by stepping on a nail; one had his foot caught between point rail and main rail; one had arm broken by getting same caught in two cars moving in opposite directions; two had their hands injured in gear of locomotives; two received sprains; and one was injured by the explosion of a gas tank on a car.

⁶Electric Railway Service: A motorman had his hand injured in motor of street car, and a conductor struck an obstacle close to track when passing same.

⁷Navigation: A longshoreman was injured by a swinging deal of lumber.

⁸Miscellaneous Transport: Three drivers were kicked by horses.

⁹Public Employees: Four firemen were thrown from hose wagons; one was injured by a horse falling on him, and one stepped on a nail; a policeman was assaulted.

¹⁰Miscellaneous Skilled Trades: A factory employee was injured by an elevator; a hostler was kicked by a horse; and a factory employee was burned by an explosion of gas.

¹¹Unskilled Labour: A labourer was struck by a swinging bucket of cement.

BUILDING PERMITS DURING JUNE, 1913.

	JUNE, 1913	JUNE, 1912	INCREASE.
NOVA SCOTIA:—			
Sydney.....	\$ 79,741	\$ 85,200	\$ 5,459*
Halifax.....	135,207	40,795	94,412
NEW BRUNSWICK:—			
St. John.....	52,095	156,200	104,105*
QUEBEC:—			
Quebec.....	447,750	106,475	341,275
Three Rivers.....	198,850	31,800	157,050
Maisonneuve.....	241,750	222,900	18,850
Montreal.....	2,273,424	1,718,505	559,919
Outremont.....	165,500	157,500	90,000
Westmount.....	119,940	251,950	132,010*
Lachine.....	65,976	96,250	30,274*
ONTARIO:—			
Ottawa.....	578,650	417,750	1,650,900
Brockville.....	6,294	35,335	29,041*
Kingston.....	49,960	75,335	25,375*
Peterborough.....	94,806	67,095	27,711
Toronto.....			
St. Catharines.....	55,720	128,950	73,230*
Welland.....	34,976	19,313	15,663
Hamilton.....	550,000	670,600	120,600
Brantford.....	103,770	101,230	2,540
Galt.....	31,810	28,080	3,730
Preston.....	49,700	18,625	31,075
Guelph.....	33,385	38,150	4,765*
Berlin.....	42,675	85,925	43,250*
Stratford.....	45,945	76,375	30,430*
London.....	155,653	140,558	15,095
St. Thomas.....	22,100	9,000	13,100
Chatham.....	10,400	19,090	8,690*
Windsor.....	183,125	144,125	39,000
Owen Sound.....	7,000	20,000	13,000*
North Bay.....	114,015	90,000	24,015
Sudbury.....	100,225	116,000	15,775*
Port Arthur.....	511,895	174,884	337,011
Ft. William.....	431,735	232,070	199,665
MANITOBA:—			
Winnipeg.....	1,843,350	3,210,370	1,367,020*
St. Boniface.....	161,000	163,005	2,005*
Brandon.....	182,769	154,850	27,929
SASKATCHEWAN:—			
Regina.....	810,995	1,048,830	237,835*
Moose Jaw.....	551,610	531,555	20,055
Weyburn.....	8,800	92,275	83,475*
Yorkton.....	23,600	113,116	89,516*
Prince Albert.....	304,600	278,900	25,700
Saskatoon.....	249,210	1,601,000	1,351,790*
North Battleford.....	352,600	335,285	17,315
Swift Current.....	65,263	116,226	50,963*
ALBERTA:—			
Medicine Hat.....	248,575	212,445	36,130
Calgary.....	1,498,620	2,210,580	711,960
Edmonton.....	1,428,650	2,567,235	1,138,585
Red Deer.....	12,500	83,040	70,540*
Lethbridge.....	24,112	103,503	79,391*
Macleod.....	7,600	31,503	23,750*
BRITISH COLUMBIA:—			
Nelson.....	900	22,600	21,700*
New Westminster.....	139,875	96,850	43,025
Vancouver.....	908,881	1,219,780	310,899
Victoria.....	365,985	617,680	251,695
South Vancouver.....	67,645	211,700	144,055*
Oak Bay.....	56,000	90,125	34,125*
Nanaimo.....	11,000	36,853	25,853*

*Decrease.

BUILDING PERMITS DURING JULY, 1913.

	JULY, 1913	JULY, 1912	INCREASE
NOVA SCOTIA:—			
Sydney.....			
Halifax.....	\$ 201,262	\$ 142,994	\$ 58,268
NEW BRUNSWICK:—			
St. John.....	180,150	60,500	119,650
QUEBEC:—			
Quebec.....	171,000	78,122	92,878
Three Rivers.....	170,800	8,700	162,100
Maisonneuve.....	302,350	222,900	79,450
Montreal.....	1,555,665	1,748,550	192,885*
Outremont.....	129,000	110,000	19,000
Westmount.....	204,300	111,035	92,275
Lachine.....	11,660	49,750	38,090*
ONTARIO:—			
Ottawa.....	429,675	353,350	76,325
Brockville.....	3,725	6,915	3,190*
Kingston.....	23,085	73,350	50,265*
Peterborough.....	40,425	44,422	3,997*
Toronto.....	3,922,911	2,299,754	1,623,337
St. Catharines.....	38,370	54,850	16,480*
Welland.....	89,710	46,241	43,469
Hamilton.....	233,000	370,900	137,900*
Brantford.....	49,080	92,495	43,415*
Galt.....	79,815	26,725	53,090
Preston.....	59,250	28,050	31,200
Guelph.....	32,540	16,000	16,540
Berlin.....	24,025	68,750	44,725*
Stratford.....	54,425	33,735	20,690
London.....	128,687	204,794	76,107*
St. Thomas.....	17,500	13,800	4,300
Chatham.....	103,395	8,250	95,145
Windsor.....	100,170	63,843	36,327
Owen Sound.....	12,500	58,400	35,500*
North Bay.....	31,325	92,330	61,055*
Sudbury.....	62,565	17,025	45,540
Port Arthur.....	67,625	45,180	22,445
Ft. William.....	345,000	237,625	107,375
MANITOBA:—			
Winnipeg.....	1,554,200	3,398,350	1,844,150*
St. Boniface.....	235,130	298,875	63,745*
Brandon.....	40,875	147,800	106,925*
SASKATCHEWAN:—			
Regina.....	215,025	1,063,319	853,294*
Moose Jaw.....	123,125	408,280	285,155*
Weyburn.....	12,400	314,300	310,900*
Yorkton.....	28,025	122,090	94,065*
Prince Albert.....	171,000	300,550	129,550*
Saskatoon.....	374,800	924,295	549,295*
North Battleford.....	25,725	22,440	3,285
Swift Current.....	33,330	76,560	43,230
ALBERTA:—			
Medicine Hat.....	840,720	662,620	178,100
Calgary.....	1,164,618	1,350,516	185,898*
Edmonton.....	776,150	1,412,290	636,440*
Red Deer.....	16,500	17,500	1,000*
Lethbridge.....	18,065	62,950	44,885*
BRITISH COLUMBIA:—			
Nelson.....	27,000	8,690	18,400
Vancouver.....	441,085	2,074,012	1,632,927*
Victoria.....	166,575	702,840	536,265*
South Vancouver.....	70,295	297,019	226,724*
Nanaimo.....	4,300	88,630	84,330

*Decrease.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during July, 1913:

DOMINION OF CANADA REPORT.

Water-Works of Canada.

Report by Leo G. Denis, B.Sc., Hydro-Electric Engineer of the Commission of Conservation.

THE object of this report by the Conservation Commission was to present in a form readily available for reference the principal physical data respecting the water-works systems now in existence in the Dominion of Canada. The information was collected largely by circulars, and also by personal visits. Altogether there were 348 water-works plants in Canada in 1911, while there were only 214 in 1900, and 112 in 1890. In 1880, there were forty-three; in 1870, thirteen; in 1860, ten, and in 1850, four. The total cost of existing plants is estimated at \$95,566,496. Full details as to supply, consumption, rates, etc., are given for each plant.

Grain Statistics.

Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the year ended March 31st, 1912, Part 5.

In the year 1911-1912, a total of 117,099,674 bushels of grain were received by the terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Port William. This compares with 92,328,017 in the preceding year, and with 105,435,603 in 1909-1910. In 1908-09 the record was 77,778,995. Public elevators in the east totalled 82,228,665 bushels of grain received in 1912, as compared with 65,990,524 in 1911, and 76,016,806 in 1910. The volume contains the annual report of the Grain Commissioners for Canada.

ONTARIO REPORT.

Factory Inspection.

Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Inspectors of Factories of the Province for 1912.

Development has been so rapid in Ontario manufacturing industries that many firms have outgrown their old accommodation. This and the increasing use of electric power has furnished inspectors with some new problems. On the whole, the administration of the Act has not been difficult, the breaches being caused chiefly by carelessness. During the past year, 430 cities, towns and villages were visited and inspections made. Altogether 1,502 accidents were reported, an increase of 417 over the figures of 1911. The fatal accidents numbered sixty-two. While it is the opinion of the chief inspector that accidents and injuries are fairly well taken care of much has yet to be done to prevent or reduce the amount of industrial diseases.

UNITED KINGDOM REPORTS.

Memoranda in reference to the working of the Trade Boards Act.

The Trade Boards Act came into operation on January 1, 1910. It provided for the establishment of Trade Boards in the following trades, to which the Act applies without Provisional Order.

1. Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring and any other branch of tailoring in which Board of Trade consider that the system of manufacture is generally similar to that prevailing in wholesale trade.
2. The making of boxes or parts thereof wholly or partially of paper, card-board, chip, or similar material.
3. Machine-made lace and net finishing and mending or darning operations of lace curtain finishing.
4. Hammered and dollied or tommied chain making.

The Act provides that the Board of Trade may make a Provisional Order applying the Act to any other trade if they are satisfied that the rate of wages prevailing in any branch of that trade is exceptionally low as compared with that in other employments, and that the other circumstances of the trade are such as to render the application of the Act to the trade expedient.

Every Trade Board consists of equal numbers of members representing employers and members representing workers in the trade, together with a smaller number of "appointed members," who are persons unconnected with the trade and appointed by the Board of Trade.

The Act requires the Trade Boards to fix minimum time rates of wages for their trades. It also gives them power to fix general minimum piece-rates. These rates, whether by time or piece, may be fixed so as to apply to the whole trade or to any special process or to any special class of workers or to any special area.

Before fixing any minimum rate of wages, a Trade Board must give notice of the rate which they propose to fix, and must consider any objections that may be put before them within three months; and when the rate has been fixed, notice of it must be given by the Trade Board for the information of the employers and workers affected.

The total membership of the Trade Boards is at present 130.

Hours and Conditions of Employment of Van Boys and Warehouse Boys.

On the 27th March, 1912, the Home Secretary heard the views of a small deputation introduced by Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck on the subject of the "want of regulation of the working hours of boys working as van boys, and juniors in the warehouses," and a statement of the case of the deputation was addressed to the Home Secretary by Mr. Charles Russell, one of the members of the deputation.

Attention was drawn to the hours worked by boys in certain callings not

yet regulated by any Act of Parliament, and in particular by van boys. These hours were alleged to be excessive, and to produce certain evil effects, such as defective physique, and a general recklessness of character, and to seriously interfere with the boy's chances for self-improvement or educational advancement, and to tend towards unemployment at the age of 19.

The term "van boy" is generally understood to include those boys, sometimes known as "nippers," who accompany the driver on a van, cart, lorry, or motor. His duty is to guard the van from theft, to watch the horse during the absence of the driver, and to assist in the delivery of parcels.

The Committee which was appointed to take evidence on the subject found that the employment of van boys may be divided into certain distinct headings, namely: railways; parcels delivery; certain classes of trades; and shops. Each of these is dealt with separately in the report now issued. The Committee found that a case had been made out for regulation of hours. A summary of their recommendations is as follows:

Van Boys.

1. That power should be given to local authorities (in London, the London County Council, and elsewhere the Borough or District Councils) to frame by-laws to regulate the employment of all van boys under 18 years of age.
2. That no boy under 16 years of age shall be employed before 6 a.m. or after 9.30 p.m.
3. That no boy under 18 years of age shall be employed for more than 70 hours, inclusive of meal times, in any one week, and that this regulation shall apply to boys employed on vans belonging to shops as well as to all other van boys.
4. That there shall be allowed to every such boy not less than 1½ hours per day for meals, or absence from work; provided that if a boy be not employed for more than eight hours on any particular day, it shall not be necessary to allow more than one hour for meals on that day.
5. That there shall be allowed to every such boy the public holidays usual in his district; provided that if his services are required on any one of these days, he may be allowed some other day instead.
6. That every employer shall be required to keep a card or other record showing the hour at which the boy commenced and ceased work each day, and the time he has been allowed for meals. These records to be available for inspection when required by the officers of the local authorities.

Warehouse Boys.

1. That in warehouses where goods collected by the vans are received, sorted, and distributed, the hours of work of those under 18 years of age shall be subject to the same regulations as we have proposed for van boys.

2. That employment in warehouses where goods are stored till required for use should be regulated either under Factory Acts or by some other means.

3. That the employment of young persons in wholesale warehouses where goods are laid out and displayed for sale should be subject to the same restrictions as are applied by the Shops Act to persons employed in retail shops.

Railway Accidents.

General Report by the Board of Trade upon accidents that have occurred on railways of the United Kingdom during the year 1912.

Altogether there were 1,010 persons killed in the working of railways during 1912 in the United Kingdom, of whom 343 were employed by companies or contractors. The total number of injured were 8,700, of whom 5,562 were employees.

Factory Inspection.

Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1912.

According to this report, there were 1,260 fatal accidents in the factories and shops of the United Kingdom during 1912, while 115,036 non-fatal accidents were reported to inspectors. The Edward medal for heroic accident for saving or endeavouring to save life was awarded to sixteen employees under the Factories Act.

AUSTRALIA.

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Transport and Community Bulletin Number 6.

The total railway mileage in the Commonwealth is 18,678, of which 16,898 belongs to the Government. The tramway mileage is 512. The number of telephone exchanges in the Commonwealth is 927.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Dominion Reports.—Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

Part VII. Trade of Foreign Countries and Treaties and Conventions. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Report of the Chief Astronomer for the year ending March 31, 1910, Volume II. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada for the year ended March 31, 1913. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Sections of the Sydney Coal Fields, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, by Joseph G. S. Hudson. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1913.

The Nickel Industry: with special reference to the Sudbury Region, Ontario, by A. P. Coleman, Ph.D. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1913.

Ontario Reports.—Loan Corporations' Statements, being financial statements made by Building Societies, Loan Companies, Loan Land Companies, and Trusts Companies for the year ending 31st December, 1912. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

Forty-Fifth Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, being for the year ending 31st October, 1912. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

Twenty-Seventh Annual Report of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, 1912. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

Great Britain.—National Insurance Act Amendment. Memorandum upon the General Objects of the Bill. London: Wyman & Sons, 1913.

Report for 1912-13 on the Administration of the National Insurance Act, Part I. (Health Insurance.) London: Wyman & Sons, 1913.

Report of the Departmental Committee appointed to consider the conditions imposed by Section 15 (5) (111) of the National Insurance Act, 1911, on the Supply of Medicines to Insured Persons. Vol. II. Evidence and Appendices. London: Wyman & Sons, 1913.

United States Report.—Report of the Commissioner of Corporations on the

Steel Industry, Part III. Cost of Production. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1913.

Australia.—Department of Home Affairs. Schedule No. 14. Containing Information (compiled from the Minister's "General Digests") Respecting Matters dealt with by the Department of Home Affairs, etc. Melbourne: Government Printer, 1913.

Finance. Bulletin No. 6. Summary of Australian Financial Statistics, 1903 to 1912. Melbourne: Government Printer.

Social Statistics. Bulletin No. 5. Statistics as to Education, Hospitals and Charities, and Law and Crime, for the year 1911. Melbourne: Government Printer.

Belgium.—Annuaire de la Législation du Travail. Publie par l'Office du Travail de Belgique. 15 année-1911.

Bruxelles: Librairie Albert Dewit, 1913.

Rapports Annuels de l'Inspection du Travail. 17 année (1911). Bruxelles: Office de Publicite, 1912.

Holland.—Jaarcijfers Voor Het Koninkrijk Nederlanden. Rijk in Europa, 1911. 's-Gravenhage, Gebr. Belinfante, 1912.

Bijdragen Tot De Statistiek Van Nederland. Nieuwe Volgreeds. No. 175. 's-Gravenhage, Gebr. Belinfante, 1912.

Bijdragen Tot De Statistiek Van Nederland. Nieuwe Volgreeds. No. 176. 's-Gravenhage, Gebr. Belinfante, 1912.

Bijdragen Tot De Statistiek Van Nederland. Nieuwe Volgreeds. No. 177. 's-Gravenhage, Gebr. Belinfante, 1912.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASE.

An interesting case recently came up for hearing at Rock Island before Mr. J. F. Telford, J.P. It was stated that the Stanstead Granite Quarries Company, of Beebe, have brought a number of granite cutters out from Great Britain this spring; most of them had their fares advanced by the Company on the understanding that the men were to repay the advances at the rate of some two or three dollars weekly, and were to remain with the Company until all advances were repaid in full.

Two of these men went off after working only a couple of weeks, and neglected to make any arrangements with the Company as to the money advanced. The result was that warrants were issued for their arrest.

At the trial, representatives of the Company stated that they did not wish to have the men severely punished, but desired to be protected against such practices in the future. Mr. Telford, considering the plea of the Company not to be too severe, thought that justice might be met by a sentence of \$20 and costs, or sixty days' imprisonment, the sentence to be suspended during good behaviour.

ONTARIO CASES.

Injury to servant. — Negligence of fellow servant.

In the Court of Appeal an appeal against the judgment of Mr. Justice Middleton awarding damages for injuries to a brakeman of the Grand Trunk Railway was dismissed with costs.* From the evidence submitted in

*See the *Labour Gazette*, June, 1913, page 1442.

the lower court it appears that the injured man was hurt by falling off a car when stepping from one to another, when they were being shunted. Another brakeman, one Bryant, was on the ground, whose duty it was to signal the engineer. It was pointed out by Hon. Sir William Meredith, that while there was no direct evidence that Bryant had given the signal which caused the cars to part, there was ample evidence to justify the jury in drawing the inference that it was he who did so, and as this inference was drawn they were warranted in finding that Bryant was guilty of negligence in giving the signal without seeing that the respondent had reached the rear car.

(Simmerson vs. Grand Trunk Railway Co.)

Injury to servant. — Negligence not proven.

A hostler, who was injured by reason of a horse stepping on his leg and breaking it, appealed against the decision of Hon. Mr. Justice Britton, who dismissed his action for damages. It was held by the Court of Appeal that assuming the defendant had the superintendence of the stable, the injury to the plaintiff was not caused by any negligence on his part whilst in the exercise of such superintendence. It was claimed on behalf of the plaintiff that the defendant had turned the horse loose in the stall to enable him to go to water, but the Court held that this was a common everyday practice and was no evidence of negligence. The appeal was therefore dismissed.

(Eagle vs. Meade.)

Prosecution for overcharging Immigrant.

Because he charged an immigrant more than the actual cost of transportation, contrary to the Immigration Act, information was laid against William Saposnikoff of the National Employment Agency, Sudbury, by Immigration Inspector Reynolds of Ottawa before Police Magistrate Brodie on Saturday. Saposnikoff pleaded guilty and was fin-

ed the maximum penalty, \$100 and costs or three months in jail. He paid the fine.

Late in June Foley Bros. and Northern Construction Company gave Saposnikoff a written order for 195 men to be employed at construction work at Hobon, Ont., and other centres. Armed with the order Saposnikoff proceeded to Montreal and was successful, with the assistance of three employment agents in that city, in securing the help required. Having to purchase more than one hundred tickets Saposnikoff was given a reduced rate of one cent and a half per mile by the Canadian Pacific Railway instead of the usual charge of three cents.

Under agreement with employment agents, the cost of transportation and license fee of one dollar is advanced by the firm, the amount being deducted from the wages of the immigrant. When Saposnikoff rendered account to Foley Bros., it was discovered that he had charged each immigrant the full amount of three cents per mile. Two of the foreigners overcharged then laid complaint to the Immigration authorities at Ottawa, who investigated, and the conviction followed.

This is the sixth prosecution and conviction since the operation of employment agencies was placed under control of the Immigration Department.

SASKATCHEWAN CASE.

Employment of White Women by Chinamen.

The Supreme Court of Saskatchewan recently held that the statute passed by the Legislature of British Columbia 1912, (Chapter 17) prohibiting the employment of white women in places of business kept or managed by Chinamen was within the power of the Legislature, as affecting civil rights. The Act is not legislation on the subject of naturalization or aliens, assigned exclusively to the Parliament of Canada. It does not, in its true meaning and character, relate to what constitutes alienage or to the terms upon which natural-

ation may be acquired, nor does it affect aliens in such a manner as to make it difficult for them to become naturalized subjects. The statute is for the protection of white women, and not for the exclusion of Chinese. The matter came before the Court by way of a case stated by the Police Magistrate at Moose Jaw, a Chinaman in that city being prosecuted for employing two white women as waitresses in his restaurant contrary to the Act "respecting the Employment of White Female Labour in Certain Capacities," being chapter 17 of the statutes of Saskatchewan in 1912.

(*Rex vs. Quong Wing.*)

ALBERTA CASES.

Workmen's Compensation Act.— Failure of Employee to give prompt notice of accident.

Upon an appeal by the employer from an award of a District Court Judge under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the amount of the award was reduced from \$385 to \$235.

The applicant did not know that he had a right to compensation; he was a foreigner; he put the matter of his injury into the hands of the Miners' Union, and they prepared a notice of accident, which the applicant served upon the Company, but it was found not to have been given "as soon as practicable":

Held, by Harvey, C.J., Scott and Simmons, J.J., that ignorance of his legal rights was neither a mistake nor reasonable cause, within the meaning of the Act, to serve as an excuse for the applicant's failure to give the notice in time; but that the finding of the District Court Judge that the employer was not prejudiced by the failure had some evidence to support it, and could not, therefore, be reserved; and the applicant was, by that finding, relieved from the consequence of his failure.

Per Beek and Walsh, J.J., that a mere mistake in law, and nothing more, is not a mistake within the meaning of the Act;

but there was more than a mere mistake in law, and there was a sufficient excuse; within the words of the Act — "mistake or other reasonable cause"; and it was established that the employer was not prejudiced by the want of an earlier notice.

Held, also, that there should be no costs of the appeal, the employer having succeeded, but in part only; Beck and Walsh, J.J., dissenting, on the ground that the employer had substantially failed upon the appeal and should pay the applicant's cost of it.

(*Re Bruno and International Coal and Coke Co.*)

Mechanics' Lien for Excavation.

In a recent case the plaintiff claimed a lien on lands of the defendant Company for work done by them in excavating the basement of a building being erected on the same. The question for decision was whether work of such a character entitled the plaintiff to a lien. The Court held that under section 4 of the Mechanics' Lien Act, a lien is given for the price of work done upon "the construction, erection, alteration or repairs" of any "building, tramway, railway . . . or other work"; work done in excavating a basement of a building is included in the term "construction," and gives rise to a lien, and this notwithstanding the fact that the word "excavating" is expressly used with reference to certain classes of construction (including tramway and railway) mentioned later in the same section.

(*Farr vs. Groat.*—Walsh, J.)

Claim for Wages under Winding-Up Act.

The claimants in this case were employed by a coal Company to haul coal from the Company's mine to Edmonton, at a certain fixed sum per ton hauled. In doing so it was intended that each should use his own waggon and team, and they did so. Neither was under obligation to haul any specific quantity. They could stop work or be discharged at any time.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASES.

Case involving the employment of a Bank Clerk.

The plaintiff was engaged in England by the defendants for service in Canada, for a period of three years, at a salary of \$700 per annum, the service to be terminated by three months' notice in writing on either side, except in case of misconduct on the part of the plaintiff, or payment of three months' salary; at the end of the three years' term, if the plaintiff remained in the service, the plaintiff had to give six months' notice. The plaintiff, before the expiration of the term, gave three months' notice, which was not accepted; he left the service and went into other business. He sued in a County Court for his salary due and "risk-money" to his credit at the date of leaving, which the defendants contested, and counter-claimed for \$400 damages for breach of in reply to the counterclaim, submitted: the agreement of service. The plaintiff, in reply to the counterclaim, submitted: (1) That the agreement for service was illegal under the Master and Servant Act; (2) that the \$400 was a penalty, which could not be recovered in this action, on a counterclaim.

On the 9th October, 1912, judgment was given by McInnes, Co. C.J., in favour of the plaintiff; and the defendants appealed.

It was held by the Court of Appeal in April last that the contract was one having reference to the performance of service by the plaintiff, and, therefore, within sec. 3 of the Master and Servant Amendment Act, 1899, enacting that such a contract is void; but the plaintiff was not at liberty to approbate and reprobate; and, having elected to treat the contract as valid for two years, and having founded his action upon it, was stopped from taking advantage of the statute and saying that the contract was void; and the plaintiffs were entitled to judgment on their counterclaim for \$400 and the plaintiffs to judgment for salary and risk-money, with a set-off *pro tanto*.

(*Ashmore vs. Bank of British North America.*)

Mechanics' Lien.—Joining of Claims

The claims of several lien-claimant under the Mechanics' Lien Act, each of which is under \$250, cannot be joined together so as to bring the amount up to \$250 and to permit of an appeal to the Court of Appeal from a judgment dismissing the claims.

A workman is entitled to a lien upon the part of a sewer, extending below low water mark into the ocean, upon which he worked.

Contract of Hiring.

By an oral agreement of hiring, the plaintiff agreed to work as a farm labourer for the defendant for one year for \$450, and the defendant agreed to pay the plaintiff the \$450 in monthly instalments, and also to furnish the plaintiff with a dwelling house. The plaintiff worked for three months; but the defendant at the end of the three months had paid the plaintiff only one month's wages, and had not supplied the house. The plaintiff thereupon, without notice to the defendant, left the defendant's service, although the defendant then desired him to continue, and promised to pay him his arrears of wages in few days. The plaintiff sued for \$170, alleging that his leaving was justified by the defendant's breach of contract:

Held, that the plaintiff was not justified in treating the contract as rescinded; and, having omitted to give the usual month's notice of his intention to leave, his action failed.

(*Farrow vs. Gardner.*—County Court of Yale.)

Arbitrator's Findings. — Workman's Compensation Case.

An application under the Workmen's Compensation Act was made by the applicant as widow of Bill Maftichuk, who was killed while shovelling snow outside the carpenter shop of the Crows' Nest Pass Coal Company premises at Coal Creek. The award of the arbitrator follows:

At the hearing of the arbitration, gave leave to the applicant to include

in his request for arbitration and particulars, a claim on behalf of the unborn child of the applicant.

The following admissions are made by the respondents:

First—Service of Notice of Injury.

Second—Service of the Claim for Compensation.

Third—That the deceased was killed by accident.

Fourth—That the deceased was employed by the Company at the time of his death.

Fifth—That the accident arose in the course of the deceased's employment, but not out of the employment.

The questions that are left, and which have been raised by the responding counsel are, first, that there is no proof that the place where the deceased was killed was "on, in, or about" a mine. Second, that the accident did not arise out of the deceased's employment, in that the risk was not specially connected or incidental to the deceased's employment. Third, some question has arisen as to the dependency, in that the woman shortly after the deceased's death, married another man, who is now supporting her, and who is earning more money than the deceased was at the time of his death; and in that there is a child or children still unborn.

Dealing with the first objection: the Act applies to employment on, in, or about a mine. A mine is defined as being one to which the Coal Mines Regulation Act applies. In the Coal Mines Regulation Act, Section 2, a mine includes, amongst other things, works in and adjacent to and belonging to a coal mine. This case seems to me to be much stronger than *Ellison vs. Longden & Son*. (4 W.C.C. 69) and in making my final award I would hold that the place where the deceased was working is within the meaning of Section 2 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, and is a work belonging to a mine.

Dealing with the second objection, it is not necessary for me to discuss at length the authorities citing it. I have already reviewed them in the case of

Culshaw vs. Crowns' Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited. In that case the deceased was killed while working in a place where snow slides had not previously occurred, and where there was no special danger from snow slides. The snow slide had been occasioned by extraordinary and abnormal conditions of weather, and I hold that he had not incurred a risk specially connected, or incidental to his employment, and that the accident therefore did not arise out of his employment. In this case there had been snow slides, a man had been killed by a snow slide at this point, and a cog was erected for the purpose of diverting snow slides from the place. Had the cog not been erected there is no doubt but that a snow slide would be a risk incidental to the deceased's employment. Can I hold that because preventive measures were taken which were apparently sufficient for snow slides that had occurred, and because a larger snow slide than usual occurred, against which the preventive measures were not sufficient, that therefore the risk that the men ran from snow slides was not connected with, or incidental, to his employment? I do not think I could; the very fact of preventive measures being taken would in itself show that there was a risk, and this fact, along with the evidence that snow slides had occurred at this spot, would cause me to hold in making a finding that the accident arose not only in the course of, but also out of, the man's employment.

As to the third question of dependency. There is no doubt but that the applicant was at the time of her husband's death dependent upon him, and there is no doubt but that a child *en ventre sa mere* is a dependent. (*Williams vs. Ocean Coal Company, Limited*.) I would hold in making a final award, that notwithstanding the subsequent change in the financial condition of the widow, there was still a total dependency at the time of the deceased's death when the claim arose, and that this total dependency could not be altered by the subsequent change in her financial condition, and that there was total

dependency of the wife and the unborn child or children. The question of apportionment may be brought up later.

I will grant a stated case on any or all of the above questions to the respondents if they so desire. Otherwise an application may be made before me on motion for a final award and an apportionment of the moneys.

G. H. THOMPSON,

Arbitrator.

Dated June 13, 1913.

Master and Servant.—Workmen's Compensation.

One Garvin C. McKittrick was killed while in the service of the plaintiffs, and the defendant, who was the father of the deceased, filed particulars of a claim under the Workmen's Compensation Act in the Supreme Court; and Murphy, J., appointed a County Court Judge to be arbitrator, under the Workmen's Compensation Act. On the 13th

December, 1910, the arbitrator issued a commission to take the evidence of McKittrick at a place in one of the United States of America. On the 15th December, the plaintiffs paid the defendant \$250 in full settlement of the claim. The defendant's solicitor, however, continued the arbitration proceedings and obtained an award which is filed in a County Court, had it made a judgment of the Court, and issued thereon a writ of execution the enforcement of which the plaintiffs by this action, sought to restrain.

The action was dismissed by a Judge of the Supreme Court, and the plaintiffs appealed.

It was held by the Court of Appeal that the action was properly brought in the Supreme Court—Clause 8 of the second schedule of the Act not enabling the Judge of the County Court to give the relief which the plaintiffs claimed.

Upon the merits, it was held, that the execution should be set aside.

(*B. C. Copper Co. vs. McKittrick.*—Court of Appeal.)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

SEPTEMBER, 1913.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF
AUGUST, 1913.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE industrial situation was little changed from July. Conditions on the whole were fairly satisfactory, but compared unfavourably with the corresponding month of last year. Employment was better in the building trades than during July, but there was not such a pronounced demand for unskilled labour as during August of last year. Excellent weather conditions prevailed for the harvesting of the western grain crop, and a large amount of grain had been cut and harvested at the end of the month. The weather was dry during the first part of August, but heavy rains at the end materially improved conditions in Eastern Canada. Fishing was fair, the chief feature of the industry being an exceptionally heavy run of salmon on the Fraser River. Lumbering and mining operations were carried on as usual, and manufacturing establishments were in general running briskly. Railway construction was carried on without interruption. Those employed in general transport had an exceedingly busy month, tourist traffic and harvesters' excursions accounting for heavy passenger traffic, whilst the movement of freight was extensive. The usual fall quietness was evident in some branches of trade, wholesalers and retailers generally, however, were optimistic as to the outlook. Considerable unemployment was noted among unskilled labour, while immigrants continued to arrive in great numbers.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices for August stood at 136.2 as compared with 135.9 in July and 133.3 in August, 1912. The movement was upwards in grain and fodder, canned lobsters, bananas, wool and jute, calfskins, anthracite coal and Connellsville coke, while decreases occurred in cattle, beef and lamb, in lake trout and whitefish, canned peas, coffee, honey, benzine, carbolic acid and rubber.

Interruptions to Industry.

Considerable damage to farmers resulted from extensive forest fires in Ontario and parts of the Maritime Provinces. Many fences and farm buildings were destroyed and the fires continued until August 22 when heavy rains relieved the situation.

From the standpoint of labour disputes, industrial conditions were not very seriously affected during August. By far the most important dispute was that of coal miners on Vancouver Island. A strike of fishermen on the Fraser River appeared at one time serious, but a settlement was soon effected. There were altogether about six disputes less than during July.

Among industrial establishments, etc., destroyed by fire or through other causes during August, 1913, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations, and other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

Nova Scotia.—Livery stable and fourteen horses at Amherst, loss \$5,000; millinery store at Amherst, loss \$2,500; lumber mill and eight dwelling houses, at Halifax; factory at Liverpool, loss \$30,000; clothing store and Y.M.C.A. building, at Sydney, loss \$25,000.

Prince Edward Island.—Sash and door factory at Charlottetown, loss \$25,000; also dry goods warehouse, loss \$30,000.

New Brunswick.—Sawmill at Dalhousie; portion of the village of Harcourt, loss \$10,000; hotel at Rexton, loss \$5,000; hotel-outbuildings at Sackville, loss \$3,000.

Quebec.—Sash and door factory at Jonquiere; sash and door factory at L'Epiphanie, loss \$25,000. The following fires occurred at Montreal: a building occupied by seedsmen and printers, loss \$5,000; boot and shoe factory, loss \$125,000; planing mill and carriage shop, loss \$40,000; sash and blind factory, loss \$7,000; medical laboratory of McGill University, loss \$7,000; village of Montebello partially destroyed, loss \$80,000; sawmill at St. Ives, loss \$8,000.

Ontario.—Barns at Athelstan, loss \$2,500; barns at Brockville, loss \$4,000; planing mill at Bridgeburg, loss \$20,000; carriage factory at Bobcaygeon, loss \$4,000; hotel stables and second-hand store at Belleville, loss \$15,000; business block at Cobalt, loss \$50,000; barns, with season's crop, machinery; barns at Darlington, loss \$5,000; business section of Erin, loss \$30,000; furniture factory at Goderich, loss \$50,000; barns at Galt, loss \$5,000; sawmill at Elmvile; business portion of village of Frankford, loss \$30,000; hotel at Harrisburg, loss \$4,000; Grand Trunk Railway station at Hepworth, loss \$10,000. The following fires occurred at Hamilton: machine shop, loss \$5,000; furniture factory, loss \$6,000; steel company's plant, loss \$25,000; automobile garage and show rooms and five autos, loss \$14,000. Business block at Hensall; model cheese factory at Inverary, loss \$3,000; barns, with crop and machinery at Kerwood; barns at Lansdowne, loss \$4,000; exhibition buildings at London, loss \$50,000, also boarding stables, loss \$10,000; stock of lumber at Midland, loss \$250,000; barns with season's crop and live stock at Northwood; planing mill at Ottawa (Fraser's), loss \$15,000, stock of lumber (Shephard & Morse), loss \$8,000; saw and shingle mill at Ome-me; building in course of construction at Peterborough occupied by a dry goods establishment collapsed—five persons killed and seven injured—loss \$50,000; barns with stock of sheep in Plymton township; sawmill near Port Arthur, loss \$4,000; barn at Pelham. The following fires occurred at Toronto: hotel (*Fairbanks*), loss \$15,000; shirt factory, loss \$15,000; poultry buildings of exhibition association, loss \$40,000; hat factory, loss \$160,000; dry goods store, loss \$3,000; cap factory, loss \$7,500; hotel (*Chapelle's*) at Tweed, loss \$5,000; barns at South Caradoc; brewery at St. Catharines, loss \$7,000; barn, loss \$6,000; barn near St. Thomas; building of salt company's plant at Sandwich collapsed; power plant of Lake Superior Corporation at Sault Ste. Marie struck by lightning, (1,500 temporarily idle); also a garage, loss \$10,000; mosaic flooring company's plant at Stratford Beach, loss \$250,000.

Manitoba.—Barn with season's crop at Miniota; store and dwelling at Willow Bunch, loss \$4,000.

Saskatchewan.—Planing mill at Big River; stables at Estevan, loss \$3,000; general store at Earl Grey, loss \$16,000; business block at Humbolt, loss \$50,000;

elevator at Holland, loss \$10,000; business section of Maryfield, loss \$20,000; stores at Moose Jaw, loss \$5,000, also business block, loss \$25,000, and a barn, loss \$5,000; shoe store at North Battleford, loss \$15,000; grocery store at Weyburn, loss \$4,000.

Alberta.—Business section of Athabasca, loss \$500,000; business section of Bawlf; superstructure on irrigation work at Brock, loss \$25,000; cartage company's premises, Edmonton, loss \$10,000; lumber mill at Red Deer.

British Columbia.—Lumber mill at Cranbrook loss \$35,000; steam laundry at Kootenay, loss \$16,000; planing mill at Nelson, loss \$35,000; hotel (*City*) at Revelstoke, loss \$40,000; business block at Vancouver, loss \$30,000; hotel (*Athabasca*), loss \$2,000; planing mill at Wardner, loss \$30,000.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following changes in wages and hours of labour were reported to the Department as having gone into effect during August:—

Mining.—Two hundred and fifty coalminers in the employ of the Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Company at Nanaimo B.C., were given a ten per cent increase in wages on August 18. A special article dealing with this change will be found elsewhere in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

Building.—About sixty-five plasterers at Ottawa were granted an increase in wages and a reduction in working hours during August. Bricklayers and stone masons to the number of 473 at Calgary received an increase in wages from \$29.70 to \$30.80 per week on August 2, after a dispute which lasted from July 10 until August 1. Granite cutters (150) at Vancouver were given an increase of 7½c per hour on August 27.

Metal.—Sixty boilermakers in the employ of the Berg Machinery Manufacturing Company at Toronto had their wages increased two and a half cents per hour on August 1.

Transportation.—About fifteen shop employees of the Quebec Central Railway at Sherbrooke, Quebec, received an increase in wages.

An agreement was reached between the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and the Intercolonial Railway, whereby the employees of the Company received an increase in wage

during August. Maintenance-of-way employees of the Quebec and Lake St. John and Canadian Northern in Quebec Railways received an increase in wages during August. This wage schedule appears elsewhere in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during August in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* and by information received from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Agriculturists were busy in all parts of the country. The hay crop was gathered under good conditions in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Generally speaking, the crop was a fair average. Root crops were light by reason of the long-continued dry weather, but improved somewhat toward the end of the month.

Weather conditions were generally favourable for the Western grain crop. In Southern Manitoba the yield was reported to be light, and considerably earlier than last year. The Northern part of the Province gave a better crop. It was estimated that on August 20 there were 5,000 men in the harvest field in this Province, with an additional 7,000 till required.

The crop reports from practically all parts of Saskatchewan indicated an excellent yield, both as to quality and quantity. Cutting was general on August 1. Some damage was done by extreme heat, also by hailstorms, but a total absence of injury from frost and rust was reported. At the end of the month it was estimated that fifty per cent. of the crop in the Province had been cut. About 26,000 men were required for harvesting operations and little trouble was reported in obtaining them. The estimate of the Department of Agriculture

for the grain crop showed an increase in the total yield over 1912 of more than 33,000,000 bushels, the estimated wheat yield for 1913 being 125,000,000 bushels against 107,000,000 bushels last year. The total yield estimated for this year is upwards of 270,000,000 bushels as against 237,000,000 last year.

In Alberta it was estimated that there was a total acreage of 2,885,000 under crop, an increase of 430,000 acres over last year. Agricultural conditions in this Province were exceedingly good. Harvesting was in full progress in some parts of the Edmonton district on August 21, where the crops were better than in several years. In Southern Alberta wheat cutting was in full progress on August 25, and harvesting was general all over the Province at the end of the month. It was estimated that there was a ten to twenty per cent. increase in crop acreage over last year, and that about 18,000 men were required for harvesting as compared with 14,000 last year. It was announced at a meeting of the Provisional Directors of the Alberta Farmers' Elevator Company that the Company which was authorized under the Farmers' Elevator Bill, passed at the last session of the Alberta Legislature, would construct enough elevators to handle this year's crop. The total storage capacity will be about 15,000,000 bushels, and the work of building half of the elevators is already well under way.

Reports from correspondents in Ontario showed a good season for agriculturists. The grain crops were good and harvested under perfect conditions. The first part of August was exceedingly dry, but a heavy fall of rain on August 22 terminated this drought and caused a favourable outlook for vegetables and fruits. Bush fires caused considerable damages. The fruit crop in general was good, the peach crop in particular being heavy. In the Niagara District shipments of fruit were held up for want of accommodation. While there was a good demand for experienced labour there was no acute scarcity as during last year. According to the Director of

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the various issues of the *Gazette*. It shows the state of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to the phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the reports were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very quiet.

City and District of Correspondent	Agri- culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construc- tion	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Sydney.....	Active	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Fair	Fair
2—Westville.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	V active	V active
3—Truro.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
4—Halifax.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
5—Amherst.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	V active	V active
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Moncton.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
8—Newcastle.....	.....	Fair	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
9—St. John.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
10—Fredericton.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Quebec.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	V active	Active
12—Sherbrooke.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	Active	Active
13—Three Rivers.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair
14—St. Hyacinthe.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
15—St. Johns & Iberville.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	V active	V active
16—Sorel.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
17—Montreal.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair
18—Hull.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Ottawa.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Fair	Quiet
20—Brookville.....	Active	Quiet	V. quiet	.....	.....	V quiet	Active	Active	Active
21—Kingston.....	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair
22—Belleville.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
23—Peterborough.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
24—Orillia.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
25—Toronto.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Fair	Active
26—Niagara Falls.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Fair
27—St. Catharines.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
28—Hamilton.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
29—Brantford.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
30—Guelph.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
31—Berlin.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
32—Woodstock.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
33—Stratford.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
34—London.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active
35—St. Thomas.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
36—Chatham.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	V active	V active
37—Windsor.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Fair
38—Owen Sound.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Active
39—Cobalt.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active
40—Sault Ste. Marie.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	V active	V active
41—Port Arthur and Fort William.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
42—Winnipeg.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
43—Brandon.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Active
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
44—Regina.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Fair
45—Moosejaw.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
46—Saskatoon.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
47—Prince Albert.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair
<i>Alberta—</i>									
48—Medicine Hat.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
49—Calgary.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
50—Edmonton.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
51—Lethbridge.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Fair	.....	.....	V quiet	V quiet
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
52—Nelson.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Active
53—New Westminster.....	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Quiet
54—Vancouver.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
55—Victoria.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Quiet
56—Nanaimo.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	V quiet	V quiet
57—Prince Rupert.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1913.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condi-

Metal, Engineering, & Shipblding				Woodworking and Furnishing			Printing and Allied Trades.			Textile		
Metal workers	Stat'nry Eng nrs.	Electrc'l. Wk'rs & Linemen	Ship builders	Wood-workers	Upholsterers	Coopers	News	Job	Book-binding	Cotton	Woolen	Carpet W'rs.
1- Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
2- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....
3- Active	.....	Active	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
4- Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
5- Active	Active	Active	.....	v active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
7- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
8- Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9- Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
10- Active	Active	Fair	.....	v active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	v active	.....	.....
11- Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
12- v active	v active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	v active	v active	v active	v active	.....	.....
13- Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
14- Active	Active	Active	.....	v active	v active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
15- v active	v active	v active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
16- Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	v active	v active	Active	Active	Active	.....
17- Quiet	v active	v active	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	v active	v active	Active	Active	Active	.....
18- v active	v active	v active	.....	v active	.....	.....	v active	v active	.....	.....	v active	.....
9- Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
20- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Fair	.....	Active	.....
21- Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
22- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
23- Active	.....	v active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
24- .....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
25- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
26- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
27- Quiet	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
28- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
29- Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
30- Fair	Active	Fair	.....	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
31- Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
32- Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
33- Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
34- Active	Active	Active	.....	v active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
35- Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36- Quiet	Active	Active	.....	v active	v active	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
37- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	v active	.....	.....	.....
38- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
39- Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
40- Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
41- Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
42- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
43- Active	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
44- Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
45- Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Fair
46- Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
7- Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
48- .....	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
49- Active	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
50- Fair	Fair	Quiet	.....	Active	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
1- .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
52- Active	Fair	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
53- Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
54- Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55- Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
56- v quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
57- Fair	.....	.....	.....	v quiet	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent.	Clothing.			Food Preparation.		Tobacco Prepar'n.		Leather Trades	
	Tailors	Garment Workers	Boot and shoe workers	Bakers & confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather workers
Nova Scotia—									
1—Sydney	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
2—Westville	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
3—Truro	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
4—Halifax	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
5—Amherst									
Prince Edward Island—									
6—Charlottetown	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
New Brunswick—									
7—Moncton	Active	Active		Active	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet
8—Newcastle									
9—St. John	Active			Active		Active			
10—Fredericton	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active			Active	Active
Quebec—									
11—Quebec	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
12—Sherbrooke	Active	Active		Active	Active				
13—Three Rivers	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active
14—St. Hyacinthe	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active
15—St. Johns and Iberville	Active	Active		V active	V active			V active	Active
16—Sorel	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active			V active	V active
17—Montreal	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Fair	Fair
18—Hull	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active			Active	V active
Ontario—									
19—Ottawa	Fair			Active					
20—Brookville	Fair		Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
21—Kingston	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair
22—Belleville	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active
23—Peterborough	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
24—Orillia	Quiet	Quiet						Fair	Active
25—Toronto	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active		
26—Niagara Falls	Active	Active	Active	Active				Active	Active
27—St. Catharines	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
28—Hamilton	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
29—Bramford	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
30—Guelph	Quiet	Active	Active	V active	Fair	Active			
31—Berlin	Active	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Active	Active		Quiet	Quiet
32—Woodstock	Fair	Fair		Active	Active	Active		Active	
33—Stratford	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
34—London	Fair	Fair	Active	Active		Fair		Fair	Fair
35—St. Thomas	Active		Active	V active		Active			
36—Chatham	Quiet	V quiet		V active	Active	Active			Active
37—Windsor	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
38—Owen Sound	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
39—Cobalt	Active			Active	Fair				
40—Sault Ste Marie									
41—Prt Arthur & Fort William	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active			
Manitoba—									
42—Winnipeg	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active			Active	Active
43—Brandon						Active			
Saskatchewan—									
44—Regina	Fair	Fair		Active	Active	Fair			
45—Moosejaw	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet				
46—Saskatoon	Fair								
47—Prince Albert	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair
Alberta—									
48—Medicine Hat									
49—Calgary	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
50—Edmonton	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair
51—Lethbridge	Quiet								
British Columbia—									
52—Nelson									
53—New Westminster	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		
54—Vancouver				Active					
55—Victoria	Quiet	Fair		Quiet	Fair	Fair			
56—Nanaimo									
57—Prince Rupert	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active				Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1913.—*Concluded.*

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condition.

TRANSPORT						Miscellaneous					Un- skilled labour
Steam Ry. Service		Electric Railway Service	Marine trans- port	Long- shore- men	Trans- fers, cabmen, etc.	Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employees	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks	
Operating	Mechan- ical										
1—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active						V active
2—Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active			Active
3—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active
4—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		
5—											
6—Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Quiet
7—Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
8—											
9—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active		Active	Active
10—Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active		Active	V active
11—Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active		V active	Active			V active
12—Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
13—Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair	Fair	V active	V active	Fair	Fair
14—Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
15—Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		V active	V active
16—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		V active	V active
17—Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	V active
18—V active	V active	V active			V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	Active	
19—Active	Active	V active			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
20—Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active		Active	Fair
21—V Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Fair	Fair
22—Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
23—Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active			V active
24—										Fair	Fair
25—Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
26—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
27—Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
28—Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
29—Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
30—					Active	Active	Active	Active			Fair
31—Fair	Fair	Active			Active	Fair	Fair	Active		Active	Active
32—					Active	Active				Active	Active
33—Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
34—Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active		Active		Active	Active
35—Active	Active	Active	Active			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			Quiet
36—Active	Active	Active			Quiet	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
37—Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
38—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair
39—			Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair		Fair	Active
40—						Active			A		Fair
41—Active	Active		Active	Active	Active						Active
42—Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
43—Active	Active	Active									V quiet
44—Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	V active	Active		Active	Fair
45—Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet
46—Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Fair	Active
47—Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
48—											
49—Active	Active	Active			Active	Quiet	Active	Active		Quiet	Quiet
50—Active	Active	Active			Active	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair
51—		Active						Quiet			
52—Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair
53—Active	Active	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Active	Active	Active		Fair	Quiet
54—											Quiet
55—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	V quiet
56—					V quiet						V quiet
57—Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	V quiet	Active	Active		Active	Active

Colonization the number of farm hands located during the season reached close to 4,000, a figure much in excess of previous years. The following wages were paid which are much the same as during the last two years:—

	Per month.
Unexperienced men.. . . .	\$10.00 to \$15.00
Partly experienced.. . . .	\$15.00 to \$20.00
Experienced men.. . . .	\$20.00 to \$25.00

These figures are upon the basis of a twelve month engagement. Experienced married men were paid \$25.00 to \$30.00 per month with cottage, etc.

In Quebec and the Maritime Provinces there was a good average yield of potatoes. The hay was all cut and harvested in good condition, the crop being a fair average. The apple outlook was considerably less bright than that of last year. The root crop showed good promise.

From a cablegram received in the Department of Agriculture from the International Agricultural Institute on August 23, the following wheat estimates for 1913 are given, together with the figures for the previous year:—

Wheat.	1913. Bushels.	1912. Bushels.
Belgium	15,237,000	15,348,000
Bulgaria	64,301,000	63,750,000
Denmark	4,042,000	3,615,000
Spain	110,098,000	109,784,000
Prussia	94,106,000	92,722,000
England & Wales . .	55,080,000	53,443,000
Hungary (proper) . .	147,303,000	173,328,000
Italy	198,416,000	165,721,000
Luxemburg	693,000	660,000
Russian Empire . . .	812,541,000	727,043,000
Switzerland	3,443,000	3,173,000
United States	744,000,000	730,267,000
India	358,314,000	370,504,000
Japan	27,026,000	25,692,000
Totals	2,634,600,000	2,535,055,000

From these it is seen that the total production of wheat in the countries reported at the time to the Institute is 103.9 per cent. of that of the same countries last year. The production of rye is 91.2 per cent., barley 100.1 per cent., and flax seed 77.2 per cent.

Fishing.

The chief interest in the fishing industry was centred in the salmon catch in British Columbia, a big run on the Fraser River providing plenty of work in the canneries. A strike of short duration occurred on August 5 on account of the reduction of the price from twenty-five cents to fifteen cents per fish. The catch of salmon on the Southern coast of British Columbia has been large during the season, while on the Northern coast the catch is smaller than was expected. The final figures, however, are not yet available. The prices announced for this year are considerably less than the figures for the last three years. It is stated that the order for the close season for salmon on part of the Fraser River from August 25 to September 15 has been rescinded for this year. This will enable the Fraser River canneries to work through the season without closing for the three weeks as provided by the Order-in-Council of March 10, 1910.

The catch of whales on the West coast of Vancouver Island improved greatly during August, and although the exact number has not been made public it is believed that the figures will compare favourably with those of last year at this date. Lobsters were very plentiful in Prince Edward Island where the season lasts in some sections until the middle of August, and factories were obtaining plenty of lobsters. A survey of the bays and rivers, with a view to the utilization of the barren oyster areas in them was continued during August. Almost 2,000 acres of barren bottom has been leased, and about 2,000 more acres have been applied for. A review of the lobster season in Nova Scotia shows a catch of 130,602 cwts. as against 175,310 for the preceding year, a decrease of 44,708 cwts. A succession of fierce gales during the winter season of 1912-13 caused much damage and resulted in many cases of suspension of the fishing operations. In the Sydney district good catches of herring and cod were made during August. Prices were generally good.

It is announced that the catch of cod-fish by the Lunenburg fleet is considerably greater than that of last year, besides which an unusual catch of hake has been made.

The monthly bulletin of sea-fishing statistics for July, published by the Department of Marine and Fisheries during August, contains the following:

During the month of July fishing was prosecuted on the Atlantic seaboard under generally favourable weather conditions; fish were plentiful on the usual fishing grounds, but in many places bait was scarce. On the south shore of Nova Scotia, especially, indications of a good herring and mackerel fishery are evident. Since the opening of the lobster season, in November last, till the end of July there were 149,474 cases canned, and 93,536 cwts. shipped fresh to market. During the corresponding period in the preceding year there were 156,958 cases canned, and 110,016 cwts. shipped fresh. In the northern portion of British Columbia the sock-eye run, as a whole, has been a poor one; due chiefly to unfavourable weather. With bright sunshiny weather towards the end of the month, fishing became very good.

Lumbering.

Saw mills were generally active throughout the month. An exception, however, was noted in the case of St. John mills, where the dispute previously commenced, continued. One of the mills commenced operation on August 18, and it is expected that the others will begin work in the near future. Forest fires destroyed considerable timber and other property in Halifax and Lunenburg counties, Nova Scotia. In Ontario, bush fires raged during the first part of the month, but no great damage was reported. In the Newcastle and Miramichi districts the shipments of lumber have been slightly below the average for this season. All the saw mills in Quebec were in full operation. In the Ottawa district, pulp factories and saw mills were working day and night with labour becoming scarce. Marked improvements were reported in the lumber trade in Ontario, and considerable lumber was shipped out. The lumber trade in Quebec continued quiet, shipments of timber and deals being below the average for the year to date. Higher freights and a smaller demand for lumber for building purposes are expected to re-

duce the shipments to Europe during 1913 as compared with those of last year. In some parts the long spell of dry weather has hindered operations by causing low water in streams, and a consequent inability on the part of the lumber companies to move their logs down to the mills.

The pulpwood shipments from points on the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway during the month of July totalled ninety-two cars, containing 1,407½ cords, as compared with the corresponding month of 1912, when forty-six cars were shipped. The 1913 figures are exceptionally large. During June this year a total of sixty-four cars, containing 1,071 cords, went out from Northern Ontario points on the railway.

In the Edmonton district, owing to lack of water in creeks, up-river lumbermen were unable to get sufficient logs to keep their mills in operation. It was reported that practically all the shingle mills in the Province of British Columbia have closed indefinitely. The New Westminster market showed no demand for lumber.

Mining.

Mining operations were actively carried on in the Nova Scotia mines. It was reported that for the first time in two years the Dominion Colliery had during August a decreased output. This was accounted for by the holiday season, and the scarcity of miners rising from the Balkan wars. The increase in the output of this Company for the year amounts, however, to 185,000 tons. A short dispute of miners employed by the Acadia Coal Company at Westville gave a slight setback to operations, but generally speaking, the mines maintained an average activity. The Quebec mines were in full operation, and an increased activity was evinced in the Northern Ontario mining sections. In Alberta mining was carried on as usual. In the Lethbridge district special activity was noted, and all but two mines were in full operation, increasing their forces

daily. The coal strike on Vancouver Island continued, rendering little coal from that source available. Shipments arrived during the month from Japan and Australia, in addition to a great quantity imported from the American side. An agreement was effected during August between the Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Company and its employees. These, however, are a small proportion of the men involved in the dispute. At Cumberland the mines were being worked to a slight extent.

Manufacturing.

Conditions remained much the same as during July. There was reduced activity in many establishments as compared with last year, though generally speaking the factories were running full time. Among establishments reported as specially active, were metal goods and basket factories, while furniture factories were running full time with many orders at hand. A slackening of operations in rubber factories and tanneries was reported. Machine shops also were not so busy as at this time last year. The Canadian Pacific Railway laid off several hundred men in their shops at Toronto. The same Company also discharged 300 men from their Calgary car shops.

An event of the month was the opening up of the new stores of the Hudson Bay Company in Calgary, which will give employment to two or three hundred additional employees. The new stores occupy a frontage of 250 feet on one of Calgary's principal business corners, and the total floor space occupied by the six stores is 325,000 square feet.

It is announced that arrangements have been completed for the holding of the Annual Convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at Halifax on September 16, 17 and 18.

Railroad Construction.

Good progress was made with the various constructional work throughout the country. There was a good demand

for labour, which was generally well filled.

It is stated that the branch railway from Fredericton to Minto in the Queen's County coal fields has been so nearly completed that it is possible for coal trains to pass over the line. The completion of this branch line brings the mines into connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway system, and a larger market than was before available. The Canadian Pacific will operate the line and also its extension from Minto through to a junction with the Intercolonial Railway at Norton.

Transportation.

Owing to the heavy tourist traffic and large quantities of freight being moved, railway employees of all classes had a very busy month. Canals and port returns for the season indicate heavy traffic. Considerable preparations were being made at lake ports to handle the grain crops of the year.

The official statement of the Grand Trunk Railway for the first six months of the year shows an increase in gross revenue of \$2,585,703 over the first six months of 1912, the gross earnings being \$21,246,099 against \$18,660,396, a gain of nearly fourteen per cent. Operating expenses show an increase of over \$2,000,000, being \$15,607,943 against \$13,593,991; while net earnings were \$5,638,156 against \$5,066,405, an increase of \$571,751 or about eleven per cent. The Canadian Northern Railway's statement for the year ending June 30, 1913, is expected to show an increase in their earnings of about one million dollars over last year. The annual report of the Montreal Tramways for the year ending June 30, 1913, shows the gross earnings to be \$6,754,227, and the working expenses \$4,032,664, leaving the net profits \$2,721,562. The annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the year ending June 30, 1913, shows the gross earnings of \$139,395,699, with working expenses of \$93,149,826, leaving the net earnings of \$46,245,874.

The Trades.

Building.—Various branches of the building trades were active. In some parts activity was fully up to the average, but in Western cities particularly a decrease was shown as compared with the last two or three years.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Fair conditions prevailed among moulders, iron workers, machinists, engineers, etc. Employment, however, was not as good as last year.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Carriage workers and employees in furniture establishments had an active month. Basket makers were particularly busy.

Printing.—A seasonal quietness prevailed in the printing trades. In some industrial centres, however, the conditions were up to the standard of last year.

Clothing.—Journeymen dealers were well employed, as also were garment workers. Boot and shoe workers had a fairly quiet month.

Textile.—A continued activity was noted in cotton and woollen mills.

Leather.—The leather trade had a quiet month.

Food and tobacco preparations.—Confectioners were busy as is usual at this season. Bakers and butchers were busy, while ice dealers had an exceptionally active month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and laundry workers were busy. Hotel and restaurant employees experienced an unusual season of activity, the tourist traffic

being in a measure accountable for this.

Unskilled employees.—Unskilled labour was generally well employed. There was not, however, the keen demand of last year, and it is likely the scarcity of men will be less than that which prevailed during the autumn months of 1912, though railway construction, civic improvement, etc., in the East will be carried on an extensive scale.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and Imperial Trade.—During July, 1913, there was an increase in the total value of imports entered for consumption into the Dominion of Canada over the corresponding month of 1912, the amounts being respectively \$59,047,299 and \$56,714,350. For the four months ended July, 1913, the value of domestic exports shows an increase of \$16,910,816 over the corresponding period of the previous year. The total value of domestic exports during July, 1913, amounted to \$33,660,716, an increase of \$2,618,556 compared with the same month of the previous year. The value of domestic exports during the four months ended July, 1913, was \$117,180,992, as compared with a value of \$107,308,936 for the corresponding period of 1912. During July there were increases in the domestic exports of the products of mines, fisheries, forests, agriculture and manufactures, and a decrease in the domestic exports of animals and the produce and miscellaneous merchandise. The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:—

Canadian Trade, July, 1913.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of July		4 Months ending July	
	1912	1913	1912	1913
Dutiable goods.....	37,416,478	39,394,223	138,567,026	147,783,366
Free goods.....	18,942,023	19,534,009	70,767,020	76,104,436
Total.....	56,358,501	58,928,232	209,334,046	225,887,802
Coin and Bullion.....	355,849	119,067	1,432,411	1,789,471
Grand Total.....	56,714,350	59,047,299	210,766,457	227,677,273
Duty collected	9,770,507	10,077,223	35,990,061	38,531,766

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS							
	Month of July				4 Months ending July			
	1912		1913		1912		1913	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines.....	5,304,029	9,241	5,485,713	394,645	16,584,102	30,875	17,180,468	440,714
The Fisheries....	1,426,442	3,103	1,813,405	1,014	3,748,436	21,762	5,032,253	24,631
The Forest.....	4,484,675	14,876	4,938,716	66,636	3,454,078	117,403	14,171,630	83,095
Animals and their produce.....	6,321,160	41,456	5,412,347	101,348	13,620,514	147,310	13,083,234	237,807
Agriculture.....	10,251,023	1,227,012	11,497,954	1,866,438	47,221,922	2,293,135	51,622,337	2,501,415
Manufactures....	3,248,491	637,160	4,507,322	1,673,413	12,659,109	2,555,784	16,051,805	4,831,638
Miscellaneous....	6,340	184,404	5,259	645,722	20,775	802,929	39,175	930,341
Total merchandise.....	31,042,160	2,117,192	33,660,716	4,749,216	107,308,936	5,969,198	117,180,992	9,049,641
Coin and Bullion.....	.....	1,549,363	.....	2,990,201	.....	4,591,253	.....	4,580,380
Grand Total Exports.....	31,042,160	1,666,555	33,660,716	7,649,417	107,308,936	10,560,451	117,180,992	13,630,021

From the report of the British Trade Commissioner at Leeds, under date of July 19, published by the Department of Trade and Commerce during August, it is understood that in view of the poor prospect held out for the pear crop in England and France, there will be an excellent opportunity this season for the export of Canadian pears to Great Britain. Some idea as to the demand for this fruit may be gathered from the fact that last year 605,551

hundred-weights of raw pears were imported into England.

The report of the Trade Commissioner from New Zealand, under date of July 4th, and published by the Department of Trade and Commerce during August, notes that although it is the middle of winter, importation from over-seas continues in unabated volumes. Trade with Canada is slowly increasing, and also extending over larger ranges of articles from time to time. Many more orders

would go from New Zealand if they could be filled.

Domestic trade.—Wholesale trade was fairly quiet during the first part of the month, with improvement noted towards the latter end. The excellent prospects of Western grain crops caused the carrying out of many large orders which were previously held up. Easier money was reported in the West, and collections generally were better. Retail trade experienced the usual seasonal quietness. Traders generally reported an increase in business over last year.

The bank statement for July shows an increase in paid-up capital of \$329,066, the total at the end of July being \$116,215.3. There was a decrease in deposits in Canada payable on demand, the totals being \$356,585,196 and \$362,66,928 for July and June respectively. Notes in circulation amounted to the value of \$99,143,411, as compared with \$13,697,629 in June, a decrease of \$6,521.8. Current loans in Canada showed an increase of \$2,200,444, the amounts

being \$901,550,453 and \$899,260,009 for July and June respectively. In conformity with the requirements of the new Bank Act, the former total is accounted for in two separate columns in the July bank statement, one showing the amount of loans to cities, towns, municipalities, and school districts; the second being the amount of current loans other than these.

Canadian revenue.—Canadian revenue for the month of July, 1913, amounted to \$15,811,914.26, as compared with \$14,619,207.22 in July, 1912. The total revenue from April 1 to July 31, 1913, amounted to \$57,080,604.62 as compared with \$52,457,317.84 for the corresponding period of the previous year. The amount from the end of the fiscal year 1912 to the end of July, 1913, was \$13,014,270.56, as compared with \$3,897,356.13 for the corresponding period of the previous year. The expenditure during July, 1913, comprised \$3,012,911.72 on public works, including railways and canals, and \$2,271,632.72 on railway subsidies.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

RING the month of July there was much discussion in the public press regarding negotiations between the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and the management of the I. C. T. The Brotherhood looked to secure a new agreement as to conditions of wages for the numerous classes of employees comprised in the organization, the being largely composed of freight clerks and other clerical help, and of freight handlers, etc. The matter came before the Minister of Labour in the form of an application for a Board of Conciliation under the terms of the Conciliation and Labour Act. It appeared at the time that direct negotiations between the management and the Brotherhood could not result favourably and the newspaper press contained many statements indicating the probability of

a strike. A point specially difficult of settlement was that respecting the inclusion of confidential clerks within the desired schedule. As to this matter, there was at one time serious divergence of view between the management and the employees' organization. Negotiations had been suspended at the end of July, and the Minister of Labour was being pressed to establish immediately a Board of Conciliation. The Deputy Minister of Labour, being at that time in the Eastern Provinces, visited Moncton, and having learned the precise situation of affairs, was permitted to assist in bringing about a renewal of negotiations; these were taken up under more hopeful conditions and resulted in the arrangement of a schedule of wages and conditions understood to have been satisfactory to both parties.

Annual Convention of Fire Chiefs at Kingston.

The fifth annual convention of the Provincial Association of Fire Chiefs was held in Kingston on August 28, 29 and 30. The president of the convention delivered an address on the question of forming a Dominion Association of Fire Chiefs; this matter was discussed at some length and referred to the incoming Board of Directors. The same speaker also read an address on fire insurance and its relation to incendiarism. The secretary of the Association read an article prepared by Chief Thompson of Toronto on the inspection of buildings and their contents by members of the uniform force. Papers were also read on municipal fire departments and the aims of the Association, particular emphasis being laid on the necessity for rigid fire inspection and the maintenance of strict laws regarding fire protection. Demonstrations of life-saving apparatus were given. The next convention will be held at Stratford.

Industrial Disputes Legislation in Ohio.

During the past month the Department forwarded, on request, information respecting the nature and operations of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, to an organization known as the "No Strike" Association, having its headquarters at Cincinnati, Ohio, and word has been since received that the question of in-

dustrial disputes legislation is to come up at an "extraordinary" session of the Ohio General Assembly, to be held shortly. A Bill, it is added, has been framed, modelled closely on the lines of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada. The Bill was drafted by Mr. Albert A. Huseman, counsel for the "No Strike" Association, and will be presented to the Legislature by the Honourable Thornton H. Snyder, Representative in the Legislature of Hamilton County, being the County in which is situated the City of Cincinnati. A copy of the original Bill, it is remarked, was placed in the hands of the Governor of Ohio on August 13, 1913.

An examination of the Bill to be submitted to the Ohio Legislature shows that the chief difference between the Ohio Bill and the Canadian statute lies in the fact that the Ohio Bill proposes to extend its provisions to all industries and not alone, as in the case of Canada, to mines and public utility industries.

Montreal Free Employment Bureau.

The following table shows the operations during the month of August, 1913, of the Montreal Free Employment Bureau established by the Government of Quebec:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
No. of positions offered.. . . .	537	55	592
No. of applicants for situations.	714	46	760
No. per cent. of persons placed.	85	85	

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Sydney.

Labour conditions were active over the entire district and labour generally was well employed. Activity continued to prevail in the steel and coal industries and in all the larger works. The building trade was much the same as last month but not quite so busy as in August

of last year. This affected the allied trades, such as the painters, plumbers etc.

For the first time in two years, the Dominion Collieries show a small increase in output for the month of August. This is largely owing to the holiday season and to scarcity of mill labour arising from the Balkan war. This Company, however, has an increased output for the year of 185,000 to

A new mine is being added to those now producing but it will be some time before much coal is raised. One hundred and fifty workmen's houses were constructed in the New Waterford district and more will be built before the end of the year.

Broughton coal mine is producing over one hundred tons per day.

The Nova Scotia Steel Company had a good month, both in the steel and coal departments. Work was resumed on the large shaft, which is being put down to tap one of the seams now working. The long wall method of mining will be employed at this colliery.

The Sydney steel plant were very busy during the month in nearly all departments. They report sufficient skilled labour but a scarcity of unskilled men.

Water and railway transportation is fairly heavy.

The building trades show a considerable decrease for the year up to the present time. Fewer permits were taken out and the majority of these were for smaller buildings.

Increases were noted in the prices of two articles, steak and eggs.

The hay crop was a fair average and was gathered under excellent conditions. The fine growing weather is helping the grain and root crops and these promise to be an average yield. Vegetables and fruit, especially the smaller fruits, were a failure.

Herring and cod were fairly plentiful during the month.

A short spur of railway, connecting No. 17 Colliery Dominion with the main line is about completed. This will enable the Company to run in their heavy machinery and rush the surface plant to be built at this Colliery.

Westville.

The demand for labour continued good and greater than the corresponding month of last year. There was great activity in the building trades especially in New Glasgow and Trenton, where

houses cannot be built fast enough to accommodate the working men. More dwellings would undoubtedly be erected if financial conditions were better as the loan companies cannot help the workmen or contractors on account of the money stringency. At the present time every house is full and men are coming miles to work by train and tramway. Every room is full, shack, sheds and tents are being used, and there will be at least 1,000 more men coming in before the snow falls. The following figures are a conservative estimate of the men required by the different companies starting up or enlarging their plants:—

	Men.
Humphrey's Glass Works	100
Bailey-Underwood Company	50
Brown Machine Company	100
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company	1,500
Eastern Car Company	1,500

The assessment of the town of New Glasgow shows an increase of \$1,000,000 over last year, the total assessment being \$3,500,000. Bonds to the amount of \$45,000 have been issued on sewers and sewer extensions, \$25,000 for schools, \$20,000 water works and \$3,000 for fire purposes. An appropriation of \$8,150 has been made by the Intercolonial Railway to construct an overhead bridge, at the intersection of Forbes street and the railway track.

The miners employed by the Acadia Coal Company at the Allan shaft mine were idle for three days on account of the dismissal of one of their number. The matter was settled satisfactory to all concerned and they returned to work.

The crops in this district with the exception of fruit are excellent.

Amherst.

The labour market presented no material change from last month and upon the whole it was fully up to the standard of last season. All classes of labour were well employed, especially in the farming districts. There were no changes in the rate of wage or hours of labour.

The farmers during the latter part of the month were busy. The fine weather has enabled them to gather their crops of hay, which is above the average, in excellent condition. The prospects are for a good year.

Manufactures throughout the district have kept well up to the standard, and the prospects are good for the balance of the year.

Truro.

Labour conditions were generally good, the principal operations of the district being harvesting of grain and manufacturing. All the crops were good and harvested in good condition with the exception of buckwheat crops which were adversely influenced by frosts. Apples were below the average while potatoes and roots were good. Dairying was actively carried on, though market garden operations were not as brisk as usual. Manufacturers were fairly busy. Stanfields, Limited, reported business a little dull but the mills were running fairly steady. Railway operations were unusually brisk. There was no change in wages. Truro's newest industry, the Markland and Waterproof Clothing Company, Limited, has commenced operations. The Truro Engineering Company Limited, has been incorporated with a Capital of \$100,000, \$60,000 preferred, \$40,000 common, in shares of \$100 each. This concern will take over the property of the Truro Foundry and Machine Company, Limited, which passed into the hands of a receiver. The charter is broad, including the manufacture of locomotives.

Bass River. — The Dominion Chair Company was very active.

Londonderry. — It is understood that the Canada Iron Corporation, Limited, has passed into the hands of a receiver; but the pipe works still continue to run. The cost of living continued about the same as last month.

Halifax.

Labour conditions during August were active. All crafts connected with the building trades and unskilled labour were well employed, and with good weather conditions prevailing excellent progress was made on the various works under construction. The activity in the building trades is likely to continue for some time. Already there is a shortage of houses suitable for the accommodation of the workmen, and with occupants of the houses on the site of the new terminals and along the right-of-way of the Intercolonial Railway having to vacate, the situation will become more serious, and it is a certainty that many new houses will have to be erected to accommodate the people.

Considerable work of a preliminary character has been done on the new spur of the Intercolonial Railway running from Rockingham to the new terminals. When the plant is on the scene of operations, which includes thirty-eight dumping cars, two locomotives and two steam shovels, it is announced the work will be pushed throughout the year and will provide employment for a large force of men.

Work along the waterfront has been quiet. The printing and allied crafts have also experienced a quiet period.

Farmers in this district report an average crop of hay, but root crops poor, owing to the extended dry period.

Forest fires destroyed considerable timber and other property, in Halifax and Lunenburg counties. Farmers and residents of the towns were called upon to fight the flames for over a week, until rain fell and put an end to the devastation.

Wholesale and retail trade had a fair month. The Wednesday half-holiday enjoyed by clerks in the retail stores will end this month.

Manufacturing is in a good health condition, some branches, particularly confectionery and garment work, found it difficult to secure sufficient help.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

The only work of importance in this district was the re-construction of the Roman Catholic Church. About 150 men were employed, and good progress was made. It is the intention to re-inforce the interior of the walls with brick and cement.

Labour generally was quiet. Carpenters were well employed, and several residences, together with repairs to the Y. M. C. A. building were under way. No change in rates of wages took place.

Work has been commenced on the proposed car-ferry, and the contractor for the pier at Carleton Point expect to have the entire plant on the grounds at once. It is proposed to have the camps for workmen erected this fall.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Moncton.

Labour conditions during August were very satisfactory. In several lines there was a marked increase in volume over the standard of last month and no instances have been noticed of slackening activity in any local industry. The demand particularly for farm help, and for unskilled labour, was great. The local supply has been inadequate to meet the requirements and has had to be supplemented from outside sources. Building operations continued active. The Maritime Hat and Cap Company, Limited, have commenced the erection of a new factory building of concrete 76 x 50 feet, three storeys in height. The contract for the erection of the new Baptist Church has been awarded. The building is to be of stone 135 x 100 feet. Contract price \$62,476.00. Two large business blocks, one brick and one concrete are also in process of erection upon St. George street. The Humphrey Unshrinkable Underwear Company, Limited, are in active operation employing about seventy-five hands. This num-

ber will be largely increased when the Company occupies the premises now held by the Maritime Hat and Cap Company in October next. The Havelock Mineral Spring Company have increased their staff and report a large increase in output over last season. All other local industries reported active conditions. Wholesale trade was reported good and retail trade average for the season. The customs returns for July show imports, \$306,317.00, and duty, \$8,800.79, as compared with imports of \$160,745.00 and duty \$7,173.10 for July, 1911. Rents continue high with but limited choice. A much felt want is the absence of small cottages or self contained tenements for rental at prices suitable to workingmen's income. Negotiations regarding an adjustment of schedule and an increase of wages were in progress during the month between the General Manager of the Canadian Government Railways and the representatives of the Brotherhood of Canadian Railway Employees. These negotiations are announced to have been satisfactorily concluded to the parties concerned but the terms of settlement are not yet public.

Farmers were busy during the entire month at haying operations. The weather was very favourable and upland haying is about completed. The yield was good. Grain is later this season than usual and but little has been harvested. All grain crops and potatoes promise well. Fruit crops are very light.

Newcastle and Miramichi.

The general condition of the labour market continued to be of the best and not for many years has there been so much industrial activity. The mills and other regular industries were in full operation, and in addition there was so much construction work going on that the demand for labour almost exceeded the supply. It is not likely that the mills will be running much longer, unless rain releases the logs now tied up on some of the rivers, but there is so much work offering in other lines that

no man need be idle. Besides the new bridge, where 150 men are employed, the contractors for the erection of the new wireless station and plant have now begun work, and have a crew of between thirty and forty men busy. In addition to these, a Montreal firm, in connection with some local parties, are opening a stone quarry on the outskirts of the town, which will employ between forty and fifty men. They are putting in a \$15,000 plant, and several cars of machinery have already arrived. Quite a number of contracts have already been entered into for the supply of stone, including one for the cathedral at Charlottetown, which was originally built of stone from the old quarry adjoining the site of the new one.

There were no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour.

Agricultural conditions were fairly satisfactory, though rain was badly needed. The hay crop which earlier in the season threatened to be only light, turned out much better than was anticipated owing to the rainfall in July. Speaking generally, it was harvested in good weather, but rain is wanted badly now for the aftergrass and also the oats which have hardly begun to fill, although in many parts looking ready to cut. Roots of all kinds are looking well, but rain would improve them.

Fishing was practically at a standstill. Some small catches of mackerel have been made lower down the river, but no fresh fish is coming in at all at present.

The shipments of lumber have been slightly below the average so far this season, and no large amount is likely to be shipped from now on.

Tenders are now advertised for the construction of the short piece of railroad from Nelson to Derby Junction. The construction of this piece of road will afford railway facilities which will be a great convenience.

St. John.

The labour market continued active, and the building trades were well em-

ployed. The contract has been awarded for the erection of a stone and brick building for a branch of the Royal Bank of Canada in the North End, which will cost about \$20,000. The new building for the McClary Manufacturing Company is progressing favorably. The reinforced concrete basement is two storeys high, and above this will be five storeys of brick. The Bank of Montreal proposes to spend upwards of \$30,000 in improvements in the interior of its present offices. This bank is now doing business in the building recently vacated by the Bank of Nova Scotia. Bank clearings for the five weeks ending August 28 were \$7,665,424, and for the corresponding period last year \$8,670,685, being \$1,005,261 less in 1913 than in 1912, and \$813,394 greater than for the four weeks ending July 24 of the current year. A semi-weekly steamship service has been inaugurated between St. John and Yarmouth, N.S., calling at Westport, Freeport and Tiverton.

Inland revenue receipts for July were \$18,531.29, and for the corresponding period last year \$18,117.73, an increase of \$413.56.

Building permits for July, 1913, were valued at \$180,150; for July, 1912, \$60,500; total for year to end of above month, \$1,365,745; total for corresponding period last year, \$375,700. The detailed number of permits issued during July were as follows: Banking house, 1; observatory, 1; warehouse, 1; new dwellings, 8; additions to dwellings, 4; alterations, 1; repairs to dwellings, 14; repairs caused by fire, 3. Total 33.

The Maritime Province Press Association Convention opened a two days' session on August 21.

Lime is being imported from Rockland, Maine, to meet the shortage on the local market, caused by the mills being closed down, making it impossible for the kilns to procure firewood.

Randolph and Baker's mill at Randolph commenced operations on August 18 with two gangs of men. It is expected that the other mills will commence in the near future.

The journeymen barbers' strike is ended, and practically all the shops have their full staff back at work.

Dredging work has been suspended on the Courtenay Bay works.

Reports from the outlying districts are to the effect that the hay crop was gathered in good condition, and will be a large one.

Fresh fish is scarce, and the market is almost bare of this commodity.

Chamcook.—With the exception of a few workmen who are placing the machinery and other parts of the plant in order, almost all the workpeople attached to the Chamcook Canning Works in Charlotte County have gone to their homes. It is not known whether business will be resumed or not.

St. Stephen.—Thomas Toal was the successful tenderer for the erection of the new shoe factory. The contract price was 10,855. Work is to be commenced at once.

Fredericton.

Labour conditions reached a high state of activity in this vicinity during August, in fact it might be stated that the activity of general employment was never more marked nor the demand for labour so pronounced. All branches of manufacturing experienced an exceptionally busy month, an impetus being given to the various industries by the expectation of a satisfactory harvest. The building trades were particularly busy and workmen were in good demand. The activity in this line was much greater than in any previous year, and appears likely to continue late into the winter if weather conditions are favorable.

The farmers in this district have been busy cutting their hay and have not had such a favorable season for storing the crop for many years. While the yield is rather below the average, the quality is superior. Other crops are looking well and agriculturists generally will have a good year.

Railway construction on the St. John Valley road proceeded and many miles of rails have already been laid. The people living along its route are eagerly awaiting the day when it will be opened for traffic.

QUEBEC.

Quebec.

The month was a good one for labour, the demand being steady and in excess of the supply throughout. The commencement of the work of damming the St. Charles River as well as the extension of the Transcontinental railway tracks to Champlain Market Square with the several other public works under way made labour scarce in Quebec and any man wanting to work had no difficulty in finding it. The plans for the new shops for the Transcontinental Railway have arrived and tenders for their building are being asked. The probable cost of these shops will be in the vicinity of one and a half or two million dollars.

There were no labour disturbances of any note, but a fact worthy of mention is that in quite a number of cases men were receiving higher rates than those accepted as Union rates.

Haymaking was finished, the crop being harvested in good condition. The yield will be much in excess of last year. The harvesting of grain has commenced; the yield will be heavy.

In the lumbering industry all the mills in the district were in full operation with prospects of being just able to finish their cuts for the season.

In railroad building the construction of a main piece of road between St. Luce on the Intercolonial Railway and Neigette in Rimouski County was being rapidly pushed forward this piece of road being about nine miles in length. The intention is to carry their line south to a junction with the Transcontinental Railway a distance of some ninety miles.

The regular tourist trade in Quebec began rather late this summer but during August all the hotels were over-

crowded with these conditions remaining the same at the end of the month. The opening of the Provincial Exhibition upon a larger scale than usual contributed to making the congestion even more pronounced at the end of the month.

Sherbrooke.

Labour conditions during the month of August were somewhat similar to those of July. All branches of industry were well employed. During the month the agreement between the city and the Panther Rubber Company was signed. The Company will get exemption from taxes for ten years, and agree to pay out in wages \$25,000 the first year, and to increase this amount from year to year. The Connecticut Mills Company have reached an agreement whereby the city agrees to a change of location for the factory. The city will give \$14,000 towards the purchase of the site. The machine shops were busy, and working full time. As showing the amount of work at the Jenkes Machine Company's plant, the Company shipped no less than fifty car loads of finished goods during the month of July. The whole totalled a weight of 1,316,000 pounds. The shipments consisted of engines, crushers, mining machinery, etc., and were sent from coast to coast.

The building trade is rushing the work on hand. A contract has just been let for an addition to the Sherbrooke General Hospital. The price is between \$60,000 and \$70,000. As the work has to be completed within a certain time, the contractors are advertising for men.

The Annual Fair opened on Aug. 30. A large number of men were given employment by the Fair directors and exhibitors.

Freight shipments have been very heavy, especially towards the end of the month.

The wholesale and retail trades were good.

Farmers finished haying just in time to commence gathering the harvest of

grain. They report splendid crops, but were handicapped by the scarcity of help.

All branches of manufacture were busy, with orders in hand sufficient to keep things this way for some time to come.

All the mines in this section were in full operation.

Three Rivers.

The labour market was quieter this month than during August of last year, owing to the decrease in building on account of the tightness of the money market. Two large churches were in course of construction, which gave work to quite a number of stone cutters, bricklayers, carpenters and labourers. The city's programme of street paving is progressing satisfactorily, as is also the construction of the wharf intended for the unloading of the coal steamers. The city council passed a by-law obliging the bakers to make only two weights of loaves of bread, one of two pounds and one of four pounds, and the bakers took the opportunity to raise the price of the bread to fifteen cents per loaf of four lbs. instead of twenty cents for six lbs. as it was before.

The 19th Annual Provincial Fair held here from August 18 to 23, was a great success, and by far the best in every way.

There was no change in rates of wages, and the best understanding prevailed between employers and employees.

Farmers were busy haying and harvesting, and are pleased with the good results. Fishing was quiet.

Lumber mills were kept running day and night, and prospects are good.

All factories were busy, some of them running night and day.

The city council have decided to ask the Street Railway Company to suspend the work for some time.

Labour conditions in the district were fairly good, owing to some good-sized contracts going on at Grand'Mere, Shawinigan Falls and at the Cap de la Madeleine.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of the labour market was fair. There was a slight diminution in the demand for labour, but while some trades were active, others were rather quiet and the supply fully met the demand. Building operations were not active, no new building being commenced during the month. Gangs of city labourers were engaged in laying macadam on certain streets, repairing others and laying cement sidewalks. Work on the Morrison bridge was somewhat delayed on account of the difficulty in finding a solid bottom for the stone piers. A company has applied to the City Council for a thirty years' franchise, agreeing in return to furnish the city with all the electric power it may need for existing and future industries at a greatly reduced rate. Manufactures in general were fairly active, a few being busy. A new concern, the St. Hyacinthe Soft Sole Shoe Company, Limited, employs about twenty hands and expects to double that number in the near future.

A considerable increase has been noticed in the figures of the wholesale trade. Dry goods firms reported a large increase in the fall orders. The butter and cheese trade was rather quiet with prices a little lower than during the preceding month. Retail business was fairly active and a slight improvement was noted in collections.

The cost of living was about the same as last month, although there was a slight increase in the cost of meat and eggs. Rents are expected to be higher by October 1. Banks reported a good month. There was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour and relations between employers and employees were cordial.

The condition of agriculture was satisfactory. Farm and dairy products sold well at very high prices. Apples were very high on account of the damage done to trees by caterpillars. The early crop, although light, was better than it was expected. Pastures have

suffered from the lack of rain, with the result that the production of milk showed a considerable diminution. Two hundred and fifty boxes of butter were sold at 23c and 700 cases of cheese at 12½c on the 23.

Sorel and Richelieu.

The condition of labour was generally satisfactory during the month. All classes of labour were well employed, and in many cases the supply was not equal to the demand. An active season of building and the making up of roads and sidewalks in the city of Sorel, and the construction of several units at the Government shipyard have given an impetus to the general trend.

Factories, foundries and sawmills were busy, and labourers were well employed in Sorel on pavement and construction of sidewalks and cement works. In the other towns and villages of the district the same activity was quite apparent.

Trade was good, and in every branch of industry there was much activity.

In railway and steamboat traffic there was an increased activity over that of the same month last year.

Local industries were working full time, and in certain cases overtime was resorted to to keep up the orders for goods and to answer to the exigencies of the moment.

In the agricultural line there was also great activity. Farmers were finishing the gathering and harvesting of the hay crop, which was fair, and getting ready for the harvesting of the wheat crop, which promises to be good. The market gardeners were well employed taking to the great centres, cities, towns and villages vegetables of all kinds.

The cost of living was about the same as that of the previous month.

St. John's and Iberville.

Labour conditions during August were satisfactory, all classes of workmen being well employed. Although

building operations showed no increase, the other branches made some progress. Building permits were issued during the month representing a total value of \$240,200.

The St. John's Electric Light Company have submitted to the City Council a new plan for lighting the streets under a better system.

Customs receipts at St. John's for the month of July amounted to \$26,646.47, or an increase of \$4,986.93 over the corresponding month of last year.

The contract for paving the St. John's Military School has been awarded to the Federal Engineering and Contracting Company of Montreal. It is expected about two thousand tons of stone will be used in the execution of this work. The work of macadamizing the St. Luc road has just been completed, the government contributing \$2,500 for the same.

The Canadian Clarendon Marble Company have established a marble cutting shop here. The Allen Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of safety screws, a new concern, are installing machinery in the Donaghy building. The Latour & Dupuis sash and door factory has been partly destroyed by fire, the loss being estimated at \$1,500.

Navigation was active in the harbour during August. A large number of ships, mostly laden with pulp and cord wood, left for the United States ports.

Merchants and shippers reported business was in a normal condition for this time of the year. Banks reported a good month. The rates of wages remained the same and the best relations prevailed between employers and employees.

Farmers throughout this district were busy harvesting. Rain somewhat interfered with the work, but the returns are generally satisfactory. The potato crop is exceptionally good. Lumbering was active. All branches of manufacturing were busy.

Construction work on the Canadian Pacific Railway progressed satisfactorily.

Montreal.

As compared with last month, the employment of labour generally has been good, although quiet in some lines. This is notable in some branches of the building trade. An illustration of the improved and stable condition of employment in Montreal as compared with that of a few years ago is seen in the fact that in a city of over half a million population there is not a single pawnbrokers' establishment. Two old establishments in this line have closed down. One of these went into liquidation, and the other ceased taking pledges and sold off those unredeemed. The lack of steady employment, especially after the close of navigation, at one time made the working people the special clients of the pawnbrokers, but they no longer need him.

There are so many large buildings still in the course of construction that much of the labour connected with this branch of industry furnishes much employment, notwithstanding the fact that many contracts are still held up through failure to finance them. The excavation is nearly completed for the proposed new ten storey building of steel, concrete and stone, to be erected for the Island Land Company. It is to cost about \$1,000,000. The big Lewis building, down town, and the new up town Scroggie Block are now roofed in, but many of the men employed on these will soon find work on the Island Land Company's block.

The strike of the carpenters who were working at case-making for concrete for the Harbour Commissioners' elevator remains unsettled, but the contractors get men enough to keep going and the work is about finished. From now on those who work on the interior of buildings will have their greatest activity, but building labourers will also have ample employment until the frost comes.

The plasterers to the number of about 1,000 will receive an addition of five cents an hour after September 1. An agreement was entered into between the contractors and the men to fix the rate

f wages at 47½ cents an hour from January 1 till June 1; 50 cents an hour from June 1 till September 1; and 55 cents an hour after September 1. No notice having been given by either side, the arrangement practically becomes a three years' agreement.

The work of paving the streets and sidewalks is being rushed by the Corporation and contractors. The larger portion of the earth and macadam roadways and temporary sidewalks will have been replaced by block, concrete or asphalt before the frost sets in. The Tramways Company and conduit contractors are running night and day gangs in road construction and excavation work. The work on the Canadian Northern tunnel under the mountain is making more rapid progress than that of any previous tunnel driving. The big iron pipes for the new Corporation water conduit follow the streets all over the city, but the work of excavation has not yet been commenced.

The new Auto-Omnibus Company are importing some 300 busses of the City of London type, made in England. Some are double-decked and some single-decked. It is expected to have the line in full operation within a few weeks.

An important event in labour circles during the month of August was the convention here of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. About 2,000 attended, representing all parts of North America. They were formally welcomed by a representative of the city council, and Grand Chief Warren S. Stone replied on behalf of the 73,000 members of the Brotherhood. Rev. Father Heffernan, parish priest of St. Anthony's, Montreal; Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain, Rev. F. C. Ireland and Mrs. Curdock, Grand Officer of the Women's Auxiliary, were among the other speakers. The visitors were very hospitably entertained.

The first of excursions of labour to the West, numbering about 4,000, left Montreal on the 19th. It was noticed that the excursionists were largely from the British Isles and the Continent, there being a marked falling off in the

number from rural Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

During the month the Canada Iron Corporation, with capital and bonds amounting to \$17,000,000, went into liquidation. While their headquarters are in Montreal, their iron and steel mines and works are in various parts of Canada. The action taken does not affect the labour situation at present, as the work is being carried on by the receiver. The liquidation will probably be followed by financial reorganization.

The Atlas Glass Works, at St. Pierre-aux-Liens, just ready to begin operations, went into liquidation at the close of the month, the attempts to finance the undertaking not having been successful. An application for the appointment of a receiver was made to courts on August 29. The fate of the enterprise is uncertain.

The new big Armstrong-Whitworth Company have started on construction work at Longueuil, where they have secured 600 acres of land on the waterfront. It is expected to have the first of their structural steel making plant in operation by the first of January next.

The Canada Sugar Refining Company are making a large addition to their refinery. Good progress is being made with the new mill being put up by the Canadian Wire Company. The Regent Knitting Mills Company, Limited, with a capital of \$250,000, have opened a mill, with about fifty hands at commencement. The Mechanical Engineering Company, Limited, have opened works for manufacturing gas and gasoline engines, etc.

The Rolland Paper Company, of Montreal, are having an extension made to their paper mills at St. Adele, to cost \$500,000.

The Dominion Textile Company, of Montreal, are having a large addition made to their mills at Magog, and will be able to give employment to 400 additional hands.

The directors of the Belding Paul Corticelli, Limited, silk thread manufac-

turers at Montreal, St. John's and Coatcook, have deferred the quarterly dividend on the preferred stock usually declared the last week in August. The first year of the merger ended November 30, 1912, when the results were disappointing, the surplus only amounting to \$6,336, compared with the president's estimate of \$83,000. They had to contend with a change in the ribbon market and a strike. This year there was a satisfactory outlook, but, while gross sales have been showing marked increase, net profits have been disappointing. The company's issue consists of \$750,000 5 per cent. debentures, \$850,000 preferred, and \$750,000 common stock.

Hull.

Labour conditions in this district were not affected by the money stringency. Labourers were well employed and worked full time. The skilled trades were also well employed. Industry in general was very prosperous; pulp factories and saw mills worked day and night. Labour was getting scarce and will become more so when lumbermen hire men for the season.

The cost of living has somewhat increased since last month. Coal, pork, etc., have gone up.

Customs receipts at Hull for July were \$7,117.17.

The reports of the banks of this district were satisfactory, collections being fairly regular.

The Provincial Engineer's estimates provide for the building of a macadamized road sixteen feet wide and two miles in length. The cost is estimated at \$22,430, the city of Hull contributing \$1,000 per mile. Work will commence at once and will give employment to a large number of teamsters and labourers. A new \$25,000 Roman Catholic Church is being built at Ste. Rose de Lima.

ONTARIO.

Ottawa.

Labour conditions during August were, on the whole, satisfactory, with

activity well up to the summer average. The building trades were fairly active except in carpentering and plumbing. These trades were quiet, the former suffering somewhat from the effects of a strike of plasterers which was called at the first of the month and which still continues, though with prospect of an early settlement. The plasterers asked for an eight hour day and an increase of five cents an hour, but are now said to be willing to accept the increase with a nine hour day. Painting, paper hanging and decorating has been very active and the local union is in a much improved position.

Considerable railroad construction was in progress in this vicinity. Local employment agencies, however, report that some hundreds of foreign labourers are idle in Ottawa.

The Ottawa Collegiate Institute Board has decided to open industrial night classes in the Collegiate Institute and Kent street school, beginning October 1. A large number of applications have been received by persons desirous of attending these classes, which are to be held four nights a week.

The Allied Trades Council of Ottawa has appointed delegates to the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress to be held in Montreal September 22. The delegates are William Lodge, John Cameron and T. Carroll. The Council has passed a resolution asking the Congress to support a movement in favor of a law "making it a misdemeanour subject to fine or imprisonment for any owner of a dwelling of any kind to refuse, when vacant, to lease or rent it to those applying on the ground that the applicants have families."

Excessively dry weather had its effect on agriculture in the Ottawa district during August, but conditions were much improved by rains in the latter part of the month. The hay crop is reported to be light and the small fruit crop is in the same position. The dry weather was seriously felt by dairymen owing to the extreme difficulty in finding suitable pasturage and water for their herds. This is likely to affect the

price of milk, notice of the usual fall increase having already been given by the firm.

Brockville.

General labour conditions were better than during the previous month and about the same as in August, 1912. The supply of labour was equal to the demand in nearly every case. The asphalt pavement contract awarded the Godson Construction Company of Toronto was being carried out, and the Company have all their help from Toronto with them.

The Blockhouse island breakwater extension is nearing completion. A new company has been formed for the erection of a new and up-to-date skating rink to replace the one burned in the spring. An amount of \$7,000 has been subscribed and provisional officers and directors have been elected, and are to start for tenders at once.

There were eight building permits issued during the month at a cost of \$180.00.

Railway traffic was fairly active. Steamboat traffic was also active, although the passenger traffic season is almost at a close.

The cost of living was practically unchanged. Potatoes were slightly cheaper and eggs slightly higher.

Agriculturists were actively harvesting the grain crop in this locality. Stock raising is generally cared for. Dairying also given special attention, and cheese is selling at a good price on the market.

Manufacturing was fairly active in most lines, the only industry running short-handed being the Atlas Motor Car Company.

Kingston.

The demand for labour during the month of August has been very slack in comparison with the previous months, everything points to a slack time, especially in the building line. Stringency in the money market appears to

be the principal cause. The corner stone of the Salvation Army Citadel was laid on July 30, since which time the building has progressed rapidly. The foundation of the Floor and Wall Tile Company's plant is completed, and the brick work on the walls is being advanced. The stone work on the dormitories at the Royal Military College is completed, with the exception of the tower, and the Model Gun Shed is progressing favourably. In a few weeks both buildings will be completed.

Two hundred young men of this district left for the harvest fields on August 19. At a meeting held by the shareholders and directors of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway it was decided to change the head office from Kingston to Montreal.

Mr. J. Watters, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, delivered an address to the local Trades and Labour Council on August 5. The address was on the growth of the Trades and Labour organizations and the work which they are doing.

Throughout the County of Frontenac the dry weather in the beginning of the month had a deterrent effect on the late crops, particularly potatoes and roots of all kinds. Pastures have been seriously affected, and there has been a vast decrease in the quantity of milk supplied to the factories and creameries. There is a large acreage of corn, however, and the output will be well in advance of other years.

Threshing is going on in the surrounding districts, and from reports received the grain is turning out well.

Business at the Locomotive Works was brisk, fifteen locomotives being turned out monthly.

Several large gangs of men were working on the subdivision of the Canadian Pacific Railway between this city and Sharbot Lake, cleaning up the right of way. As soon as that is finished, the men will be put at work surfacing and tying the entire distance between here and Sharbot Lake.

Belleville.

The general condition of labour in this city was active for the month, as building operations were quite extensive, in fact more so than the month of August of last year. Many residences were being erected in addition to a large public school, the latter at a cost of \$55,000. Railway and steamboat traffic was exceptionally brisk at this port.

The wholesale and retail merchants reported business as being exceptionally good for the holiday season.

The various industries in the city report a good month's business. All are working full time, and the Steel Company of Canada's mill is running day and night.

Harvesting throughout this section was in full operation during the month and the yield of grain was fairly good.

Some mining operations are being carried on in the northern part of this county. Railway construction for a line of the Canadian Pacific Railway through this section is going on. Cement piers for a bridge across the river in the city have been built and grading for the laying of rails is proceeding both east and west of the city.

Peterborough.

Labour conditions were on the whole good, but not as satisfactory as last month. The chief activity was in connection with the building trades, and unskilled labour. The Henry Hope factory has been at a standstill for some time, being held back by the non-arrival of the steel. This has arrived, and the building will be recommenced on September 1. The Vermont Marble Company's buildings are complete, and the machinery is being installed. Contracts have been let for paving George, Charlotte and Hunter streets. This will give considerable work for outdoor workers. The cost will be about \$63,000, and it is expected that the work will be finished this year. The work of installing the Hydro-Electric system is progressing favourably. The contract for

building two reinforced concrete bridges has been awarded to Mr. W. H. Lytle. This work will also start this fall. The Canadian Pacific Railway are also putting a new freight shed and putting new sidings along the river front. The large departmental store of J. J. Turnbull's was being remodelled when it collapsed, six people being killed and several injured. It is expected that a larger and modern building will be built on this property, as it is one of the best business stands in the city.

The farmers of this section report a shortage in the hay crop, and this source of feed supply is considerably reduced. The dry weather has added to the difficulty of handling cattle at present, and the conditions for watering cattle are decidedly unfavourable.

The mills are very busy at this season, and logs are being brought to the mills. The planing mills have had a busy season, also the shingle mills.

All factories are working full time, some are not working a full staff and are not as active as a year ago.

Port Hope.—The canning factory is very busy. They are putting up about 20,000 tins a day. A by-law was carried giving the Seymour Power Company a ten year franchise to instal a system which will cost \$10,000 in addition to the present equipment.

Lindsay.—Bovine & Company have been awarded the contracts for large turbines and governors by the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario for the Wasdell's Falls on the Severn River. They will have a capacity of 10,000 horse-power.

Orillia.

The demand for labour continued fairly good in Orillia, though the prospect for the fall and winter are not good, as there is little building in contemplation. Taking the district as a whole, the tendency to slackness is already noticeable.

General business continued brisk, all things considered, and the factories, with

one or two exceptions, were as busy as usual at this season.

The farmers to the north of Orillia suffered considerable loss from the bush fires induced by the long drought. Considerable quantities of wood were destroyed. Up to the night of August 21 this district had been practically without rain for five weeks, but since then there have been heavy rains which have done much good.

The Tudhope Motor Company, Limited, have sold their automobile business to the Fisher Motor Company of Walkerville. The latter Company will continue to manufacture here for the present at least.

Lack of rain has done considerable harm to the root crops and small fruits. Bush fires have damaged fences, standing timber, and in some cases buildings and crops.

Midland.—The Canada Iron Corporation have applied for the appointment of a receiver and have closed their plant for the time being. Difficulty in making collections is ascribed as the chief cause.

Toronto.

Conditions during August were less satisfactory than last month, a large number of skilled and unskilled workers being out of employment. Many migrants have been coming into a market already congested owing to the retailing of operations by a number of manufacturing plants—which have closed down or reduced their staffs. A large number of the unemployed including many mechanics have gone west to gain temporary work as harvesters. The situation is likely to become serious later in the season, and the Works Commissioner is arranging to have excavation work on a number of sewers carried during the fall and winter to provide employment. The building trade which has been slack during the earlier part of the month showed some improvement towards its close—and bids fair to be active during the fall. The building permits issued during July showed

a considerable increase in value. The number of permits was 783, representing an approximate value of \$3,922,911, as against 973 permits representing a value of \$2,299,574 for July, 1912. The Toronto Housing Company have called for tenders for fifty-nine large buildings to be erected on Bain and Sparkhall avenues which will house about 450 people. The cost is estimated at about \$175,000.

The Ontario Jockey Club will erect a new grand stand at the Woodbine race track, Queen street, of brick and steel construction to cost about \$100,000.

The Victoria Paper & Twine Company will put up a four storey brick warehouse on Wellington street, to cost \$60,000.

The Littlejohn & Vaugh Electrotypists Company will build a four storey brick factory on Adelaide street, to cost \$30,000.

The Canadian Rogers Company, Limited, will build a three storey brick factory for the manufacture of silverware on King street west, at a cost of about \$25,000.

The R. F. Goodrich Tire & Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, will establish a Canadian branch plant in Toronto to employ 1,800 men. The site has not yet been determined on.

Charles H. Miles has taken out a permit for the construction of a brick and steel theatre and stores on the corner of Victoria and Queen streets to cost \$125,000.

The Loretto Abbey will build a community house and day school on Brunswick and Lowther streets at a cost of \$110,000.

The foundation stone of the new Central Technical School on Borden street, which will cost about \$2,000,000, was laid by Premier Borden on August 26.

A report of the operation of the Gerrard street civic car line showed a revenue for the first seven months of the year of \$15,873, and a deficit of \$16,989. The St. Clair avenue civic line commenced operations on August 25, the rate being six tickets for ten cents. The

Danforth avenue lines will be in commission within a few weeks.

The receipts of the Toronto Street Railway for July were \$500,021, as compared with \$445,896 for July, 1912. The city's percentage was \$100,000.

Farmers were busy threshing and plowing. Fall wheat having been a successful crop a considerably larger acreage than usual will be sown this fall. The ensilage crop is larger than last season. Dry weather has retarded the growth of root crops and the yield of potatoes will be poor in many localities. The apple crop is generally small.

The metal and engineering trades were quiet. Early in the month the Canadian Pacific Railway laid off several hundred men employed at the car shops in West Toronto. The wood working and furnishing trades were fair. Printers and bookbinders were generally well employed. Custom tailors were slack. Garment workers were quiet but conditions showed improvement towards the end of the month. The provision and cigar trades were active. Hotel and restaurant employees, barbers and laundry workers were active. All engaged in transportation had a busy month.

The opening of the Canadian National Exhibition on August 25 attracted a large number of visitors and gave a great stimulus to all lines of retail trade affording temporary employment to many people.

Thornhill.—Work on the new sewage disposal plant began on August 26. The plant is of an experimental character to test the merits of the system which it is proposed to adopt for the disposal of the city's sewage.

Mount Dennis.—Several brick making plants in the neighborhood of Mount Dennis have closed down owing to a falling off in the demand for brick.

Niagara Falls.

There were few developments of note in the industrial situation in this city and district during August. Conditions were not much changed from those pre-

vailing in July and, generally, the month was a satisfactory one.

No new works of any importance were undertaken, but all building and public improvements previously commenced were steadily continued.

It was announced that the Dominion Government would build a second station for the fumigation of imported nursery stock, the present station being unequal to handling all the consignments quickly at busy seasons.

A Company was formed and a plant will be established for the production of artificial ice.

The Imperial Bank was remodeling a building to accommodate a new branch at the south end of the city.

Financial, commercial and transportation conditions were reported to be satisfactory.

Farmers completed the harvest and prepared for threshing and fall seeding. Fruit growers were shipping plums and early peaches. The experimental shipping peaches direct from the orchard to England will be tried.

Manufacturing conditions were little changed from July. Factories reported very busy included those manufacturing corsets, metal cans, shredded wheat, fertilizers and small metal wares.

Seventy-five teams and many men were working on the grade of the new Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railway extension near Niagara-on-the-Lake. The line will be opened in October.

Port Colborne.—The Government grain elevator established a world's record by taking 350,000 bushels of wheat from the steamer *Emperor* in eleven hours.

Welland.—A by-law to fix assessment on a new steel-working plant was carried at the polls. On account of the general financial stringency, the Canadian Steel Foundries Company had to close down one furnace, throwing two hundred men out of employment. Journeyman plumbers struck for an increase of wages from 35 to 40 cents an hour. The higher rate now prevails generally.

St. Catharines.

The labour market continued active. The building permits for July amounted to \$38,370, which shows a decrease of \$16,480 from those of July, 1912, when the amount was \$548.50. The decline in building was more accentuated than during any month to date this year.

The Hoffman Cloak Company have made an addition to their building.

The work of putting the new slate roof on St. Nicholas separate school on Church street is well under way.

Rocmac has been chosen to pave St. Paul street hills. A permanent roadway with cobble stone gutters has been decided upon.

Work has been begun on a new Mausoleum which is being erected in Victoria Lawn Cemetery.

A combination building including a residence, garage and flower conservatory is being erected on the Ridley College property.

The canning factories were all working overtime. Shippers were busy shipping fruit to various points, a car load each day was shipped to the West.

A new boot and shoe factory is going to be established on the western hill. The site has been purchased and building will commence at once.

Some of the factories have not been working their full capacity this month.

Thorold.—Labour was well employed. The brick work has been started on the Presbyterian Manse on Claremont street. The workmen are making alterations in St. John's Church for the new chimes which are soon to be installed.

Merritton.—Labour generally was well employed. Good progress is being made with the laying of the concrete sidewalks. The Riordon pulp plant have started their second wet machine which has been out of commission since the fire some months ago.

Port Dalhousie.—The Labour market continued active during the month.

Hamilton.

The condition of the labour market remained about the same as last month, and was much more quiet than during the corresponding month of last year. The building trades were not as active as was expected earlier in the season. Several contracts which were to be carried out this year have been given up for the present, on account of the financial stringency. Several departments of the Deering Harvester Company, which had been closed for the last six weeks, will re-open on September 2.

The Ontario Pipe Line Company employs a large gang of men laying new water mains. About forty miles of piping will have been laid by the end of the year, costing \$150,000.

There was a decrease in the number of immigrants arriving here last month.

About 1,000 harvesters started during the month by the harvesters' excursions to the West.

The celebration of Hamilton's centenary and Old Boys' Reunion, from August 11 to 16, was very successful. Nearly 100,000 people visited the city during the week. The Hamilton-made goods fair, in which more than 200 manufacturers took part, was an excellent exhibition of the workmanship of Hamilton people and was much appreciated by the 70,000 people who visited it.

Friday, August 15 was labour day of the celebration when 2,000 union men in special uniforms, representing forty-five unions with numerous floats and bands paraded through the principal streets and marched to Britannia Park, where an interesting programme of sports was carried out. One of the features of the Centennial celebration which created widespread interest was the house built in a day at Britannia Park. It is a substantial two and a half storey brick house, well built in every way, which would sell at about \$5,000. It was also completely furnished within the twenty-four hours.

Tenders are being called for in connection with the work of building the

underground conduit system, which will cost in the neighborhood of \$175,000.

Some delay to the city's road work has been caused by a fire in the state of Virginia where its creosote wood paving blocks are manufactured. The Tallman Brass and Metal Company have purchased the plant and machinery of the Lomas and Nelson, Art Metal and Electric Fixture Company and will manufacture high class fixtures in future as well as their regular line of goods. The Harris Abattoir Company have taken out a permit for the remodelling of their cattle sheds here. The work will be commenced at once. The Cameron Island Syndicate Company, Limited, is a new concern lately incorporated with a capital of \$200,000. Its head office is in Hamilton and the Company is authorized to do a general mining business. Custom collections at the port of Hamilton for the month of July amounted to \$423,221.25, an increase of \$177,778.87 over the corresponding month of last year. There were no labour disputes. Fruit and vegetables have been marketed in large quantities daily during the month. Plums, peaches, pears, tomatoes and melons are a good crop and are being offered at fair prices.

Farmers have had a busy month harvesting their grain, which has been a fair average crop. Many of the men laid off during the summer by manufacturing concerns have found plenty of employment on nearby fruit and grain farms.

The Toronto Hamilton & Buffalo Railway Company are making improvements to the line between Hamilton and Welland that will make this division one of the best in the country. The double track between Welland and Fenwick has almost been completed and the line will be fitted with block signals.

Canning factories in this locality are very busy at present. It is estimated that the amount of fruit handled this season will be far in excess of that handled during any previous year.

Scores of city labourers were laid off towards the end of the month. The city's waterworks improvements, as well as the general laying of sewers, are almost completed. A large number are, however, still engaged on road work.

The work of laying the intake pipe at the Beach is rapidly nearing completion and with favourable weather the contractors hope to have the work completed by the end of September.

The strike of moulders and coremakers in the shops of the Sawyer-Massey and Westinghouse Companies, which commenced on March 27 was called off by the union on August 25. Some of the men have returned to work and others will be put to work as conditions require.

Basket factories in this locality are working night and day in an effort to supply the exceptionally large demand for their product this year.

The tender for the construction of the underground conduit has been awarded to G. M. Guest, Montreal, at \$177,822. One of the conditions is that Hamilton labourers will be employed on the work as far as possible.

Dundas. — The town of Dundas will in the near future take over the street lighting branch of the Dundas Electric Light Company at a figure in the neighborhood of \$2,100. It is expected that the company will operate the other portion of its plant under its own management. In order to cope with its increased business, the Jones Brothers Company have let a contract to the Ontario Bridge Company for the erection of a steel bridge over the creek at the head of James street. It is the intention of the firm to have a switch built into the factory yard from the Hamilton and Dundas line, thereby making it more convenient to ship its finished products. The company which some time ago looked over the ground with the possibility of locating, has decided to take over the old glove factory and commence business at once. The firm has only lately been organized. It will be known as the Tocan Manufacturing

Company, and will be capitalized at \$250,000.

Waterdown. — The Wentworth Orchard Company has broken ground on its property in the village for one of the most modern and best equipped apple storage and packing houses in the Dominion. The building proper will be twenty-four by eighty-seven feet, and three stories high.

A new branch of the Theatrical Stage Employees' Alliance to be known as the Moving Picture Machine Operators' Protective Union No. 303 has been established in this city.

Bank clearings for August amounted to \$12,363,700, as compared with \$13,870,300 for the corresponding period of last year.

Building permits issued during August numbered eighty-eight, valued at \$178,900 a decrease of \$322,800 from August, 1912.

Guelph.

The conditions of the Labour market during August were not as favourable as those of the previous month and were considerably quieter than those of the corresponding month last year.

Weather conditions were favourable for the building trades which have had an active month. Manufacturing generally showed reduced activity.

The Page Hersey Tube Mills Company which have been running a day and night shift have laid off their night gang indefinitely, and other plants are running shorter hours.

A new company known as the Guelph Brass Foundry Company have taken over the plant formerly occupied by the Dominion Axle Works Company in St. Patrick's Ward, and will manufacture various kinds of brass castings. They are starting on a small scale but hope to enlarge their staff as the business expands.

The Guelph Lumber Company are making good progress in the erection of their new brick and concrete planing mill. The new building will be eighty feet by 100 feet, two storeys high. Con-

tracts have been let for the erection of a three storey store house, for H. Walker and Son, wholesale fruit merchants.

Building permits for July numbered twenty-one and were valued at \$32,540.

The Guelph Company Co-Operative Association held their half yearly meeting on August 22 and reported business good in all branches. The gross receipts for the half year were \$57,347.00, being an increase over the corresponding period of last year of \$7,813.18. The profits for the half year were \$2,456.40.

Customs receipts for the month of July were \$20,187.55 an increase over the corresponding month of last year of \$212.79.

Business among the wholesale and retail merchants was fairly good. There was no change in the moulders' strike situation here.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Entomological Society of Ontario was held at the Ontario Agricultural College, about forty-five delegates from different branches of the society being in attendance.

Farmers had a very busy month, harvesting and threshing. The grain crops are turning out a good average and root crops are coming on well.

Rockwood. — The advent of Hydro-Power electricity was made the occasion of a great celebration in the town on August 4.

Erin Village. — The most disastrous fire in the history of this place occurred on August 2, a great portion of the business section being entirely wiped out.

Berlin.

Labour conditions for the month of August as far as outside work was concerned were as good as during the corresponding month of last year, and compared favourably with last month. The Queen street pavement was completed and on King street north double tracking and paving was commenced; this work alone will give employment to

a large number of men for at least eight weeks more. Many are also engaged at cleaning out the lake at Victoria Park, while another large gang is employed on the West Ward trunk sewer, the new W. G. and R. shirt factory is nearly completed and machinery is being put in place at the new tire factory. The new opera house on King street west is also nearly completed and will be opened on October 1, so that the outlook for the building trades and outside labour is still bright. With the exception of the rubber factories, tanneries and robe and clothing factory all reported trade fair and are working full time. There were no strikes or lockouts during the month and the cost of living remained about the same.

Twenty thousand dollars was borrowed from local citizens to complete local improvements. Six per cent. is being paid. The largest amount was \$3,500 and the smallest was \$500.00 from any one party; notes for this money were issued by the city treasurer and will mature on July 1, 1914, when the amounts with interest will be paid back. Wholesale and retail trade was fair and railway traffic only normal. Customs returns at Berlin were \$29,981.31 for July as against \$28,412.33 for the same month last year an increase of \$1,568.98.

Farmers completed their harvesting and are now busy threshing and fall ploughing they report the grain yield good, and the root crops are looking well, and although the apple crop will be only light, pears and plums will be very good in this section.

Manufacturing as a whole could be called fair. Furniture factories are all running full time; foundries, biscuit and confectionery factories, shirt and collar factories, breweries, boot and shoe factories, cigar factories, as well as button factories, were all running full time, but tanneries were only working five days a week, while one rubber factory laid off two weeks and the other three weeks. These are again back to work, however.

The trunk and bag factories and the robe and clothing factory are reporting trade a little dull but are expecting trade to soon be back to its old standard. The double tracking on King street west was delayed a little on account of the fish plates not arriving with the rails. They have now arrived, however, and work is progressing favourably.

Waterloo. — Work on the Kuntz Brewery's large addition was in progress as well as on the Quality Mattress Company's new factory. All factories were working full time with much outside work in view. Other conditions were the same as in Berlin.

Woodstock.

The reports from some of the larger factories were more encouraging than they have been for some time. The Canada Furniture Manufacturers, for instance, stated that business is improving and orders coming in a little faster. The Bain Wagon Company, too, found business better than it was a month ago, and the factory will be fairly busy from now till October. Several other manufacturers, on the other hand, complained of dullness.

Labour of all kinds in the city appeared to be well employed. The factories reported that very few mechanics were looking for work, and not many of the unskilled class. Building operations were brisk, and the local supply of building labour, skilled and unskilled, was fully employed. There were, in fact, complaints from some contractors that they are behind in their work for lack of men, notably carpenters and bricklayers. It is a noticeable fact that the western harvesters' excursions drew very few people from this district.

Shopkeepers reported business fairly good and in some lines there was no complaint. Grocers stated, however, that the money stringency made itself felt in different ways. There was a falling off in the purchases of things that are not really necessary. This was

shown, for instance, in the case of the early fruits. People were not buying so freely for preserving purposes. Collections, too, were more difficult.

Farmers were occupied with their fall ploughing at the end of the month, the grain harvest being practically over. Generally speaking the grain crops have been excellent, and in many cases exceptionally good. Corn and roots also promise well. There have been complaints of scarcity of help; but most of the farmers have experienced little difficulty in harvesting their crops.

Stratford.

All classes of labour were well employed in this city and district during August. Contractors reported a busy month and there was a brisk demand for houses for renting purposes. Railway employees reported traffic more active during August than during the preceding month.

The customs returns for the port of Stratford for the month of July were £18,263.95 an increase over the same month last year of \$5,045.89.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported business active. There was no particular change in the cost of living. No change in rates of wages or hours of labour was reported and there was no trouble in the labour market.

Farmers were all actively engaged in general harvesting operations. The weather being favourable for work. Most of them had completed operations in this locality and threshing has commenced. The yield is large and grain of good quality.

Manufacturing concerns were all busy.

Goderich. — The new assessment of Goderich shows a population of 4,906 an increase of 132 over last year, and grand total assessment of \$2,287,357 an increase of \$46,924 over last year.

Seaforth. — The by-law granting aid to the Clinton Knitting Company Limited, was carried by a majority of

thirty-one votes. Under the provisions of this by-law the town agrees to give them free rental and no taxes for a period of five years. In return the company guarantee to give employment to fifteen hands at the start and increase to fifty.

London.

Industrial conditions eased off considerably during August, and were not nearly as good as for the same month last year. A number of men were in the city, with prospects very poor for their finding work until next spring. Building operations continued active, being greatly in excess of last year. The McClary Company at their tin shop have gone on short time for awhile, and are working nine instead of ten hours a day. Commercial activities have fallen off, especially with the manufacturing and wholesale houses in connection, more especially, with orders from the west. The different factories and foundries report trade active, but not as good as last year. The city is carrying on a lot of work in road making, cement sidewalks, curbs, gutters, etc., and a considerable portion of it is being done by day labour.

The first harvest excursion to the west from this district took place at the end of the month, and about 200 young men left on it.

Crops are of the best this year. Grain of all kinds give a large yield, and fruit is especially plentiful and prices moderate. A good yield of potatoes, and all kinds of roots is assured.

St. Thomas.

Labour, generally, was well employed during August and conditions compared favorably with the month of July and with the corresponding month of last year.

The St. Thomas Box and Biscuit factory will be in operation in a few weeks. This factory will give employment to a considerable number of hands of both sexes. The Just Right Shoe Company will occupy their new plant in the near

future. The factory will be one of the most up to date in Ontario.

The Canadian Iron Foundry Corporation has made application for the appointment of a receiver to consider the financial difficulties of the corporation. The plant is still in operation and it is hoped that the difficulties which face the corporation will be successfully overcome. More than two hundred hands are on the pay-roll of the local plant and the wages paid are good. The closing of the plant would considerably affect St. Thomas.

The Ewing Motor Truck proposition, whereby a by-law would be submitted to the electors requesting that the city guarantee the bonds of the company to the extent of \$125,000, has been withdrawn. Insufficient security is given as the reason for its withdrawal.

Railway traffic and shop employees have been active during the month. The Michigan Central Railway Company report the present summer to have been the best in the history of the company.

The customs returns for the month showed a considerable increase over the corresponding month of last year. There have been increases every month this year over the corresponding months of last year.

Wholesale and retail trade was fair. The butchers and grocers met during August and talked over the advisability of closing their stores at 6 o'clock instead of 6.30 and 7 and 10 o'clock on Saturday nights. No definite action was taken but it was decided to continue the Wednesday half holidays throughout the month of September.

No changes have been reported in the hours of labour of rates of wages. The civic firemen will hereafter be paid semi-monthly.

There was no unrest in the labour market.

Houses for renting purposes are very scarce.

The farmers report good crops in this district. Oats will be heavy. The wheat crop is good, hop is a good crop but rather short in length. The root crop

is showing up well and with a continuation of fine weather the yield will be heavy. Plums will be plentiful, peaches fair, winter apples not up to average yield.

The local industries report the month a good average.

Chatham.

Labour conditions generally were very quiet in the manufacturing plants owing to the Gray Campbell Carriage Company. The M. Campbell Fanning Mill Company, N. Chaplin Wheel Works and the International Harvester Company closing down for the entire month. The result was that large numbers were laid off, temporarily.

The building trades were particularly active, as were the Canadian Concrete Products Company, while the cement block and tile works were unable to keep up with orders.

The City Engineer with a large number of men principally of the labouring class, were busy on street paving and sidewalk construction.

Wholesale and retail trade was quiet. Merchants report trade only fair.

No changes in rates of wages were reported.

Windsor.

Industrial conditions were not satisfactory. In spite of the fact that those of building permits were higher than last year, there was a noticeable falling off in employment in the building trades. Other industries, such as factories for automobiles and their accessories were running full force and have all the men required.

The public works department cannot obtain money to finish proposed work for this year. Planing mills and retail stores reported business active. Real estate was fairly good although it has been quiet since spring.

The proposed new steel plant at Ojibway has not commenced operations as contemplated.

The prospects are for a good fall. There is plenty of work to be done providing the money stringency breaks. At present bricklayers and carpenters are unable to find work.

The customs receipts for July were \$34,842.34 as against \$194,996.13 for July, 1912.

Farmers in this vicinity harvested an excellent crop. Oats were short but well headed—wheat was good. Corn and tobacco were good and will yield well providing they do not get an early frost.

Owen Sound.

The labour market was fairly active. Building was quiet and this affected the masons, but carpenters have been kept fairly busy doing repair work and improvements.

The furniture factories have had a quiet season. Their output was as great or greater than that of last year, but extensive improvements and additions had been made the output was not so large as prepared for. August showed an increase, however, and the outlook for a good fall trade is bright.

The malleable iron works and nut and bolt factories have an abundance of orders.

The retail trade has been good, in many lines excellent. Few report a decrease of business, while many report a very decided increase.

The wholesale trade is in a healthy state.

The steamboat traffic, both freight and passenger was excellent and railway shipments good.

The season has been very dry, and as a consequence the hay crop has been light; but grain has been a much better yield and sample than was expected. Recent rains improved prospects of a good root crop, and greatly benefited the pasture.

Cobalt.

Labour conditions were rather better than during the preceding month, although no noteworthy industrial activ-

ity was evinced. Work on the Transcontinental west of Cochrane is being rushed and the final touches applied in order to take care of the western grain this fall. Conditions in Porcupine have been better since the settlement of the strike. Much activity in Kirkland lake as a result of new gold strikes is worthy of special mention and large gangs of unskilled labour are employed in surface work on many claims.

Sault Ste Marie.

Industrial activity was greater than during July but conditions compared unfavourably with August of last year. The chief operations in the city comprised dock building, pavement and sewer constructions. Repairs were also carried out on the power plant of the Lake Superior Corporation which was destroyed by fire. Agriculture products showed a decline in prices on account of heavy crops. Building operations were up to the average and a great improvement is seen in this respect over what was anticipated. Several large stores and residences were being erected. Manufacturing concerns showed a normal activity as did also the saw mills. Considerable activity was seen at the Magpie iron mines at Michipicoten.

Some waiters in the International hotel notified the manager they could not work under the principal, though hired by the month they resigned before the month was up and sued for the time they put in. The hotel contended as they were hired by the month they could not collect for part of a month. They contended that as they notified the management they could not work under the forewoman and he took no action they were justified in resigning and collecting for part time. The magistrate gave judgment in their favor.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.

Although a large number were still unemployed, trade showed a little improvement over last month. Bank clear-

ings for August were \$98,940,525. Grain was inspected as follows: Wheat, 1,903,500 bushels; oats, 1,545,880; barley, 270,400; flax, 670,950. The new Quebec bank, now in the course of erection will be a spacious and modern building and the Merchants bank building are proceeding apace. The rebuilding of Avenue block from three storeys to six storeys is near completion. The A. MacDonald Company, grocers, are erecting a warehouse to cost \$100,000. The company is a profit sharing one.

Many complaints have reached the city, regarding conditions in the railroad construction camps at Le Pas. About the middle of August one man died through lack of medical attention, although \$1 is deducted from each man's pay every month, making a total of \$2,000.

The Dominion Letter Carriers Association held a convention here during the month.

The manufacturers and warehousemen report a fairly brisk business month.

Brandon.

During the past month there was little demand for labour, the supply being even greater than during the preceding month. The general condition composed with that of the corresponding month of last year was very unfavourable.

The Board of Works has laid off practically the whole of its working force. All such work as sewer and water construction, etc., has been stopped completely.

Conditions in the building trades are very poor but will no doubt brighten up for a short while as the contract for the erection of car barns has just been let.

The city has received an offer for \$300,000 if its debentures and of the sale is concluded it will no doubt materially relieve the situation.

During the month eggs increased in price.

The labour market was quiet.

The grain crop is in excellent condition, and seventy-five per cent. is cut. Threshing has commenced and will be general in a few days.

The Manitoba Engines reported very busy.

Work is progressing favourably on Grand Trunk Pacific spur into the city.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Regina.

Labour conditions remained unchanged throughout the past month, although the number of unemployed mechanics decreased slightly, as many, not being able to procure employment in their respective crafts hired out with farmers during the harvest.

The extent of unemployment among the building trades as at present exists in Regina, is not in keeping with the season of the year, nevertheless it is fortunate that many are able to resort to harvesting operations for a livelihood during this slack period.

From a commercial aspect a very satisfactory standard is maintained in respect to transportation, shipments and bank clearings.

Trade results, both wholesale and retail are good and attain expectations for this season of the year.

With ideal weather conditions harvest operations throughout this district were in full progress, there being already thirty to forty per cent. of the grain cut. In some parts, the yield is up to thirty bushels per acre, but a conservative estimate of twenty bushels throughout all the fields would readily be accepted.

It is on this point that the satisfaction is most prominent, for there is very little damage reported anywhere. In one or two instances hail is spoken of as doing slight harm, but apparently there is no real hurt to the crop as a whole, while rust and frost do not now seem to enter into the calculations.

An immense amount of new breaking—far more than at any other time, has been done this year, and summer fallowing has also been carried out on a large scale.

While in most districts, there is less flax than last year, the crop of barley has increased considerably. Reports from surrounding districts are to the effect that the labour supply is fully adequate and that nothing in the way of a shortage of labour is anticipated.

Moose Jaw.

Since the fifteenth of the month harvest operations have been instrumental in absorbing the surplus labour supply. Men with families in the city, however, have not been able to take work in the harvest fields as readily as the unmarried men. In addition a large number of harvest hands have arrived from the eastern provinces. Generally speaking the condition for unskilled labour has improved vastly over last month though it is not as good as this month last year.

Butter has decreased in price this month owing to the greater supply while meats have increased practically five cents a pound for all kinds, owing to the scarcity of live stock supply. Flour increased slightly, while bread on the other hand is slightly less in price.

Harvest operations commenced actively about the middle of the month and in this district about seventy-five per cent. of the grain is about cut. The crop this year will be better than last, and the cost of handling it will be less. The straw is not too heavy and the grain will grade well.

Saskatoon.

There was little change in the labour market as far as the skilled trades are concerned. Most of the surplus mechanics, however, have taken advantage of the local harvest railway rates and have gone harvesting. The outlook for the immediate fall is brighter on this account.

Grain is being cut at the present time and the supply of farm labour thus far is equal to the demand.

There is some railway work going on different lines in this part of the province.

A new garment factory has just opened up which will employ upwards of 200.

Harvesting was in full swing. On some of the better cultivated farms there is apparently a fair crop. On some farms the crop is excellent. There are other farms, however, on which the yield will be poor. Ideal weather conditions prevailed. Help was plentiful and wages were not excessive.

Prince Albert.

The general condition of the labour market has not materially changed during the past month, although there are signs of improvement and the ingathering of harvest has taken much of the surplus labour.

An encouraging fact for the future of the city is that both the Bank of Commerce and the Union Bank are completing new structures, and the Bank of Ottawa is extending its present building.

Additional wharf accommodation is being provided and government employees have commenced work on the improvements on the river banks.

ALBERTA.

Medicine Hat.

August showed no improvement over the previous month, and the supply of mechanics in the building trades more than equalled the demand; this is more particularly true of the carpenters, bricklayers, masons and electricians.

The new \$500,000 water works plant which the city have been installing is practically completed, and this will throw quite a number of unskilled labourers out of employment for the present at least.

Work is progressing steadily on the Canada Cement Company's plant here,

which is finding employment for a large force of men, but the supply of labour is more than equal to the demand. This plant when completed is to cost in the neighbourhood of \$1,000,000.

The Royal Bank of Canada have commenced the construction of a new office building. The building is to cost about \$60,000.

Work on the new Roman Catholic Church is going on steadily. This structure when completed is to cost approximately \$100,000.

The building permits were \$194,540 to August 27. For the corresponding full month last year the figures were \$243,400.

Crops in the surrounding country are turning out well and harvesting operations are about completed in this district. There has been a slight falling off in both the wholesale and retail trades as compared with last month.

Calgary.

The new Hudson's Bay departmental store was officially opened on the 18th with an increase from 250 employees in the old establishment, to 600 in the new premises.

Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works, announced that Calgary would be the location of the interior terminal grain elevator, to be erected by the Dominion government at a cost of \$1,500,000 and with an initial capacity of 3,500,000 bushels. Further details were also given of the new city post office and armory, for which the government officials have secured sites. Efforts are being made to have the work on each of these buildings started this fall in order to provide employment for the winter months. The post office is to have a frontage of 190 feet on Eighth avenue; the armory will be erected in Mewata park and the terminal elevator on land owned by the city in close proximity to the three transcontinental railways at the east end.

Building permits improved a great deal latterly, bringing the total for the first half of the year up to \$5,649,103.

Civic undertakings, hindered by wet weather to some extent, have still been larger in the aggregate than anything in the past. More men were on the municipal payroll, during the heaviest part of this month's operations, and the amount paid out for the first fortnight of the month reached the high water mark.

Official figures for the Municipal Street Railway, show that while owing to many extensions and the increased wages to employees, the net profits are not as large as last season, the gross returns are very much greater.

Two thousand five hundred persons took advantage of the one cent a mile rate from this city to various points in Alberta where harvesters were required.

There is no change towards improvement in the building trades this month. The majority of the building trades are over stocked. The financial situation is still tight causing a general dullness in every trade. Relief is looked for when the harvest is over.

The Canadian Pacific Railway shops have reduced their staff, over three hundred men being discharged this month. There is still a large surplus of unskilled labour. Two thousand five hundred have been sent out for harvest work by the Farmers Association alone from here.

The city has established a Municipal Labour Bureau on Seventh avenue.

The retail merchants report trade as very dull.

Calgary bank clearings for the month just closed show a decrease of \$2,892,373 in comparison with the corresponding month of last year.

Edmonton.

The general condition of the labour market remained unchanged from last month, a large number of skilled and unskilled workers being out of employment. Owing to the financial stringency the city officials have laid off a large number of men.

The building permits for the month of July amounted to \$776,150, as against

\$1,412,290 for the corresponding month last year. The total for the present year to the end of July was \$7,121,555, as against \$8,951,452, for the same period last year. Bank clearings for July amounted to \$18,405,035. An increase of \$1,150,864 over July, 1912.

Reports from the customs office show an increase in business of \$47,069. Wholesale and retail trade was normal.

Crops are ripening slowly on account of rain and cloudy weather, cutting has commenced in a few cases on high ground and harvesting should be general about the first week in September. All crops are in good condition. Owing to lack of water in the creeks up river lumbermen have been unable to get sufficient logs to keep their mills in operation. The usual mining operations were carried on during the month, and all manufacturing establishments were active. Good progress was made on railroad construction.

Lethbridge.

The employment of labour was considerably brisker than during last month; the supply however was greater than the demand. The employment agencies report that if the demand increases as expected there will be a shortage of labourers.

Harvest operations were in full progress, the coal companies increased their forces and generally speaking there was a better demand for help. The building trades were still dull and no operations were commenced in regard to new industries.

General trade was dull although collections were reported easier.

Bank clearings were nearly one-third less than at the same time last year.

There was no unrest in labour circles.

The farmers were busy harvesting what is considered a good crop. The weather was good and little loss from any cause was reported. Threshing has commenced in some localities.

Coal mining was active with good prospects for the future. All but two

mines were in full operation, increasing their forces daily.

Railroad construction was active but not in the immediate neighbourhood of August.

Contracts for fifty cottages are about to be let at the Chinook mines. These are being built to accommodate the extra force of miners to be employed.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nelson.

The general conditions of labour were a little better than last month. Some trades were fair while others were dull. Some firms are excavating for a few large buildings. There are quite a number of dwelling houses under construction at the present time.

The new government road on the north side of Kootenay Lake is about completed, and will be ready to connect with Nelson as soon as the ferry is completed, and will be a great benefit to ranchers on that side of the lake.

There is quite an activity in mining as the government are about ready to experiment on zinc, which if successful will be a great boom to low grade zinc ores in this vicinity. Last week nearly all mines made heavy shipments of ore, the Queen being the largest shipper.

New Westminster.

Employment of labour during this month has been less general than during July. Outside the hay and oat harvest in the surrounding district which absorbed a number of idle men at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per day and a short run of sockeye fishing in the Fraser there is practically nothing of importance being done. City paving, sewer and other improvement work has ceased, no men being now employed except the negotiations and improvements on the exhibition buildings has given employment to a few men during the past three weeks.

No new work is being started, building operations being confined to a few resi-

dences, mostly small jobs, and the usual alteration and repair work.

Practically all the shingle mills in the province have closed down indefinitely and two cigar factories have closed down for the next three or four weeks.

Prospects for the immediate future are not bright and workers without sufficient funds to keep them through the winter will do well to avoid this district for some time to come.

The hay and oat crop have been exceptionally good and fine weather has materially aided the harvesting which is now almost over, numbers of men out of employment in the city obtained a few weeks work among the ranchers.

Fishing was good for a few days while a heavy run of sockeye was in progress, but the presence of fifty or sixty miles of traps in the gulf and the operations of two thousand seiners at the mouth of the Fraser prevented our local fishermen from reaping any great harvest. The canners reduced the price from 25c to 15c a fish when the run started and after two days strike the fishermen accepted the cut. The run is now over, however, and some of the canners have suspended operations while others are running, but with largely reduced pay rolls waiting for the cohort run.

Lumbering is going on almost as usual although the local market shows no demand for lumber at present.

The factories are nearly all running full time though in few cases is business brisk.

Railway construction work in this district is practically at a standstill.

Vancouver.

The industrial situation generally showed no improvement over last month and contains little promise of being otherwise for some time to come. Money for private enterprises is still "tight," and the only public work which is being carried on is that which is absolutely necessary. The reflex of this condition is large numbers of unemployed, especial-

ly in the building trades where not more than sixty per cent. of the men are working. Building permits were issued during July for 153 operations valued at \$441,085, as compared with 303 permits issued during July, 1912, covering work valued at \$2,074,012. The total number of permits issued during the first seven months of 1913 was 1350, for buildings valued at \$7,559,339. For the corresponding period last year, 2059 permits were issued for buildings valued at \$10,206,732. The permits for July this year were made up as follows: Repairs and alterations, nineteen; dwelling houses, ninety-five; factories and warehouses, thirteen; offices and stores, twenty-six.

The last issue of city bonds was subscribed for during August and it is expected that much city work which has been delayed will be opened up.

The coal strike on Vancouver Island continued and practically no coal from that source was available. Coal for the Vancouver gas works arrived during the month from Muroran, Japan. A shipment has also been brought from Newcastle, Australia. The strike situation has become more acute. Disturbances having occurred at Nanaimo, a thousand troops have been sent there including the local units of the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders. Permanent camps are being established by the military authorities and it is officially announced that there is no likelihood of the soldiery being withdrawn for some time to come. The coal mining camps now occupied by the military are Nanaimo, Ladysmith, Extension, and Cumberland. The first settlement reached since the strike began has been made between the Vancouver and Nanaimo Coal Company and the United Mine Workers of America. The agreement covers the Jingle Pot mine which gives employment to about 200 miners.

The board of inquiry appointed under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to inquire into the demands of the local street railwaymen for an improved wage scale has made its report which was rejected by the men at a meeting held August 15.

It is impossible to say what will be the outcome, but the situation is regarded by responsible officials on both sides as very critical. The number of men concerned in the award is fifteen hundred and they are all members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

A strike of the employees of the Western Suit and Cloak Company was in progress. In all about twenty men and women were involved, their object being to secure a forty-eight hour week in place of a fifty-four hour week without reduction of wages. They are all members of the local union of the International Journeymen Tailors' Union of America.

The local saw mills, owing to dullness in the lumber market, have decided to reduce the working hours from fifty to forty per week.

Post Office receipts for July were \$43,465, as compared with \$36,727 for July last year.

The returns of the Vancouver inland revenue division for July, 1913, gave a total of \$57,202.23, while the total for the same month last year was \$52,408.60.

Victoria.

In a considerable number of trades labour was poorly employed during August. In nearly all the building trades work was reported dull, the carpenters appearing to suffer most in this respect, and reporting a large number unemployed. In a number of other trades work is only fair, and not nearly so brisk as at this season a year ago.

Granite workers to the number of fifty-five went on strike on August 15. No question of wages or hours was involved, the men striking in sympathy with their fellow-tradesmen in Vancouver who were receiving \$5.00 per day of eight hours, while the scale in Victoria is \$5.60. It is the desire of the men to equalize the scale in both cities.

The value of building permits issued during July amounted to \$166,575, com-

pared with \$702,840, for some month last year. Bank clearings for July were \$15,428,229, against \$17,067,927, for July last year. In Oak Bay, July building permits were valued at \$29,600, while for the same month a year ago the value was \$130,259. During July the Victoria Branch of the British Columbia Electric Railway carried 1,177,602 passengers, while the number carried during July last year amounted to 976,508.

The Municipality of Saanich, adjoining Victoria, has awarded a contract for paving twenty-five miles of roads in the municipality, at a total cost of \$410,000. Work will commence at an early date.

A large number of people in Victoria are beginning to feel anxious in regard to the coal supply during the coming fall and winter. The strike at the Nanaimo mines still remains unsettled, and even after it is settled it will be some time before the mines are in a condition to ship. At the present time about ninety per cent. of the coal used here is imported from the American side, and while there has been no increase in price as yet, the quality is inferior to that of the Vancouver Island coal. In several instances ship loads of coal have been imported from Australia and Japan for large consumers principally in Alaska.

The agitation commenced some months ago by the retail clerks of this city, for a half holiday every week, (Saturday afternoon preferred), has failed of its purpose, for this year at least.

Nanaimo.

Labour conditions have been in a very unsettled condition in this district during the month owing to the general strike of the coal mines on Vancouver Island. One of the companies has settled and the men have a two years' agreement with a ten per cent. raise and recognition of the union; the rest of the mines are idle with the exception of Cumberland where they are working to some extent.

In commercial circles the strike is causing a very serious depression in all classes of business.

The cost of living shows a slight increase in some classes of necessaries.

There is very little being done by fishermen at present.

The saw mills of the district are still working steadily as also are the logging camps.

Railroad construction is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible on the extensions to the north of the Island.

The Pressed Brick Company is getting into good working shape and turning out a very superior class of pressed brick.

There is hardly any work being done by the city, only urgent work being carried on.

CONDITIONS DURING AUGUST AFFECTING WOMEN WORKERS IN LEADING INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.—REPORTS OF WOMEN CORRESPONDENTS TO THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Montreal

During the month of August conditions of female employment have not changed materially from those of last month. The supply of women workers has in most trades remained adequate to the demand.

Special activity has not been noticeable, except in domestic service, where the demand is always greater than the supply; and in laundries, where the prolonged hot weather has been the cause of constant work. Waitresses in hotels and restaurants can also be mentioned among those who have been specially busy.

Nursing.—The report for July of the Victorian Order of Nurses was published about the middle of August, and shows a busy month. Seventy-one nurses were at work, with nineteen probationers. 12,381 visits were paid in attending 1,527 cases. The members of "L'Association des Gardes Malades de Ville-Marie" have also been actively employed.

Teachers.—During the summer vacation many teachers, both lay and from the various teaching orders, followed courses at the different summer schools. The schools of domestic science were the scene of special activity, as successive groups of teachers took the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the newer

methods in the various branches taught in these establishments.

On the 12th and 13th of the present month the Independent Order of Foresters held their convention in Sherbrooke. The women members of this Association number about one thousand in Montreal. Their delegates took part in the recent convention.

Milk stations or depots.—Owing to the continued heat during the past few months, Montreal has had occasion to appreciate the usefulness of the pure milk depots.

The city subsidizes these depots which are started through private initiative, the greater number being due to the efforts of the different women's organizations. According to their size they receive from \$200 to \$800 a year.

This means is found to be the one which gives more thorough results and produces the greater good.

In 1911 the number of stations was 13; in 1912 the number of stations was 16; in 1913 they have increased to 23.

In the majority of these ice is distributed in a most judicious manner, being packed in the can containing the bottles of milk, thus ensuring the preserving of infants' food from deteriorating before the end of the day. The advantages offered and help thus given to mothers cannot be overestimated. These aids are

supplemented by a small volume published by the City Health Department on the care and feeding of young children, which has been freely distributed.

The annual report of the Municipal

Assistance Department, under whose direction the milk depots are, contains a table showing the results obtained in the milk depots during 1911 and 1912.

They are as follows:—

MILK DEPOTS	Inscriptions	Cured	Improvement	Stationary	Deaths	Average death-rate	Consultations	Outdoor visits	Pints of milk distributed	Receipts	Expenditure	How long in operation
1912	1,880	1,596	104	76	104	5½%	7,582	3,875	105,311	\$ 14,191 31	\$ 13,191 21	9 m'ths
1913	1,180	204	191	82	112	9½%	8,955	1,018	26,119	Not	given	

Owing to the increase in the number of milk depots mentioned above, that is sixteen in 1912 to twenty-three in 1913, the report of the present year will have even more satisfactory figures to show.

The approach of Labour Day has created much interest in the various groups connected with the Trades and Labour Union, preparing as they do a demonstration for that day, where various trades and industries are to be represented by their respective members appearing in distinctive costumes.

As far as women workers are concerned, those of the Garment Workers' Union, a Jewish organization, are the only ones that will take part in the celebration.

On the eve of Labour Day Montreal will be, as in the past, the scene of a most edifying spectacle, when thousands of Catholic working men, English and French speaking, meet in the two largest churches, where special services are held, and the men are addressed by eminent sociologists.

The Factory Employees' Association (L'Association des Employés de Manufacture) has the credit of having inaugurated a similar gathering for working women.

Toronto

The Criminal Code amendment regarding wife desertion.—Scarcely a day passes without social workers being brought face to face with the problem

resultant upon wife desertion. For years societies and individuals have been endeavouring to obtain legislation calculated to prohibit or lessen this evil. At the last session of Parliament a clause was added to the criminal code imposing a penalty of \$500 fine, or a year's imprisonment or both on a man who, being legally liable, refused or neglected to support his wife or child or ward, under 16, when they were in destitute or necessitous circumstances. According to the old clause a man was criminally responsible for non-support only when debt occurred, or the life of the legal dependent in danger, or health likely to be permanently injured through neglect. If a deserted wife supported herself, or were supported by friends, she had no recourse against the husband; now, however, the fact of a wife's or a child's destitution is sufficient ground for criminal proceedings. Further legislation will probably have to be passed to admit of evidence as to the facts of destitution in certificates from British Courts in order to proceed against offending immigrants on behalf of deserted wives in Britain. This will probably be the next step.

Health Department.—The Health Department has brought in new regulations regarding the conduct of lodging and rooming houses and bakeries.

August has been a holiday month among the agencies for bringing out domestic servants. The Salvation Army has no report. Miss Carmichael's re-

ports seven, Miss Rodgers' agency is closed, the Women's Domestic Guild report fifteen, and the Women's Welcome Hostel one hundred.

Factory employment. — In the majority of industries August has been the slack month. In the fur trade most of the operators have been forced to take holidays. Garment workers have been very slack, though most of the operators have been kept on. Numbers of new operatives are arriving from Europe, and among the local unions this is looked upon with a certain degree of apprehension, though at present there is no trouble of any kind. The *millinery* business has been very slack during August. Several of the *whitewear factories* have laid off their operatives during August. This has enabled other firms not affected by the summer season to procure more hands. The *biscuit trade* has been excellent. *Knitting mills* report a good season, but rather slack in August. *Laundries* catering to hotels and steamboat custom report a very busy season extending from June to September. Those whose trade has to do with household work are slack during the summer months. It may be well to call attention to the higher ideal among laundry employers with regard to their employees. The laundries visited are in new buildings, with high airy rooms, well lighted. In one laundry practically all the work was time work, the wages ranging according to the kind of work from \$4 to \$15 per week for women and as high as \$20 a week for men. Except before a holiday, night work is not carried on. The hours, however, are long, from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., with one hour off for dinner; in one laundry from Saturday at 2 o'clock being free, and in another the week ending on Friday night. In the latter a great deal of the work is piece work. Better working conditions have resulted in a better class of women going into the work. The Parisian Laundry, employing about 300 women and 100 men, employs almost exclusively Swedes. The New Method, in a well-equipped, light, airy and cool building, employs about 200 English and

Italian girls. The girls' wages are in general: girls 14 to 15 years, beginners, \$4 to \$5 per week; flat workers, \$6 to \$7 a week; collar and fancy ironers, \$10 to \$12 a week; sorters, \$12 to \$15 a week. The *confectionery* trade has been slack during August. *Custom tailoring* establishments are feeling a scarcity of labour.

Shortage in school nurses.—The Board of Education are finding a difficulty in their medical department owing to the resignation simultaneously of seven nurses. One of the school dentists also resigned. The ground of resignation on the part of the nurses was insufficient remuneration. The post of superintendent of nurses, made vacant by the resignation of Miss Rogers in June, has not yet been filled.

On August 26, Premier Borden laid the corner stone of the new Central Technical High School. The new school will be on Borden street, and will be an important factor in providing vocational training for the youth of Toronto.

The Medical Health Officer suggested that the main building of the old General Hospital on Gerrard street be utilized for a municipal lodging house for foreigners. The plan was vigorously opposed on the ground that the residential district surrounding it would deteriorate. Instead, Acting Mayor Church has arranged with the governors of the General Hospital for the temporary use of a section of the old hospital buildings for the housing of twenty-six insane persons now incarcerated in the gaol. Those who have been working for so long to prevent the committing of insane people to the gaol will be glad to note that at last a building has been provided. Ere long it is probable that a suitable provision for these unfortunate people will be made.

Winnipeg.

While the labour market has been slightly depressed during the past few months, conditions in Winnipeg are better for women than for men; that is, it is easier for girls and women to secure

work, and the proportion of men seeking employment seems larger. The Sunshine Home say they have practically no difficulty in placing every girl who applies to them, whether domestic or otherwise, and could place many more domestics than they are able to supply. This Home acts as a hostel for girls coming to Winnipeg seeking employment, providing a temporary home for them in addition to assisting them in finding employment. An agency looking after the interests of stenographers says that conditions were brighter at the first of the month than towards the close. Another agency reports more applications for help in August than in July, and that the demand is considerably greater than the supply in domestic lines. A fourth says that business is quieter as compared with August of last year, when demand for office help was much more brisk.

While it is some six weeks since the death of the factory inspector, no appointment is as yet reported to fill the vacancy. Action has been taken to secure the appointment of female inspectors, and applications have been received, but the matter is still under consideration. Winnipeg has 368 factories.

Winnipeg's teaching staff of some four hundred and sixty-one teachers resumed duties on August 18, and the pupils numbering from twenty-one to twenty-two thousand are again at work. The commencement of school has meant the cessation of the playground work so fully carried on during the vacation under the direction of the Playgrounds Association. This movement was started in 1908 by a Mothers' Club, expenses being provided by private subscription. The next year a commission was appointed with an appropriation from the City of \$4,000. This year we have had eighteen grounds fully equipped, a staff of forty-five directors, eighteen caretakers, a supervisor, a commissioner and a secretary, the latter two being engaged on a yearly salary. Salaries for lady directors run from \$50 to \$75 a month, and for the men from \$65 to \$125 for the two months. There are at least one woman and one male director on each

grounds. The total appropriation for the season of 1913 is over \$18,000, which also provided for winter skating rinks. On the occasion of his last visit to Winnipeg, Earl Grey commended the manner in which the children of Winnipeg were being looked after, and stated that in this respect Winnipeg stood second to no other city in Canada.

The last of August also marked the closing of the season for the Saturday half holiday, which has been observed by our large departmental stores during June, July and August.

Provision has been made by various churches or societies for holiday accommodation. The Y. W. C. A. has a camp at Boundary Park (about fifty miles from the city) where young ladies may go for a holiday at a very reasonable figure. The Y. M. C. A. camp at Kenora has given this privilege to men for many years. The Fresh Air Camp at Gimli under the direction of the Methodist Deaconesses closed August 28. Owing to the earlier commencement of school, a smaller number of parties was taken down than last year, though the total attendance is practically the same, namely, 982. This camp is conducted along benevolent lines, and is intended for the poor children and some of their mothers. There has been an average of fifteen volunteer workers for each party, and seven others. The last party to go down to this camp was a party of fifty-five factory girls, who were given the outing at a cost of \$1.00 each for the whole ten days. The Presbyterian Churches of Winnipeg opened another Fresh Air Camp at Gimli this summer, having accommodation for about fifty. They have had a total attendance of something upward of 200. The M. L. A. Camp at the Lake of the Woods, while owned and operated by the young Methodists of Winnipeg, has not confined its membership to any church. This camp has accommodation for 250, with an average attendance per week of 150, and has been in operation from July 1 till Labor Day. Charges are so reasonable at these camps that many have been able to enjoy a good holiday who could not other-

wise have afforded more than a few days.

Vancouver.

The general situation so far as woman's work is concerned has not been very satisfactory during the month of August, very little change being noted from conditions in July. This is attributed to financial stringency. The departmental stores have reduced their staff considerably, while the demand for waitresses and restaurant cooks is not very great owing to the closing of several restaurants.

There is a fair demand for stenographers, but it is nearly all for substitute work for regular stenographers on vacations. The situation is complicated by the number of men out of employment, whose wives are in many cases seeking work. This with the number of immigrants constantly arriving makes the supply of women workers in excess of the demand.

For domestic help there is a fair demand, and the Home and Domestic Employees' Union is steadily increasing its membership. This organization affiliated with the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council on August 21. The objects for which the Home and Domestic Employees' Union was formed are to obtain:

- (1) A working day of nine hours;
- (2) A minimum wage;
- (3) Recognition as a body of industrial workers.

Much interest is being shown in this organization, and its membership creed—a copy of which has been framed and hangs on the wall of the very comfortable club room at the Labour Temple—runs as follows:

"Believing that the home has a greater influence on the community than the community has on the home, we pledge ourselves as member of the union, to do all in our power to dignify the labor pertaining thereto."

Dressmakers, milliners, tailoresses etc., have not yet commenced their business season, but the wholesale garment workers are now active. Laundry workers are fairly active. Fruit canning and jam making are now in full swing, although very little is done in Vancouver.

The sockeye run up the Fraser River has resulted in exceptional activity during August, and although the salmon canning has in previous years been done almost entirely by Japanese, Chinese and Indians, this season quite a number of white women have been employed in at least two of the canneries on the bank of the Fraser River.

School teachers resume duties on Monday, August 25th, and several new teachers have been appointed to schools, and a number of promotions have been announced.

There is a strong movement afoot to obtain the Saturday half-holiday, not only with the retail employees, who have formed an association for this purpose but in other branches of industry.

There seems to be a fairly strong desire to have Saturday afternoon declared a legal half-holiday. Several employers have arranged to close on Saturday at 1 p.m. during the summer months.

The garment workers of the Western Suit and Cloak Company are out on strike. This originated in the employees to the number of twenty, ten of whom were women, asking for the hours of work to be reduced to forty-eight hours a week in place of fifty-four hours a week. No settlement has yet been arranged at.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.— PROCEEDINGS DURING AUGUST, 1913.

ON August 21 the Minister of Labour received the majority report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to inquire into certain matters in dispute between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and its employees; also a set of working conditions which were unanimously approved of by the Board. The majority report is signed by Honourable Mr. Justice Denis Murphy, Chairman, and Mr. H. O. Alexander, Company's nominee. A minority report signed by Mr. M. B. Cotsworth, employees' nominee, was received later.

Applications Received.

During the month of August the following applications were received, namely:—

(1) An application from the shop employees of the Quebec Central Railway Company at Sherbrooke, Que., members of the International Association of Machinists, Brotherhood of Railway Car-men of America, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, and International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers. In the application it was stated that the cause of the dispute was the alleged refusal of the Company to accede to the request of the employees concerned for a schedule of rules and increased rates of pay, the number affected being given as 149 directly and 40 indirectly.

Pending the establishment of a Board the Department was requested to hold the application in abeyance to permit of negotiations between the Company and the employees concerned. It was understood that as a result of these negotiations terms of settlement had been agreed upon.

(2) An application from the station and telegraph employees of the Grand

Trunk Railway Company, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. The application stated that 1,300 employees were affected, and that the dispute grew out of the inability of the parties concerned to come to an agreement regarding certain portions of the schedule proposed by the employees, including wages, overtime, and various other conditions of employment.

A Board was established on September 2, Messrs. F. H. McGuigan and J. D. O'Donoghue, both of Toronto, Ont., being appointed members thereof on the recommendation of the Company and of the employees respectively.

Other Proceedings Under the Act.

In the August, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette** reference has been made to the establishment by the Minister of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to inquire into a dispute regarding the wages paid by the Grand Trunk Railway Company to the maintenance-of-way men employed on its lines in Canada, to the number of 3,000, being members of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees; also to the appointment on August 1 of Mr. G. D. Robertson, Welland, Ont., on the recommendation of the employees concerned. Later in the month the Board was completed by the appointment of Mr. F. H. McGuigan, Toronto, Ont., on the recommendation of the employing Company, and of His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, Ottawa, Ont., as Chairman, on the recommendation of the foregoing members of the Board.

The rules governing working conditions, which were adopted prior to the application, are printed elsewhere in the *Labour Gazette*.

*See *Labour Gazette* for August, 1913, p. 153.

Reference has also been made in the August, 1913, number of the *Labour Gazette** to the establishment by the Minister of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to inquire into certain differences between the Halifax and South Western Railway Company and employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, to the number of thirty-four directly and five indirectly. The matters at issue related to the alleged refusal of the Company to agree to a schedule providing for an increase of one and a half cents per hour and rules similar to those granted other employees. It was also stated that Messrs. Hugh S. Silver and

John A. McDonald, both of Halifax, N. S., had been appointed members thereof on the recommendation of the Company and the employees respectively. On account of Mr. Silver's absence from Halifax, Major W. Ernest Thompson, Halifax, N.S., was appointed on the recommendation of the Company, and the Board was completed on August 12 by the appointment as Chairman of Mr. A. B. Crosby, Halifax, N.S., on the recommendation of the foregoing members of the Board.

On August 16 a telegram was received in the Department from the members of the Board to the effect that a satisfactory settlement had been arrived at.

REPORTS OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES, MEMBERS OF THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA

ON August 21 the Minister of Labour received the majority report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain matters in dispute between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and its employees, members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Locals No. 101, Vancouver, No. 109, Victoria, and No. 134, New Westminster. The majority report was signed by the Chairman and Mr. H. O. Alexander, the Company's nominee. On August 28 the Department received the wage scale forming part of the minority report of Mr. M. B. Cotsworth, the employees' nominee, the remainder of the minority report being received later.

The dispute grew out of the alleged refusal of the Company to sign a new agreement of wages and working conditions submitted by the employees, and was said to involve 2,000 employees directly and 300 indirectly.

The Board, which was established by the Minister on June 27, was constituted as follows: Honourable Mr. Justice

Denis Murphy, Vancouver, B.C., Chairman, appointed on the recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. H. O. Alexander, Vancouver, B.C., Company's nominee; and Mr. M. B. Cotsworth, New Westminster, B.C., employees' nominee.

The majority report of the Chairman and Mr. H. O. Alexander was accompanied by a proposed wage scale signed by the foregoing, and a statement of rules and working conditions which were agreed upon by the Board as a whole. In submitting these rules, the Board stated that it had endeavoured to secure to the men permanence of occupation and retention of seniority, whilst at the same time guarding the Company against any infringement of the principle of control by giving it the absolute right of dismissal in cases of inefficiency, the employees, however, to have the right of appeal in such cases to the general manager of the Company, whose decision should be final. The Board, in its majority report, recommends the adoption of a minimum rate of 27 cents per hour for first year conductors and motor-

men employed on the street and suburban lines in place of the minimum of 22 cents now being paid, the maximum rate of 35 cents per hour to remain unchanged. Under the old wage schedule interurban service was valued at $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour higher than street and suburban service, and the Board recommends that this proportion should not be interfered with, thus making an increase in the minimum wage for conductors and motormen on the interurban lines from $23\frac{1}{2}$ cents to $28\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour. The Board recommends that the proposed working conditions and wage scale should remain in force for a period of two years from the date of acceptance, either party desiring a change to notify the other party in writing at least thirty days before the expiry of the same.

In his minority report Mr. Cotsworth gives his reasons for recommending a higher wage scale than that recommended by the majority of the Board, and furnishes considerable data in support of his contention that the increased cost of living necessitates a general increase in the wages of the employees of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company. In view of the many satisfactory adjustments of wage questions prior to June 30, 1910, by negotiation, Mr. Cotsworth is of the opinion that both parties should be encouraged to endeavour to settle disputes by that means. Mr. Cotsworth further recommends that the proposed working conditions and wage schedule should remain in force for one year.

On account of the distance from Ottawa, the proposed schedules of wages and working conditions were communicated direct to the parties concerned, copies of the reports being forwarded also as soon as received in the Department.

Majority Report of Board.

The text of the majority report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

To the Honourable,
the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir,—

*British Columbia Electric Railway
Company, Limited, vs. its
Employees.*

The undersigned, being a majority of the Board selected under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and amending Acts, to investigate and report upon the differences existing between the above named parties, beg leave to submit as follows:—

The questions that were presented involved the usual dispute as to wages, and in addition a controversy with regard to working conditions. The employees submitted an agreement covering forty-five pages of typewritten matter, whilst the Company offered an alternative proposition of very considerable length. The result was that a vast amount of detail had to be examined into, there having been thirty-two public sessions of the Board.

A preliminary question arose owing to the desire of the employees to embrace in the proposed agreement large numbers of men in occupations not covered by the existing arrangement. These were, in particular, auto drivers, steam electric shovel men, foremen, station agents, operators, teamsters and others. In support of their position they cited a provision of the existing agreement whereby the Company requested all its employees to join the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, that being the official designation of the union whose principal membership is made up of motormen and conductors, and in general employees connected with the actual maintenance and operation of tramways. The Company positively refused to allow any such extensions to be embodied in the agreement, stating with regard to the request that it had been made when the Company's operations were very much less extensive and when

personal relationship existed between the management and the employees, whereas at the present time the employees, numbering over 2,000 men, such personal relationship has perforce in the main disappeared. The Company expressed its willingness to deal with other unions if such existed, whose specific membership included some of the classes sought by the men to be included in the proposed arrangement. It pointed out that no precedent for an agreement embracing all these other bodies of men could be produced by the Association. It objected further with regard to certain classes that they were in effect officers of the Company, and that in consequence its interests would be prejudicially affected by their belonging to a union; and with regard to the others, as already stated, they expressed a willingness to deal with unions organized specifically to protect such trades. This being a question of policy, the undersigned do not feel called upon under the provisions of the Act to express any opinion, but merely to state the contentions of each side.

It should be added that a large number of men included in these classes have joined the Association in question and are now members thereof.

As to those elements of dispute which were agitated before the Board, the first considered were the working conditions. The undersigned are pleased to report that with regard to these an unanimous decision has been arrived at, though not without considerable difficulty. The document embodying same is enclosed herewith. For your information, Sir, and for that of the parties to this dispute, as well as for the information of the general public, it is deemed advisable by the undersigned to state on what principles they acted in fixing both the working conditions and the wages schedule.

In dealing with the former, the objects aimed at were to give the Company absolute control of all features that seemed vital to the operation and maintenance of their railway system. The undersigned consider that the peo-

ple who furnish the capital to carry on an enterprise such as this must have a free hand in that which vitally concerns its maintenance and operation. Per contra as far as could consistently with the acceptance of this principle be done where the safety and comfort of the men were involved, the undersigned have endeavoured, in fixing the working conditions, to make these features paramount and binding on the Company.

A further principle in favour of the men was to secure to them permanence of occupation and retention of seniority. It was thought that men entering a service such as this should have the right to look forward to security in their positions so long as they were efficient and so long as the operations of the Company required the existence of such positions, and further that the men should, subject to said qualifications, be assured of such seniority as they had acquired by length of service. This view was strongly combatted by the Company on the ground that it was an infringement of the principle of control on their part. The undersigned have endeavoured to provide against any difficulties arising on this score by giving to the Company an absolute right of dismissal where inefficiency is proven. On the other hand to guard against improper dismissals by subordinates, every employee has been given a right of appeal, in case of dismissal for inefficiency, to the general manager of the Company, whose decision is made final. The consequence of the adoption of this principle is that, if through slack times the permanent force of the Company is reduced, the members thereof will have the right of securing again the occupation or the situations which they had before such reduction, the last man on being the first man off, and the last man put off being the first man put on. The seniority of the men, which is a principle admitted by the Company and highly valued by the employees, is thus preserved. The adoption of this view the undersigned consider has an important bearing on the question of wages, for a man is obviously better off who

has assurance of permanent employment and of situation for the whole period of his working life even at a lower but constant rate of pay than his mate who alternates periods of higher pay with others of non-employment and who can never count absolutely on definite continuous future employment. The employees under the working conditions as approved can if they so desire make definite commitments to purchase homes and lay plans extending over years without fear of dismissal from their posts.

It would be useless to burden this report with the details of how these principles were applied, but the fact that an unanimous decision has been arrived at gives some confidence to the undersigned that such application has in the main been justly made.

With regard to the schedule of wages the undersigned have, with regret, to state that an unanimous decision could not be reached. For the reasons already given the principles acted upon by them in fixing the schedule will be herein outlined. A majority of the Board conceive that wages under the present constitution of society are governed in the last analysis by the law of supply and demand. They further believe that in adjusting same, that law must be modified to the extent of paying every man a living wage, particularly in the case of corporations such as the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, which operate by virtue of franchises received from the people.

By a living wage the undersigned do not understand an amount merely sufficient to enable employees to keep body and soul together. In any business such as that of maintenance and operation of street railways, it is believed that the wages should be such as to justify a young man to make a life career of it, that is that the wage schedule should be such as to enable him, by the exercise of that thrift and economy, which is compulsory on all persons not born with a silver spoon in their mouths, to within a reasonable time found a home and rear a family. This view involved

the consideration of the present high cost of living, as to which more will be said hereafter.

Dealing first with the wages of motor-men and conductors on city and suburban lines, it is almost a universal practice in the street railway business to fix the wage schedule by a step rate. Men enter the service at a comparatively low rate of pay and rise year by year to a maximum. The length of time required to attain this maximum varies greatly in Canada and the United States. In the case of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, it was four years, which period it is proposed to continue in the schedule approved of by the undersigned. This is a shorter period than the average obtaining on roads in Canada and the United States. The undersigned have endeavoured, in fixing the schedule, to make it such that even under present conditions a young man entering the employ of the Company at 21, should, by the time he is 26 or 27 years of age, be in a position to marry and to face the responsibilities thereby involved without fear of the future, and for this reason they have raised the minimum rate, which was 22 cents per hour, rising to 25 cents after the first three months and to 27 cents at the end of the first six months, to 27 cents flat for the first year. They have not interfered with the rates for subsequent years as they believe any increase could not be justified on the principles above outlined.

Comparison of the maximum rate of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, with that of other electric railways in Canada and the United States shows that their maximum rate of 35 cents for city and suburban lines is the highest paid anywhere in six cases. Three of these are municipal lines, Regina, Saskatoon and Calgary, where the municipal treasury can be called upon to make up any deficit, and where obviously considerations other than purely economic ones would operate in fixing the rate schedule.

Two of the other exceptions are Butte, Montana, and Missoula, Montana. These

systems operate but few miles of railway in mining towns and under conditions that would not make any comparison, in the opinion of the undersigned, fair as between them and the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited.

The last exception is that of Oakland, California. This road does operate on a basis which would make comparison just as between it and the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, but it is pointed out that the higher maximum paid by it was obtained at a time when the road was in a very precarious condition financially, so much so that a labour struggle would in all probability have landed it in bankruptcy, and that since that time it has passed into the hands of a committee of shareholders who hold it somewhat in the manner of a receivership for the protection of those owning its common stock. It pays no dividends, and obviously is still in a position where labour troubles of any magnitude would almost inevitably force it into insolvency.

It was strenuously argued on behalf of the men that, inasmuch as the cost of living had undoubtedly increased since 1910 when this maximum of 35 cents was fixed by agreement between them and the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, that therefore it must be raised. Much evidence was given before the Board on the question of this increased cost. The third member, Mr. Cotsworth, an actuary of repute, calculated that it amounted to sixteen per cent. on an average in the three coast cities. The undersigned, whilst not convinced that this percentage is absolutely correct, because of the premises used in deducing same, freely admit that a very considerable increase in the cost of living has taken place within the last three years in Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, and that possibly the percentage named is not excessive. A somewhat, though possibly not an identical increase, has, however, taken place throughout Canada, the figures furnished by Mr. Cot-

worth showing an average increase for the whole Dominion of 11.4 per cent.

It is true that, as a result of not raising the maximum, the total increase in the cost of living, whatever it amounts to, falls entirely on the shoulders of such men as were in the 35 cent class three years ago. Whilst this is an unfortunate, it is without doubt not an exceptional condition. All people working on salaries who have not had their wages increased in the last three years; (and they include, the undersigned believe, the great majority of salaried people on the coast, no matter what their walk in life) have to face the same problem. On the other hand, it is to be remembered that it is only those who were in the 35 cent class three years ago that can justly make this complaint. All others, owing to the step rate, have had their wages increased each year under the wage schedule to an extent which, in the opinion of the undersigned, equals at any rate the increased percentage in the cost of living.

As to whether 35 cent per hour men of three years ago are getting a fair living wage under the proposed schedule which grants them no increase, the majority believe the chief guides to be followed are two comparisons: 1st, a comparison between earnings at that rate and earnings at the coast in occupations that may reasonably be considered as being similar careers in life, and 2nd, a comparison between the British Columbia Electric Railway rate and that paid by other corporations operating street railway service.

Comparing the average yearly amount that can be earned at this maximum by motormen and conductors working reasonable hours each week, with what can be earned by, say carpenters employed in the building trade in Vancouver, the evidence adduced before the Board convinces the undersigned that the first named amount would be very considerably greater than the second. It is true that carpenters get a higher rate of pay whilst actually at work, but their average yearly earnings are kept down part-

y through lack of continuous employment and mainly because climatic conditions stop almost entirely building operations during several months in the year. The majority have not overlooked the argument of the men that when carpenters are not working they are not co-operating with their employers in the production of wealth, and that their share of such wealth is fixed by the rate per hour paid them which is higher than 35 cents, but in the opinion of the undersigned under present economical conditions in the fixing of the hourly wage for carpenters the fact that long periods of enforced idleness is an unavoidable incident of the trade, is allowed for. Likewise, it appears certain that a large number of employees in the Civil Service of British Columbia receive per annum a less wage than can be so earned by motormen and conductors; and that this is also true of a comparison between their earnings and those of a large number of store and office male employees at the coast.

It is true that the City of Vancouver pays ordinary labourers 37½ cents per hour for municipal work, but the great body of such labourers are not given continuous work the year round, and, further, it will hardly be denied that factors other than economic and business laws influenced the fixing of such rate. Nor the undersigned think will it be controverted that a city with its power of raising funds by taxation at will within certain limits is in a far different position from a Company which has no such unfailing reservoir to draw upon, wherewith to balance accounts.

The Company further points out that as shown by their wage schedule sheets, men in receipt of this 35 cents per hour rate seem able to take time off to a very considerable extent. The arrangement of working the British Columbia Electric Railway is such as to make it to a large extent optional with a man whether he works or not, inasmuch as an extra force of 20 per cent. of the total pay roll is maintained by the Company; and anyone desiring to take time off has

merely to arrange with some extra man to take his run.

The British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, being the only tramway system worthy of the name in British Columbia, it is necessary to go afield to institute the second proposed comparison. In so doing, of course, the cost of living in the cities compared, as contrasted with the cost of living in Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, must be taken into account.

The maximum paid on the systems closest to that of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, is very considerably below theirs; notably, in Everett, Seattle, Portland and Spokane. The Board has no reliable data as to the present cost of living in these cities. In Canada the nearest system that can be compared with the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, is that of Winnipeg. The maximum there is 34 cents per hour, which is the highest in Canada except that of the British Columbia Electric, so far as the evidence showed. It is argued that the cost of living in Winnipeg has not increased proportionately, and is not now as high as it is in the cities of Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster. This contention is mainly based on the calculations of Mr. Cotsworth, which are founded on the retail prices transmitted to the Department of Labour monthly, by representatives in the various cities in Canada. To a certain extent, however, these figures involve the personal equation; inasmuch as the prices given are not those of identical standard articles, but are those of classes of articles, and obviously the judgment of different individuals will vary as to whether articles of a certain price should be included in a certain class or not. An analysis of the Winnipeg and coast city figures fails to convince the undersigned that such excess in the cost of living really exists; or if it does, certainly not to such an extent as to absorb entirely the additional earnings of coast employees because of the extra cent per hour paid them.

If ability to pay is to be taken into consideration, it need only be pointed out that the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, is paying 4½ per cent. on its common stock, which is surely not an exorbitant return on the investment.

For these reasons the undersigned feel compelled to refuse to increase the maximum.

With the alteration made by them in the minimum rate, they believe that the average wage paid to motormen and conductors on city and suburban lines will be higher than the average rate on most, if not all other electric tramway systems, with the six exceptions already enumerated. It will certainly be very considerably higher than the average schedule of Everett, Seattle, Portland and Winnipeg; and, consequently, the undersigned find themselves unable to alter the gradation, except as above stated.

With regard to interurban conductors and motormen, it is to be noted that three or four such systems in the United States do pay a flat rate, which, when compared with the average rate paid by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, is higher. These systems, however, operate under conditions with which the undersigned are not entirely conversant. A comparison of the average wage under the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, schedule with the average paid on the interurban systems generally in Canada and the United States shows that the former is considerably higher. Under the old wage schedule, interurban service was valued at 1½ cents an hour higher than city and suburban service. The undersigned can see no just reason for interfering with this percentage. They have consequently raised up the minimum wage, which was against too low in their opinion, to that basis, and propose to allow the balance of the schedule to stand as it was.

As to the car barn and shop department, a comparison between what is paid by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, and the Cana-

dian Pacific Railway Company, which operates somewhat similar shops and barns in Vancouver, shows that the former rate is materially higher than the latter; and in this connection it is to be remembered that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is on a 7 per cent common stock dividend basis, excluding dividends obtained from its land department.

It was further shown by the evidence in the opinion of the majority that the British Columbia Electric shop schedule compares favourably with the wages for like work in shops operated in Vancouver by private individuals and companies.

In some instances the undersigned have raised the present schedule of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, because it seemed to them that such schedule was not a living wage. These remarks also apply to the maintenance-of-way men.

On the Chilliwack line, the wages have been fixed by a Board of Arbitration which sat in December, 1911, and the undersigned can see no valid reason for interfering with the award then made if the principles herein outlined are to be acted upon. It was contended on behalf of the men that this was a railway line, and that the schedule of wages should be the same as that which obtains on steam railways; but the majority of the Board are convinced that under present conditions, at any rate, this line is much more akin to interurban traffic than to steam railway traffic. The difference in degree was recognized in the arbitration aforesaid by the granting of a somewhat higher wage scale; and this, as stated, the majority proposed to continue intact.

It may be noted, in conclusion, that the evidence shows that the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, are inundated with applications to enter their service, even under the old wage schedule; and, therefore, the operation of the law of supply and demand appears to be entirely in their favour. It is further to be noted that men can be, and actually are, trained to perform

the service required in the operation of street railway in a comparatively short length of time. In fact, a man is put in charge of a car within a fortnight of his entering the Company's employ. He is, of course, not made a thorough proficient motorman or conductor in so short a time, but he does become able to perform the work, if necessity demands.

The undersigned have recommended that the present wage scale remain in existence for a period of two years. Present indications at the coast point to a reduction in rents at any rate, which, if it continues, ought to result in a general reduction that this may be only a transitory condition of things; and that the cost of living may resume its upward course for the period of the next two years, then, in the opinion of the undersigned, it will be necessary to gain consider this wage schedule, to ascertain whether there should not be an increase in order to make it a fair living wage scale.

The majority also consider that a mutual arrangement should be made between the Company and the men whereby a limit to the number of hours out of the twenty-four any man may work could be set.

Under the present conditions, men are tempted to place an undue strain upon themselves, thereby endangering their own health and likewise the safety of the public.

The proposed wage scale is enclosed herewith.

(Sgd.) DENIS MURPHY,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) HY. O. ALEXANDER,
Company's Representative on Board.

Vancouver, Aug. 13, 1913.

Minority Report of Board.

The text of the minority report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation on this matter is as follows:—

Appointed June 27, 1913, by the Minister of Labour under the "Industrial Disputes Act, 1907," to endeavour to conciliate the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and its employees concerning differences in dispute *re* the men's application for increased wages and conditions of employment.

1. After the patient effort exerted during the last five weeks to attain an amicable settlement, it is disappointing to find that it is my duty to write this Minority Report, caused by the lack of more adequate consideration by my two colleagues, of the need for increasing wages to meet the greatly increased cost of living the employees have had to bear since their wages scales were fixed by the three years' agreement dated July 1, 1910.

Necessity for Minority Report.

That is the more regrettable after we had mutually agreed upon the entire 137 clauses comprised in the "Working Conditions," and practically agreed in principle upon three out of five clauses to govern wages, also three out of the nine wage scales embodied in the wages schedule as fixed by the majority in less than half the time, I was conscientiously impelled to utilize in considering the evidence and documents submitted before the minority schedule could be reasonably drafted, although I had the advantage of nearly thirty years' experience of such work.

2. The inadequate consideration disclosed in that "Majority of one's Wages Schedule" is evidenced by the omission of any provision for either sundry employees provided for in the old agreement or the numerous men since employed in new departments; and also by the last scale the majority report submits suggesting rates for meter-men as—

	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.
Majority scale ..	30 cents.	32 cents.	34c per hr.
Whereas the Company now pay	30 cents.	35 cents.	40c per hr.
Whilst I submit as fair to meet increased and increasing cost of living . . .	32 cents.	37 cents.	42c per hr.

The reasons why that majority would reduce future entering 3rd year metermen 6 cents per hour less than the Company were willing to give and would reduce wages payable to future entrants to some other grades of work, may possibly be discoverable in the copies of the report of reasons the majority have posted to the Minister of Labour at Ottawa for return to the Company and Association here two weeks hence,—although the Minister of Labour had wired authority for the Chairman to deliver copies of the report direct to both parties to save much valuable time to all concerned, and enable the Company and its employees to carefully consider both the Majority and Minority reports, before rushing to any premature decision, by ballot or otherwise, tending to precipitate action which might widen the breach between both parties.

Delay of Two Weeks by Majority Report's Circuit to Ottawa.

3. I am unable to find any satisfactory reason why the Majority Report should not have been reasonably discussed and prepared in the presence of all three members of the Board as was done for the Majority's wages schedule, or still less why a copy thereof should not have been given to the minority, when specially asked for in order that the majority's point of view might be appreciated if right, or if wrong rectified by the issuance of the Minority Report before either side could take advantage of any discrepancy.

Some of the men naturally infer that the two weeks' delay thus caused by the circumlocution of the Majority's Report may serve the twofold purpose of delaying any strike until after the Vancouver

Fair is held, and enabling the Company to prepare more completely for any conflict, but both my colleagues, together with the Company's chief officers and the committee of the employees, are unmistakably aware of the fact that we have consistently advocated a far better and more permanent remedy than strikes, with greater regard for public welfare, as later explained herein.

To help all concerned to understand the issues involved in this dispute, it seems advisable to record the purpose of this Board, some of the causes that led to present differences, and the magnitude of the interests involved, before dealing with the questions in dispute and submitting suggestions for their solution.

4. So far as I have been able to understand the purpose of our appointment as set forth in the Act, it is to avert a strike, if possible, by patiently hearing both sides, fairly considering the evidence and then by refraining from hurried conclusions and untoward delays, prove to both parties that we are doing all in our power to heal or bridge the breach between the Company and its employees.

The frank admission of both sides proves that during the twelve years ended June 30, 1910, they unitedly won the worthy distinction of having, more successfully than any similar organization on this continent, amicably and completely settled the readjustments of wages necessitated during the rapid and continuous development of both the capital and labour concerned. Those highly satisfactory relations were attained by mutual negotiations made between the Company's general managers and the local committees of the employees' association, who together should be encouraged to meet each other half way, because they had till 1910 so advantageously developed efficiency and good-will which always resulted in mutual prosperity, through which the Company adequately reaped increasingly assured dividends.

Settlement Easy by Local Representatives of Both Sides if Company Reasonable.

5. That was the most useful evidence given to the Board, and convinces that lasting solutions of present and future difficulties can best be secured by maintaining those representative authorities reasonably free to settle these British Columbian problems; they understand more practically than either non-resident directors or the chief officials of the continental-wide union, located in Detroit, U.S.A., (both living thousands of miles away) or this Board. Conciliation can hope to do in the limited time available, provided always that when they fail to agree they shall refer the subject in dispute to an umpire or Board of Arbitration mutually selected, or, failing that, selected by the President of the British Columbia University from men experienced in industrial disputes and their economic effects on public welfare.

The weakness of this Board is that it has no power to decide anything, whereas if the Company would agree, as men would do, to arbitrate the wage difference of 3 cents per hour, or even double that difference for a year, a settlement could certainly be effected within a few days.

The well-recognized ability and fairness of the general manager is manifest in the authority given him by the Company, and the fact that during the course of this dispute has been maturing, that a single detractive word has reached from any of the hundreds of employees I have met, but on the contrary they have expressed confidence that so long as they could be assured that he had the freedom to do right, they could rely on getting justice from him, because his past decisions had been fair, when they were permitted to lay their complaints before him personally.

Similarly the Board of Conciliation were unanimously convinced of the justice and fairness of the local President of the Employees' Association and

his henchmen, who rightly hold that the men's capital employed as personal energy is as essential to the success of the Company as is the electrical energy, machinery, cars, etc., purchased by the shareholders' outlay. They differ mainly in that whereas the Company's heaviest outlays on construction (such as the Coquitlam Dam and Chilliwack Lines) frequently need millions of dollars worth of capital to lay unproductive through long periods, during which developments the dividends and bonus earned have to be more thinly spread over the whole capital raised; whilst on the contrary the men's capital in vital energy, and thus decreasing life, is spent for the Company in advance of wages earned, during which time the Company acquire their profit thereon.

Bonus System Abolished.

8. Until June 30, 1910, the Company's bonus scheme to encourage permanent service was in operation. That disbursed an agreed share of the profits beyond a standard rate of about four and a half per cent. earned on the gross capital, to those employees who had served between July 1 of the preceding year and Dec. 31 of the current bonus year.

The amount of that bonus varied but approximated \$50.00 per year, or practically 2 cents per hour for the time worked by motormen and conductors who constituted the majority of the men and form the crux of the controversy.

Unfortunately there were some confusing anomalies connected with it, such as men receiving the same for bonus whether they worked the 18 months or 12 months only, whilst others lost it through being laid off when work was short. More contrasted the basis of average earned on gross capital with the better basis of the higher dividends paid on the deferred capital stock and on finding the bonus reduced became dissatisfied, during the early months of 1910, whilst the then ensuing three years' agreement was being considered, and they were unaware of the dormant

capital cause depleting their bonus as indicated in the middle of Clause 7.

9. The rapid extension of the Fraser Valley, interurban and numerous city lines had then attracted to the service the greatest proportion of young men whose service was too short to enable them to participate in the bonus. They felt that it was held back too long, and were being tempted by real estate touts with the alluring profits they might expect from currently paying \$5.00 or more per month on townsite lots, if they could by abolishing the bonus system get the extra dollars to invest monthly.

Others inclined to leave the service urged their companions to ask for monthly increase of wages in lieu of bonus, but I am informed that the committee of the employees' association were not authorized to give the bonus up, as the older servants favoured its retention, though short-service men constituted the majority.

The negotiations resulted in the three years' agreement giving about three and a half cents per hour increase, after which the Company withdrew the bonus so many had expected would be continued. The men at first elated by the apparent three and a half cents increase, were jarred by more than half being thus taken back by withdrawal of the bonus equivalent to two cents per hour, and became aggrieved when they later realized that more than the balance of the increase was being drawn from them by the increasing cost of living.

10. The first and local result of that withdrawal of the bonus system, with its contingent pension scheme, was a rift in the cordial relations which had thus far existed between the Company and its employees.

Apparent Consequent Alteration of Company's Policy to Men.

That apparently caused the Company to alter in part its management policy toward some departments subsequently placed under the control of certain managers ill-advisedly imported from

the United States, whose arbitrary methods were so far resented by the men here who were accustomed to the better British supervision, that the Company by experience found out their mistake and acknowledged their error by returning those officials to their native State.

11. I suggest for the consideration of the more level-headed leaders of the employees, that possibly they may similarly gain more by acknowledging the error of the younger men in seeking to reject the bonus, instead of striving to remedy its defective basis as indicated in Clause 8. They may thereby open the way for a settlement that will be mutually satisfactory and permanent.

Reactionary Effect Upon U.S.A. Companies and Men.

12. Those young men did not know the most powerful effect of that transfer of two cents per hour from the bonus cheques to their current wages cheques, which made such little difference to them directly, exerted indirectly an immensely greater reactionary leverage against them through antagonizing the managers of wealthy electric railway companies throughout the United States, who quickly realized that increases between the B. C. minimum 20 cents raised to 22 cents, and the maximum of 31 and a half cents to 35 cents, were almost sure to ultimately lead to their employees demanding similar increases which would necessitate much more serious depletion from their dividends earned from more steadily expanding United States communities than the B. C. Electric Company can possibly experience from their rapidly increasing profits developed through the unrivalled increase of population yearly settling within profitable districts served by the Company.

13. That greatest opposing force brought into tacit alliance with the Company—as evidenced by Mr. Sinclair's able cross-examination of the manager of the Portland Electric Railway Company's manager, after giving evidence for the B. C. Electric Company—

ever expected by the less experienced men who might have avoided arousing at great opposing combination and causing change in the Company's policy, if they had astutely advocated a maximum of 33 cents, which with the bonus rightly developed would have yielded them more without antagonizing the opposition they now have to contend against, as the 33 cents when listed before the United Associated of Managers would have looked moderate, and the two cents per hour bonus regarded helping to meet increasing cost of living.

Port-Service Men Paid Too Little Upset Bonus Hastily.

14. The most far-reaching result of that ill-timed action on the part of the port-service men, which no one then seems to have foreseen, now appears in what appeals to me as the real cause of the threatened strike, because it raised the maximum rate from 31 and a half to 35 cents per hour, thus placing the B. C. Electric Company in advance of the great majority of American electric street car companies, whose managers began to realize that the successive rates of increase in motormen and conductors and other employees' wages developed northwards and eastwards from the Northwest.

15. But, unhappily for their employees, (and worst of all for the employees of the B. C. Electric Company) the American street car managers collectively failed to perceive the misguiding conditions most rampant in British Columbia forming the mainspring in which those consequently inevitable increments of wages are primarily fore-run by "speculation" in "land and houses" seductively termed "real estate," concerning which Mr. Horne Payne, chairman of the Company, when explaining that the debenture holders only received about four and a quarter per cent. interest, made the following significant remarks at the shareholders' annual meeting on December 10, 1912:

16. "I think that none of the Vancouver gentlemen, whose property has doubled and trebled in value during the last few years largely through the enterprise of your Company, or of those who are lending their money on mortgage at from 6 to 8 per cent., will again say that our profits (of 8 per cent. dividend on capital stock) are too high. *The fact is that you are entitled to receive a higher return on your money than you have in the past, and I think that in due course, as conditions in British Columbia become more settled, you will receive it.*"

Real Cause of Dispute is Directors Striving for Higher Dividends, Whilst Employees are Being Burdened by the Increasing Cost of Living.

17. That apparently means that the London directors are bent upon drawing higher dividends, even though the increased cost of living, as herein proved later, is inflicting accumulating burdens upon the fine assemblage of men now doing the bulk of the work, and undertaking the personal risks involved in earning those highly satisfactory and higher promising dividends.

Under the rapidly changing conditions so variably affecting the relations of capital and labour in British Columbia where they require more years of local "inside" experience to gauge than visiting directors can spend months in acquiring, it is scarcely practicable for them, however earnest, to become thoroughly acquainted with the economic conditions forcing their employees to press for a reasonable increase in wages, nor yet can they reliably gauge the vast continental-wide effect of Mr. Horne-Payne's well-meant declaration to shareholders as per clause 16. That acquired a doubled and not intended force by circulation throughout the offices of American electric railways where higher dividends were sought, whilst the living conditions of their employees were being hardened by the growing cost of living

18. Here I would emphasize the fur-

ther result in forcing the union men throughout the United States and Canada to unitedly organize to defend themselves against unfair pressure and obtain recompense in wages to meet the growing cost of family life.

Both those opposing forces are most strongly entrenched in the United States, where the increasing straining of relations indicates that this continental-wide issue between Electric Car Company and employees should be fought, and not be foisted upon the British Electric Railway Company and its employees, whose mutual relations were much more satisfactory, until recent removable causes led to this temporary strain, we should strive to relieve, to benefit both parties, conserve public convenience, and British property.

There appears to be a growing impression amongst the wiser leaders, that our astute American cousins would rather get British Columbians to fight out for them the issues developed by American methods, as instanced in the bitter conflict now being waged through the coal strike on Vancouver Island, whilst American coal companies and miners across the boundary are gaining extra profits and extra wages thereby, at the expense of British Columbians.

Magnitude of the Dispute.

19. Without estimating the most serious magnitude of the American forces backing the Company and the employees' union respectively, we may form a reliable conception of the interests directly at stake in British Columbia from these further excerpts from Mr. Horne Payne's Dec. 10 speech:

"Capital expended, \$34,976,990; interest and dividends, \$1,457,190; over \$14,000,000 of debentures, yield four and a quarter per cent.; *deferred stock 8 per cent.* The total number of employees on the Company's payroll at June 30, 1912, was 5,660, and the estimated number of employees paid through contractors 2,500, making a total of 8,160 employees.

"Assuming an average number of persons dependent on each wage-earner as two, we have a total number of persons maintained by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company of 24,480, or 11 per cent. of the total population served by the Company.

"We foresaw great prosperity but could not foresee that our business was going to increase 50 per cent. in six months. We believe that the success of the Company is absolutely assured for many years to come."

Company Have Not Claimed That They Cannot Pay a Reasonable Increase.

20. Here needs to be recorded the fact that throughout the investigation the Company's advocates carefully refrained from tendering the untenable plea that this Company with its success "absolutely assured for many years to come," could not afford to pay reasonably increased wages to meet the increasing cost of living.

The following official figures demonstrating the amounts of excess paid by the Company to the City of Vancouver on one fixed percentage basis of earnings during the last three years evidences the Company's ability to pay although the temporary financial stringency kept the 1913 amount down, still proves 15 per cent. increase:—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Year ended June 30...	\$56,365	\$74,271	\$85,...

The 1913 amount proves 15 per cent. increase in business over 1912 despite the "temporary financial stringency" then prevailing, as both the Minister of Labour and President of the Canadian Pacific Railway aptly describe it.

21. The before-mentioned factors developed some difficulties between the Company and its wage-earners, and came accentuated by further difficulties with which both parties were confronted through the extraordinary combination of speculators taking advantage of the Company's phenomenal expansion, which Chairman Horne-Payne referred

as per clauses 16 and 19, when both the capital outlay and business profits increased about 150 per cent. during the three years covered by the 1910 agreement.

Burden of the Increasing Cost of Living.

22. Unfortunately for the employees, those difficulties were increasingly felt as each year the burden of the increasing cost of living grew heavier from those speculative causes, for which neither the Company nor its employees were responsible. But as both these parties to the dispute based their respective cases on the corresponding wages and cost of living in comparative Canadian and U. S. A. cities, this evidence needs most attentive sifting because any just solution depends upon it being rightly applied.

The burdensome nature of that accumulating tax loaded upon the Company's purchases and the wages of the employees by speculators, may be readily understood from the exorbitant prices the Company had to pay for land and increases for stores. The extra burden inflicted upon the employees can be gauged by the enclosed "Comparative Statement" showing the standard weekly expenditure for a typical family of five on food, fuel, lighting and rentals in the average of Canada's fifty-four cities having populations exceeding 10,000, and nine representative Canadian cities, served by similar electric railway companies during the years 1910 and 1913, based upon the Department of Labour's statistics as recorded on pages 214 to 226 of the "Wholesale and Retail Prices, Canada, 1912," which I have worked out to demonstrate this greatest cause of the present wages dispute, because it is impossible for this Board or any group of investigators to intelligently assimilate the mass of data evidenced before us hereon, until thus completely worked up into understandable form, measurable on this standard weekly basis.

23. The results of those computations are concisely recorded below because the

Company profits and the employees live in and around these three cities:—

	Westminster	Vancouver	Victoria	Triple total for 3 cities
Family of 5 persons				
1912, cost per week....	\$17.01	\$17.94	\$18.04	\$52.99
1910.....	14.63	15.63	15.39	45.70
Increase in 2 years...	\$2.33	2.31	2.65	7.29
Increase per cent.,....	16	15	17	16

The average increased cost during these two years is thus proved (on this authentic basis of figures scrutinized by the Dominion Government's experts) to be 16 per cent.

24. The corresponding average costs for the whole of Canada's fifty-four cities and the nine representative Canadian cities averaged in triple groups are appended for the double purpose of comparison, and the reduction of possible minor discrepancies or variations in such commodities as potatoes differently marketed in the three cities whose triple-totals divided by three yield these reliable averages:—

	Canada's 54 cities	East Prairies	B.C. Coast
Family of 5 per week			
		Halifax Montreal Toronto	Winnipeg Regina Edmonton
			Westminster Vancouver Victoria
Avg. cost 1912	\$13.64	\$13.44	\$18.48
" 1910.....	12.24	12.23	15.92
Increase	1.40	1.21	2.56
Increase per cent.,....	11	10	16

N.B.—The 16% average increase in British Columbia coast cities is derived as per clause 23, which emphatically confirms the same 16% average for the three Prairie cities. The 5% higher average cost in the three capitals of the Prairie Provinces is accounted for by heavier charges for rent and fuel.

25. The increases between 1910 and 1912 are analyzed and percentaged below to locate the forces engineering higher costs, which force these recurring industrial disputes upon us:—

Increases in total.	Canada \$1.40	3 Eastern cities \$1.21	3 Prairie cities \$2.56	3 B.C. cities \$2.43
Food.....	.66 47%	.67 55%	.76 30%	.68 28%
Fuel, light....	.18 13%	.06 5%	.11 4%	.15 6%
Rent.....	.56 40%	.48 40%	1.69 66%	1.60 66%

The significant fact these figures demonstrate is that 66% of the increase in the cost of living during the last two years is caused by speculation in real estate values, thus forcing up rents in the same ratio in the three British Columbia cities as in the three Prairie cities, where vast expanses of level land ready cleared by nature should have kept rents lowest. But the telling fact is that the rents for houses suitable for electric railway employees have with like rents in British Columbia increased thrice faster than the fifty-six cent weekly average for all the fifty-four Canadian cities. The extortionate increase of rents forced in Vancouver during the last three years are established beyond dispute. Page 225 of the Dominion Goods Retail Prices conclusively proves that Victoria rents increased 33 per cent. and Westminster 35 per cent.

Cost of Living Less in U.S.A. Coast Cities.

26. As the Company insistently urged that the standards for both wages and cost of living in Vancouver, Victoria and Westminster should be based upon the comparative standards existing in Seattle, San Francisco and Portland, I was requested by the representative committee of the employees with the concurrence of the Chairman of the Board, and full knowledge of the Company and the Company's representative on the Board, to ascertain the corresponding cost of living in those three U. S. A. cities.

27. Being unable to locate any reliable information at U.S.A. consulates or libraries in British Columbia, I went to Seattle University Library (during two days my two colleagues on the

Board were engaged in their legal duties) and found that the necessary information back to 1910 would have to be got from the U.S.A. Government's Bureau of Labour in Washington, D.C., and would require nearly a month to obtain, and then would evidence for food costs only as the statistics then published did not include the vital items for fuel and rent which account for 72 per cent. of the two years' average increase in Vancouver, Victoria, and Westminster combined.

28. Further, I found from the U.S. Department of Labour's Statistics of Retail Prices, 1891 to 1912, page 35, that the increasing cost of food between 1910 and 1912 had been only 40 cents per week in the Seattle, Portland, San Francisco zone, whereas the Dominion Government's figures prove an increase of 68 cents per week, showing a ratio of 70 per cent. more increase caused by food combining operators in Vancouver, Victoria and Westminster.

29. But the most important fact was disclosed in the extraordinary reduction in rents which for corresponding houses in Seattle fell about 40%, from about \$25.00 to \$15.00 per month during the two years, whilst the very opposite occurred in our three British Columbia cities where the corresponding rents for six-roomed houses were forced up from the average of \$20.62 to \$26.17 — an increase of 27%.

The foregoing with other evidences confirmed by the most reliable authorities there will convince any impartial investigator that the cost of living for the Seattle Electric Railway employees is approximately from 25 to 30 per cent. less than in Vancouver.

Vancouver Rents Halted.

30. Strong efforts were made by the Company to induce the Board to believe that rents in Vancouver had recently been reduced about 25%, but when their witness, to support that statement, was put under oath and cross-examined, he reluctantly but conclusively admitted that the Company for whom

he was manager had not reduced the rents to any of their old tenants, but where houses became vacant their clients were willing to take less rentals for a time, evidently believing that soon after the approaching opening of the Canadian Northern Railway and Panama Canal their position will be strengthened to re-advance the rentals at the first opportunity.

31. But obviously that contention burkes the most serious danger the employees have to meet under present speculative conditions, in the risk of losing their homes and money by the exorbitant prices demanded for city lots upon which to build their homes, because slackness of work bringing inability to pay may lose the lot, and they realize that what they three years ago gained in increased wages has been absorbed by increases in rent, etc. Further they deplore the fact that in many cases their cherished savings earned prior to 1910 have been largely depleted by the excessive prices they have had to pay for lots, the higher rates forced upon them for interest on mortgages and heavier municipal taxes—for which extra costs the Company partly failed to provide sufficient wages.

Wages Insufficient to Support Family Life.

32. The employees put in a schedule of the cost of living they needed, supported by numerous signed statements from grocers, and other tradesmen, and the Company deluged the Board with off-setting statements from tradespeople they found willing to declare lower figures, till each member of the Board had armsful of statistics no human mind could digest in that crude form, hence the preparation of Exhibit A was needed to sift down. The facts may be concisely stated thus: 1st, on a weekly basis and thence for monthly comparison based upon the averages for Vancouver, Victoria and Westminster:—

For Family of 5	Year 1910	1912	Increase	Percentage
Food	\$8.18	\$3.86	\$0.68	8
Fuel and light	1.91	2.05	0.14	8
Rent for 6 roomed house	5.15	6.75	1.60	31
	\$15.24	\$17.66	\$2.42	16
Cost per month of 4.33 weeks	\$65.98	\$76.48	\$10.50	16

But please note that an average wage of only \$69.25 is paid to motormen and conductors according to the British Columbia Electric Company's own carefully prepared figures.

33. Further please note that to earn sufficient to keep their families, these men have to work seven days per week, which is neither just to their families, British Columbia, nor Canada,—now needing strong children to be here born to develop into stalwart citizens reared under British Columbia conditions, to support public welfare, including this Company, to whom such highly valuable franchises have been granted.

If the wives of these men whilst maturing children, or children growing up, are impoverished, they will have to be maintained as defectives, at our expense in British Columbia asylums and old peoples' homes already overcrowded, therefore this Board in the interests of the public should advise all concerned to provide for adequate wages which should be paid before any further attempt is made to increase the present handsome dividend of 8 per cent. for this excellent security evidenced by Clause 16.

Six Day Week Should be Enforced by Legislation.

34. The danger of allowing these men to exhaust their energies by working consecutive works, including Sundays, without systematic relief one day in every seven, and too long hours is so obviously unjust that the risk to all people constantly using the cars should cause them to seek legislative protection unless the Company voluntarily decides to enforce the "six day swing system" to give these men a weekly rest, because their duties are of a nerve-straining nature and involve personal risks.

35. I respectfully submit that the two majority members of this Board struck out that needed safeguard without adequate cause or due consideration. I consider that they gave too much heed to the frequent holidays taken by the younger men, naturally bent upon enjoying life, whilst my colleagues did not realize how the worthier men who are nobly performing the highest duties of citizenship in family life are compelled by too low wages to work too long hours and seven days per week to provide for their families and safeguard their homes. The operation of the six day swing system would help to remedy the inadequate wages of the "extra-men" for whom we unitedly recommended the \$10.00 per week minimum. They would relieve for those 7th day rests.

Majority Thought Costs Too High.

36. The two majority members thought "Exhibit A" costs too high in

some respects, and I agreed with them so far as potatoes and part excess of meat was concerned. For those I had already made due allowance in my proposed basis of wages adjustment. Potatoes in 1912 were abnormally high.

But my colleagues could not devote time to go further into the complexities of the factors increasing cost of living, otherwise they would have conceded more. It is, however, useless for anyone to attempt to refute or criticize effectively such inexorable evidence as the following authentic costs published by the U.S.A. Government after investigating the average expenditures of 2,567 families, maintaining 13,643 persons, *vide* page 648 of the 18th Report of the U. S. A. Commission of Labour:

37. Beyond the cost of food, fuel and light, rent provided for in Exhibit A, are the following, which amount to more than double the allowance a reasonable criticism can deduce for any excess in Exhibit A's last column:—

	Cents per week.
Clothing for husband	64.7
Clothing for wife	50.0
Clothing for children	92.3
Insurance (Life)	37.3
Organization labour and others	17.4
Religious purposes and charities	19.2
Furniture and utensils	50.5
Newspapers and books	16.0
Amusements and vacations	23.6
Sickness and death provision	39.4
Medical attendance, dentistry and sundry other costs	86.6
	weeks
	\$4.97 x 4.33 — \$21.52 per month.

More than the Dominion Government's figures show per Exhibit A.

It is hoped that one result of this Board's work will be to secure more reliable data concerning the cost of living problem as a whole for Canada.

Why Could Not Accord With Chairman's Decision.

38. Knowing how surely this burden of heavier cost of living was bearing down the employees, especially those who have families, it was not possible for me

to agree with the Chairman's suggestion that we should merely suggest advances during the first six months to 27 cents per hour, when the increased cost was accumulating heaviest upon these older married servants for whom the maximum of 35 cents should be raised to 38 cents per hour and the intervening rates increased 3 cents per hour as below.

The initial 27 cents is simply what the Company offered the men before the Board of Conciliation was formed. It would operate to benefit only the recent

and future beginners for six months at the most.

Under that restriction the men who have borne the brunt of the accumulated cost since 1910 are left unrelieved by the Company, who should not attempt to keep down wages below a fair family standard scale.

39. It was the short-service men who get the benefit when the bonus was replaced by part cash in 1910, and if they alone get this double advantage it will operate as a dangerous incentive to make the others strike, because that 27 cents will be held out to induce strike-breakers to come in.

The increased cost has burdened all men throughout the scale the Company contracted to pay them in 1910 when the cost of living was about 20 per cent. less as thus derived:—

Basis of Minority Scale.

40. The 16 per cent. increase between 1910 and 1912 is for only two of the three agreements years the cost has been increasing, so if the third year's increase was similar that would reach 24%, but after allowing 4% for excess on potatoes, etc., I have halved the 20 and used 10% increase as the basis derived from Dominion Government's figures worked out in the only form they can be publicly understood. Surely half that 20% increase is as reasonable a basis as can be deduced, after taking into consideration the corresponding wages now paid by similar companies in corresponding cities.

Higher Wages in the Prairie Provinces.

The right wages to pay should not be affected by whether the men are employed by a Company or municipality. The following nearest Canadian employees' wages seem better guides than U.S.A. cities:—

Calgary.....	28 to 38 cents.
Edmonton	27 and a half to 37 and a half cents.
Moose Jaw.....	28 to 35 cents.
Regina.....	27 and a half to 37 and a half cents.
Saskatoon	28 to 37 and a half.

Trainmen.

41. In order that all concerned may compare the rates now paid per hour with the corresponding rates suggested in the majority and minority reports, I have tabulated all in the comparative form below for trainmen working on city lines whose wages I respectfully submit must form the basis for the wages payable to men similarly employed upon the interurban (Districts 1, 2 and 4) who now receive one and a half cents per hour more than city trainmen, whilst further men employed in similar capacities on the Fraser Valley and Saanich Rural Railways receive four (4) cents per hour more than interurban men, totalling five and a half cents more per hour, up to the end of the third (3rd) year, than trainmen operating city lines.

42. To clear the controversy from two of its most confusing factors, I record the fact that both the Majority and Minority Reports maintain that beyond these rates for trainmen on city lines, both the one and a half cents per hour extra for interurban men, and the five and a half cents per hour extra for the Fraser Valley trainmen shall continue.

43. Therefore, the difference at issue concerning each and all of the trainmen employed by the Company can be readily compared and computed by means of the following comparative schedules which affect about 1,200 employees, forming more than 63% of the 1,900 members of the association concerned with in this dispute. Consequently the solution of the main issue to avert a strike largely depends upon the ability of Board of Conciliation to bring the opposing parties to accept some scale between the rates compared in the last two columns:—

44. Motormen and Conductors on City Lines.

Period.	Old Rate.	Awarded by	
		Majority.	Minority.
1st 6 months ...	1st 3 22c		
2nd 6 months ...	2nd 3 25c	27c	27c
2nd year ...	27c	27c	30c
3rd year ...	29c	29c	32c
4th year ...	31c	31c	34c
5th year ...	33c	33c	36c
5th year and after	35c	35c	38c

N.B.—The difference between the scales proposed by the Majority and the Minority Reports of the Board is that three (3) cents per hour more should be given after six months' service throughout the scale.

45. For brakemen, trolley men and baggagemen, I suggest increases on majority's scale: 1st year, one and a half cents; 2nd year, 2 cents; 3rd year and 4th year, two and a half; 5th year and after, three and a half cents.

Barn and Shop Men.

For car cleaners, brush hands and freight car repairers' helpers, I add one cent per hour to majority car cleaners' scale. Also 1 cent added to motor car repairers' scale, and applied to freight car repairers and mechanics' helpers.

46. The car builders in car shops being a superior selection of men to the general repair men employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, I add 4 cents for painters and carpenters kept too low, also 2 cents per hour to blacksmiths and machinists, together with a proviso that they shall be paid those wages when doing outside maintenance work.

For apprentices, armature winders, freight department and maintenance-of-way men, I agree with the majority scales.

But for greasemen, suggest \$60.00, \$65.00 and \$70.00 for 1st, 2nd and 3rd years.

Grades Excluded by Majority.

47. The fact that when the association was formed, the Company desired

the men of all grades to join, and that rule 34 of the existing agreement recorded that "the Company prefers that employees affected by this agreement should become members of the association in order that all questions and grievances may be dealt with by one head," led to several new grades of men joining since that agreement three years ago, but now that they wish to be considered for increase of wages, the Company refuse to consider them as applicable under the proposed agreement.

The Board were unanimously of opinion that the application coming from foremen and higher officials should be dealt with direct by the Company. Further, the majority subscribed that none of the other rank and file men should be admitted under the proposed agreement until the Company arbitrarily decided to admit them.

That practically meant the Company forcing out any of the present members of the Association, leaving them and future new grade employees of this most rapidly expanding Company without collective power of bargaining, which formed the basis of the old and present agreements.

Minority Reports That All Men Under Foremen Should be Included.

48. The minority reports that these men have a just right to such mutual protection and should be sustained in membership.

That is all the more necessary now that employees have become too numerous for personal acquaintance with the managers.

There was not sufficient evidence given to enable anyone to fairly fix scales of wages for such as the gravel pit, power shovel and steam plant men, but I submit that as the Intercolonial Railway last month admitted its ordinary clerks under similar conditions and clerks have collective protection on other railways, some such scales as the following should be included:—

General clerks, per month, from \$60 to \$85 within 4 years.
 Car and switch clerks, per month, from \$70 to \$95 within 4 years.
 Billing and rate clerks, per month, from \$70 to \$100 within 4 years.

For teamsters this scale is submitted:

One hour wagoners... 29 cents per hour.
 Short order wagoners... 33 cents per hour.
 Freight and heavy wagoners... 35 cents per hour.

Other Recommendations.

49. Clauses in the minority wages schedule prescribe that the following should be provided for in the next new agreement:

(a) When ten or more men in the ranks of new grades have worked more than six consecutive months, they shall be entitled to organize and through the association negotiate for suitable wages.

(b) No reduction of wages shall be allowed by reason of the Boards schedules for any present employee.

(c) Where the existing agreement prescribed scales of increases, those increments shall continue to present employees.

(d) Where the Board's schedules prescribe advances they shall be payable at the next payday with the amount of such increases added as from July 1st, 1913.

(e) The wages schedule and working conditions to be binding up the Company and its employees for at least one year.

50. Unfortunately I was not privileged to know the contents of the Majority Report until it was published by the press during the last hour of drafting this Minority Report, hence the following brief comments thereon:

Defective Shortcomings in Majority's Report.

Their astonishing statement that the British Columbia Electric Railway Company is only "paying 4 and a half per cent. on its common stock" is refuted by the fact that they are paying 8% (*vide* section 16.) They pay from 4 to

4 and a half per cent. "on debentures" as the Canadian Pacific Railway and other railways usually do, but the British Columbia Electric shareholders who control the Company draw the high rate of 8 per cent. for their excellent security.

The majority's claim that they "have endeavoured in fixing their schedule of wages to make it such that a young man entering the employ of the Company at twenty-one would by the time he is twenty-six or twenty-seven years of age be in a position to marry" by raising the minimum rate, cannot be sustained as that only affects the first half year's service. and even that minimum was offered by the Company before; whilst present entrants are forced to bear about 20 per cent. increase in the cost of living.

51. The fact that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has this month conceded 10% increase to its employees east of Port Arthur, and that the Intercolonial Railway has made like increase to both trainmen and clerks, added to the fact that the Pacific Electric Railway Company of Los Angeles has also granted increase of \$5 to \$10 per month, in my opinion proves the injustice of the majority requiring British Columbia Electric employees to sign up before the end of this month under the unjust penalty of forfeiting proposed advances, when the men have during the past two weeks been denied their rights to know the majority's reasons which the Minister of Labour by telegram authorized to be delivered when signed.

Insufficient Consideration. — Data Wanted.

52. The plain facts are that the consideration of the wages schedule was rushed without time to review and sift the evidence, and that reliable data was lacking for that vital part of our inquiry.

Throughout the sittings I pressed for statements comparing the carmen's wages paid during 1910 in Canadian and U.S.A. in cities compared by the

Company, but that most essential information was never forthcoming. Similarly even the 1910 rates wages paid by the Canadian Pacific Railway in Vancouver were not disclosed—apparently because Canadian Pacific Railway men were advanced in 1911 and that would have proved reason for raising British Columbia Electric men.

53. The differences between the Company and their employees as measured between the Majority and Minority Reports are not sufficient to warrant the grave losses that would result from a strike of the magnitude and force the vast financial powers behind the Company and employees would inflict.

Such differences should be settled promptly by mutual concession between the Company and men's representatives, as if they met each other half way, the cost to the Company would be relatively less than the loss and permanent harm a strike would inflict.

If they cannot agree, surely the differences should be arbitrated by British methods, and so leave the graver continental wide controversy to be settled by the United States companies and men from whence the source of the controversy virtually arises.

54. After full consideration I am convinced that if one hundredth part of the cash loss a strike would entail, could be mutually devoted to quiet enquiry during the next few months into the factors developing this trouble, we can derive a permanent basis for settlement, not only of this but future disputes, that will be satisfactory to all concerned.

To accomplish that end I would (if desired) be prepared to devote at least three out of the four remaining months of this year to that work which would be of lasting benefit to both parties and the public welfare. It would secure the yearly adjustment of wages up or down, as the cost of living varied, as has been so successfully maintained through many years by the Cleveland sliding scale.

55. These necessary advances cannot prudently be checked until permanent steps are taken to reduce the cost of living which is a minor degree they tend to aggravate.

Five years' study of the cost of living problem now menacing British Columbia most, convinces me that it can be more quickly remedied here than in any other part of the world, if well directed measures are taken on the advice of experienced economists, who know that the permanent solution depends upon release of the land to cultivators by such means as have been so eminently successful in New Zealand and other parts of the Empire.

The quickest and most profitable way to accomplish that lasting benefit will be to get three of the most reliable experts appointed, say by the Provincial, Dominion and Imperial Governments (or the ablest land reformers) to investigate the essential facts, with full powers to report quickly suggesting the most suitable permanent remedies.

MOSES B. COTSWORTH,

The Employees' Representative on the Board.

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 25, 1913.

Working Conditions Unanimously Approved by Board.

AGREEMENT entered into (in duplicate) this day of, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, between *British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited*, hereinafter called "the Company," and *The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America*, representing the employees of said Company affected by this agreement, hereinafter called "The Association."

Witnesseth that the following working arrangements shall take effect and be binding upon the parties hereto:

*General.—Applicable to all Employees.
—Recognition of Association.*

1. The Company recognizes the employees' union or association and will not discriminate against any employee because of his connection with same. The Company agrees that employees affected by this agreement should become members of the association in order that all questions and grievances may be dealt with by one head.

Interference by Association.

2. The association agrees that it will not in any way interfere with or limit the right of the Company to discharge or discipline its employees for sufficient cause except for membership of the association.

Dismissal for Inefficiency.

3. The Company shall have the absolute right to dismiss any employee for inefficiency provided an employee so dismissed shall have an appeal to the general manager whose decision shall be final. On the hearing of such appeal the employee shall have the right if he so desires to have present one official of the association.

Names Employees: Advising Association

4. The Company shall forward the names of all men entering their employ affected by this agreement to the secretaries of the divisions.

Grievances.

5. Properly qualified officers of the association divisions shall be recognized by the Company in discussing any grievances of any employee. Grievances will first be presented to the local manager, or superintendent, and if a satisfactory adjustment cannot be obtained an appeal be made to the general manager.

Any employee suspended for causes, and upon investigation not being proved guilty, shall be reinstated and paid for

all time lost through such suspension. Investigation of charges in cases of suspension shall be held as soon as possible thereafter. The suspended employee shall be notified at least twenty-four (24) hours in advance when and where to attend, and also be notified of the nature of charges paid against him. He shall have the right to produce witnesses and evidence thereat, and also the privilege of having an officer of the association present if he so desires. Final decision in all cases of suspension shall be given as soon as possible after the hearing of charges is closed.

In the event of a decision given by the Company under the foregoing section not being considered just and equitable by the association, the Company agrees to refer same to a Board of Arbitration, which Board shall consist of one officer of the Company and one officer of the Association. These two shall select a third, and in the event of disagreement such umpire shall be appointed by a Judge of the Supreme Court, and the decision of the Board shall be final and binding on all parties. Each party shall bear the expenses of its own arbitrator and the expenses of the umpire shall be borne equally by the parties hereto.

6. In the event of an employee affected by this agreement being suspended by the association from membership of the association for just cause affecting his character of the performance of his duties towards the Company or his fellow employees, the association shall have the right to report the fact of such suspension and the cause thereof to the Company for such action as the Company deems proper to take thereon, the association to have the right to be represented at the hearing. General manager to decide.

Leave of absence.

7. Should the business of the division so increase that it becomes necessary to have a business agent, and an employee is appointed, then the Company shall recognize the employee so

appointed as such business agent, and he shall retain his seniority in the Company's service and have access to the Company's premises at all reasonable times.

8. Officers of the Association shall be granted leave of absence on association business in so far as the regular operation of the service will permit, and shall be given precedence over any other applications for leave on the same day.

9. Any employee elected to office in the association which requires his absence from the Company's employ shall retain his seniority rights, and shall upon his retirement from such office return to the Company's employ.

Rules and Regulations.

10. All employees shall be governed by the rules and regulations established from time to time by the Company, and shall also strictly observe all special orders bulletined or verbally conveyed by the officers of the Company.

Complaints to be in Writing.

11. All complaints brought before the Company must be in writing, and the papers shall be open to inspection.

Lost Property.

12. Employees who turn into office of the Company lost articles found on the cars or on the Company's property, shall attach to same a tag provided for the purpose. The tag shall bear a brief description of the article, with the time and place of finding.

Promotion.

13. In accordance with the past policy of the Company promotion will, as far as possible, and having due regard to the needs of the service, be governed by seniority and proficiency, but in all matters of promotion and appointments the Company reserves the right to absolute freedom in selection. When vacancies occur, notice of same will be given

on the bulletin boards so that employees may make application for positions.

Holidays.

14. Monthly men shall be given ten days' holidays each year after one year's service, and shall be paid for same. Public holidays not included in the ten days.

Payment of Wages.

15. The Company shall issue to all employees two days previous to payday a statement of time worked and pay which is due on payday, same statement to show all deductions that are to be made and serve as a receipt for same.

Concessions.

16. Any employee covered by this agreement will be entitled on becoming a consumer to gas concessions as hitherto, and to purchase electric light from the Company for the use of himself and his family only, at four cents per kilowatt hour as measured by meter, and subject to such regulations for the use of same as the Company may issue from time to time. The Company to install meters and charge no rent for same.

Free transportation shall be granted to all employees at all times over all lines within the city or over the inter-urban district in which they are employed. All employees shall be granted one trip pass per month over district 3 and on Saanich lines (as far as possible) good at all times, and half fare settler's rates to families and members of families dependent on them unless this provision is contrary to law. Motor-men and conductors' badges will cover transportation at all times over all lines.

Present Working Conditions.

17. Any present working condition not specifically mentioned in this agreement shall continue in force, if not contrary to the intention of this agreement. The wages, schedules, concessions and working arrangements contained in this

agreement govern lines at present in operation and under construction, or lines that may be constructed during the life of this agreement.

CITY AND SUBURBAN LINES.

Motormen and Conductors.—Overtime.

18. When a man is compelled to work over schedule running time, time and a half will be allowed up to 12 midnight, and double time after 12 midnight until he is relieved from duty. (This to apply to men working day runs.)

Men working night runs, after finishing their run shall be allowed time and a half up to 2 a.m., and double time thereafter until relieved from duty.

19. Men working owl runs shall be allowed time and half after running time up to twelve (12) hours and double time after twelve (12) hours until relieved from duty.

Nine Hour Day.

20. Nine hours to constitute a day's work and shall be observed as far as operating conditions permit. When operating conditions necessitate a longer schedule time than nine hours and thirty minutes on some runs, no overtime is to be allowed for such additional thirty minutes, but beyond nine hours and thirty minutes overtime shall be paid.

Breaking in New Men.

21. The Company shall pay extra to conductors and motormen for breaking in new men at the rate of 25 cents per day. Men breaking in new men shall have served at least one year in the service, and will be selected by the Company in accordance with their efficiency.

Reporting Time.

22. When men are required to report ten minutes or more before taking their regular car, they will be paid for such time.

Box Time.

23. Conductors shall be paid box time according to schedule running time from place where box is received to relief point and from relief point to place where box is delivered up.

Uniforms.

24. Each regular conductor and motorman, if required by the Company, shall wear uniform and cap while on duty, and the Company shall provide such employee with one full uniform including cap each year. The cost of the said uniform and cap to be in so far as contributions by the Company are concerned based upon a fixed price that shall be agreed upon by the Company and the association. The Company's contribution shall be one-half of said fixed price.

Union scale of wages for making the uniforms will prevail.

In the event of any employee damaging or destroying his uniform in the execution of his duty, the Company will make good the damage or supply free an extra uniform if the case warrants. Any employee who has been in the employ of the Company for six months and has had a uniform for three months shall upon leaving the Company's service not be required to pay more than one-half the cost of such uniform. Conductor's changers to be furnished by the Company and to remain the property of the Company.

This section shall also apply to inter-urban lines.

Minimum Age.

26. No new men shall be employed as conductors or motormen who are under the age of twenty-one years.

Extra List.

27. The Company shall endeavour to maintain at all times an adequate and proper extra list, up to twenty per cent. of the regular men, if the obtaining of them is practicable. No motor-

man or conductor after finishing a run shall be required to do extra work if there are any competent men available, and the Company will endeavour at all times to provide a sufficient number of extra men, so that any motorman or conductor will not be required to work over schedule running time.

Change Money.

28. All conductors on passenger runs shall be supplied with up to \$30.00 change money according to the necessities of their run.

Work Trains and Line Cars.

29. All regular work trains shall be operated by a fully qualified crew, and each line car shall be operated by a fully qualified motorman. Such crews shall sign on a special sheet for a period of six months, from July 1 to December 31, and from January 1 to June 30. Provided, however, the Company reserves the right to withdraw any car or cars referred to in this clause, whereupon the crews signed for any car so withdrawn shall be assigned to duty in their proper position in the passenger service and a new running sheet posted if necessary. And, further provided, that crews signed as above if not required for work train or line car service on any day, may be assigned to duty in the passenger service by the superintendent for the day or days said work train or line car is temporarily out of service. The Company to put on a pilot when necessary on interurban lines. Superintendent to decide.

Limits of Day Run.

30. As far as practicable all day runs starting before seven a.m. shall finish not later than 6.30 p.m.

Temporary Change of Work.

31. Men compulsorily taken from their runs and put into temporary positions shall be paid the same rate as they would be paid on their respective runs,

and shall not have their wages reduced owing to shortage of hours.

Running Sheets.

32. A new running sheet for Vancouver city and suburban cars, also for Victoria, New Westminster and North Vancouver, shall be posted every two months, and shall be signed up within five days of posting. Each new running sheet shall take effect on first day of the month. Provided, however, the Company reserves the right to extend the time for bringing a new running schedule into effect if foggy weather or other exceptional conditions prevail.

If the Company desires to change the running schedule at other than the fixed periods, crews shall be given seventy-two hours in which to sign up. Day men shall sign within thirty-six hours after posting of sheet, and night men within the following thirty-six hours.

Leave of Absence.

33. Leave of absence to motormen and conductors shall be granted by the traffic superintendent on application in so far as the proper operation and conduct of the service will permit. Men absent on account of sickness shall notify their superintendent when desirous of returning to duty not later than 1 o'clock p.m. of the preceding day, and shall be restored to the former run held by them when taken ill, unless there has been a change in the run list. Men on leave of absence shall be booked for their run without this requirement at expiration of leave, if leave is not more than seven days.

Limit of Night Runs.

34. No night runs to extend over a period of 13 hours.

Travelling Time.

35. Any motorman not signing up on regular running sheet shall be paid travelling time to and from any run where relief is made ten minutes or more from car barn.

Heating Front Vestibule.

36. The system of heating front vestibule to be as at present, unless the company decides to improve thereon.

Lavatories.

37. Lavatories shall be provided at the most suitable terminal of each line as far as practicable. Such lavatories shall be kept in a sanitary condition and be equipped with a serviceable lock and key.

Lockers.

38. Lockers to be provided where this arrangement is not already in effect as far as practicable.

DISTRICTS 1, 2, 3 AND 4, AND
SAANICH DISTRICT.

39. Regular runs will be signed up as follows:—Passenger service 90 days, freight service six months. In the event of a trainman refusing to accept any particular run to which he is entitled he will lose his rights to the run until it again becomes vacant, or change of time table.

40. A regular man will hold rights entitling him to sign as per paragraph 39."

Applies to all Districts.

41. A road crew consists of not less than five men.

Asked for by District 3 and Saanich District.

42. Work train crews to consist of conductor, motorman, and at least one brakeman and trolleyman.

Asked for by District 3 and Saanich District.

43. Line car will be classed under work train basis. Line car crew consists of conductor and motorman.

All Districts.

44. Road crews in freight service will consist of conductor, motorman, two brakemen and trolleyman.

Asked for by District 3 and Saanich Division.

45. Freight and work trains regularly set up, not less than twenty-six calendar working days to constitute a month at any service, and must be paid a proportionate rate for number of days held in service.

Asked for by District 3 and Saanich District.

46. Sundays.—Trainmen assigned to work train service will not be considered absent from duty from time work is through on Saturday night until usual starting time Monday morning, unless notified in writing before they are laid up on Saturday night that they will be required. If so notified and not used they will be paid five hours, at work train rates. Trainmen will be allowed to go home for Sunday if train service will permit and will not interfere with the train service.

Asked for by District 1, 2 and 4.

47. A way freight, express or baggage motor crew consists of at least one motorman, one conductor and one brakeman.

Asked for by District 3 and Saanich District.

48. Milk trains will be classed under way freight rates. Minimum crews of milk trains consisting of more than one car to be at least two brakemen in addition to conductor and motorman. This clause to apply to passenger trains handling milk.

Asked for by District 3 and Saanich District.

49. If the work on any way freight or milk train is unduly heavy, it will be

lightened by employing additional men. Superintendent to decide.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

50. A passenger crew for one car consists of at least one motorman and one conductor.

Asked for by Districts 1 and 4.

51. A passenger crew for more than one car consists of at least one motorman, one conductor and one brakeman. The Company to put on extra men when needed. Superintendent to decide.

Asked for by Districts 3 and Saanich District.

52. Passenger trains one to two cars, one brakeman in addition to conductor and motorman. All other passenger trains to be manned as safety and traffic demand. Superintendent to decide.

53. The term "trainman" means a man employed by the Company exclusively for service as a conductor, motorman, brakeman or trolleyman, and shown on its lists and records as having been assigned to either the passenger service or the freight service.

54. Vancouver shall be known as the home terminal on district 2, while present conditions remain unchanged.

55. When a man holding a regular passenger run is compelled:

(a) To work over ten (10) hours, he will receive time and one-half up to sixteen (16) hours, and double time after sixteen (16) hours until relieved from duty.

(b) Men holding freight, work train, or extra runs if compelled to work over ten (10) hours shall receive time and one-half up to sixteen (16) hours, and double time after sixteen (16) hours until relieved from duty.

(c) All night men in district 1 hitherto paid two hours over and above day men to continue to receive that extra. Men entering such service in future to be paid on the general wage scale.

56. The rate of wages shall be based on a day's work of ten (10) hours.

(a) Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for reporting time for all service or districts 1, 2 and 4, also on Saanich district at present.

(b) When schedule runs do not consume ten (10) working hours except as herein otherwise provided, Company reserves the right to assign crews holding such runs further duties as required to complete full day's work, it being provided, however, that such further duties shall be specified when runs are advertised. No freight work to be included. On district 3, thirty minutes shall be allowed for reporting for duty.

57. In the event of a trainman requiring relief, the Company will furnish such relief so long as there are extra competent trainmen not working, and Company will be advised at 4 p.m. of day previous such relief is required, in order to arrange such reliefs, except in cases of emergency.

Reliefs will be granted in the order in which applications are received, all things being equal regular men will have preference.

58. After sixteen (16) hours' duty, a trainman may claim eight (8) hours rest.

59. In so far as service demands, and working conditions will permit, all regular runs shall be completed within thirteen (13) hours of commencement of first half.

In the event of a run not being completed within thirteen (13) hours, a such time over thirteen (13) hours shall be computed as working time at straight time, and shall be paid for as such.

If the operation of this rule entails necessary additional expense by the men of district 3 as compared with like necessary expenses incurred consequent upon lay-overs by men in districts 1, 2 and 4, the Company shall reimburse such additional expense to the men concerned.

60. Extra trainmen called for duty which entails switching movements

and about any terminal yard, shop, station or other point on the system, shall receive pay for actual time on duty, provided they shall be allowed for any such duty not less than two (2) such full hours.

Extra trainmen called for duty involving road movements shall receive pay for actual time on duty, provided that allowance for such duty shall not be paid less than two (2) hours.

61. Extra men to be arranged as follows:

(a) First in, first out, unless a run be known to be open for six days or longer, then senior spare men will be entitled to such run. If run around avoidably men will be allowed quarter of a day and stand first out. When the run is known to be open for thirty (30) days or longer regular men will take it if desired.

(b) If senior day man lays off for six days longer, senior night man will be entitled to take run, and if he does not desire it next senior night man will be entitled to take such run, and senior spare man will take night man's run.

Asked for by District 3 and Saanich District.

(c) Extra crews.—All extra men to be called at places of residence for duty if place of residence is within one mile from terminal. Extra board to be placed in the trainmaster's office.

62. Students whilst breaking in as trainmen shall be paid at least one dollar per day during probation, provided that they qualify within fourteen days.

Asked by Districts 1, 2 and 4.

63. All road crews in freight service shall sign up for runs as follows:—

- A conductor in charge of train.
- A motorman in charge of motor.
- A rear brakeman.
- A trolleyman.
- A head brakeman, according to seniority.

64. Trainmen on duty shall be allowed time not to exceed thirty (30) minutes for meals, when detained from home terminal in any capacity, and shall be paid for time so consumed. Dispatcher's permission must be obtained.

65. (a) When a train is being operated over any district other than that over which the crew operating the train is acquainted with the physical characteristics or running rules of such district, qualified trainman will be supplied as pilot. Pilots will be paid same rate as their seniority entitles them to as conductor.

(b) Where trains are operated over two or more districts or lines, such runs shall be pre-rated among such districts, on a mileage basis as deemed fair by the superintendent, who will hear claims of such districts in connection with such distribution. Trainmen of each district will be tendered the through runs assigned to such districts in accordance with seniority, and the judgment of said superintendent as to competence, as above set forth.

66. No employee not a qualified trainman shall be allowed to operate a train on any district, unless absolutely necessary.

67. Conductors shall be provided with fifteen dollars (\$15.00) change money for passenger work.

68. Where trip reports detain conductors after day's work, they will be paid reasonable time for same.

69. Trainmen dead-heading will be paid actual time to and from home terminal.

70. Any motor or car required to couple to, or handle two or more cars on road service (other than passenger) shall be operated by full road crew.

71. When trainmen appear for duty and train is annulled they will be allowed two and one-half hours and stand first out. When train is annulled, conductor will be notified in writing.

72. A trainman taken from his regular run to other duty shall receive not less than the same compensation as on his regular run.

73. Runs shall be awarded to qualified trainmen in accordance with their seniority on the district on which they are employed.

74. Trainmen will be notified when time is not allowed as per time slips with reasons therefor, and shortages and omissions in pay will be paid by time card if requested by trainmen.

75. Trainmen's seniority shall commence from time application is accepted, and same shall be furnished to association if desired.

76. (a) Leave of absence to trainmen shall be granted by the superintendent or trainmaster on application in so far as the proper operation and conduct of the service will permit.

(b) Trainmen after laying off shall report for duty at 2 p.m. the day before he desires to resume duty; otherwise shall not be entered on the board for his regular run.

(c) Trainmen sick or unfit for duty will register in proper book, and when they book O.K. for duty again they will take their regular run.

77. One brakeman on each train or car must be competent and have at least four (4) months' experience as such, and the same or other brakeman must be acquainted with the road. A conductor will not be required to take out a brakeman who is found to be incompetent more than one round trip unless his alleged incompetency on investigation is disproved.

78. Trainmen will not be compelled to handle "Bad Order" cars in train, draft gear of which is defective, and requires to be changed, further than to take care of perishable freight or live stock that may become disabled en route to the first terminal. Under no circumstances will trainmen be compelled to handle cars behind van other than official cars.

79. Trainmen held off on Company's business, by order of the Company's officials will be paid schedule rates for time lost, and will be reimbursed reasonable expenses when away from home.

Like rates and expenses shall be paid to trainmen when compelled to attend inquests or courts on subpoena requested or procured by the Company's officers, the Company to receive and retain any witness fees payable.

80. Night rates to apply as in the past, save as otherwise specified herein.

81. When a trainman is discharged, or resigns, he will as soon as practicable be paid and given a certificate stating the term of service and in what capacity he was employed, three days to be considered sufficient; if held longer, he will be paid ten (10) hours per day at the rate he was receiving.

82. In the event of a trainman signing up on freight or shunters becoming incapacitated through accident or sickness to work on freight service, he shall be allowed to exchange places with senior man, who has signed freight list, and the respective runs for length of sign up, subject to the approval of the Company.

83. Regular crews after finishing their run will not be required to do extra work if there are extra men available.

The Company will endeavour at all times to provide sufficient number of extra men so that regular men will not be required to do such extra work.

84. Seniority list of trainmen will be posted up every six months.

85. Unassigned crews in freight service will be run first in first out from terminal, when run-around they will be paid half day for each run-around and stand first out.

This refers to district 3 only.

86. It is not the intention of the Company to adopt the plan of double heading freight trains.

87. When vans are used, trainmen will not be compelled to abandon their vans between terminals. This refers to freight service only.

88. Freight and work trains will be supplied with van or other suitable car properly equipped.

This refers to district 3 only.

89. Manning of baggage cars will be made from the ranks of brakemen in their seniority.

90. Senior brakemen will be required to pass their examination for conductor in turn. Brakemen refusing their promotion to conductor or failing to qualify for same will in failing rate junior to the man who had qualified ahead of him. This clause will apply to trolley men also.

Lay Away From Home Terminal.

91. Twelve (12) hours will be considered long enough to keep crews lying at terminals other than their home terminals, and the Company will make every effort to prevent this time being exceeded.

92. At all points where Company's ice houses are located, train crew will be allowed ice for their van.

93. For way freights beyond the reasonable capacity of the train crew to handle, the Company shall furnish such necessary extra help in such manner as the superintendent shall decide.

Switching Trains With Van Attached.

94. Switchmen must not switch trains with van attached.

SHOP AND BARN DEPARTMENTS.

Night Men.

95. All mechanics and mechanics' helpers in Mechanical Department to receive five cents per hour additional to regular rate received by those on regular day work.

All vacancies for day work to be recruited from night men as far as practicable, seniority and proficiency to govern. Superintendent to decide.

Overtime.

96. Painters, carpenters, machinists, blacksmiths, armature winders, car repairers and all other shop employees employed on day shift except car cleaners

and those engaged on car maintenance work, to receive time and half after 5 p.m. until 7 a.m. or longer if compulsorily employed, and after 5 p.m. Saturdays, also double time on Sundays and holidays. Extra duty involving overtime to be taken by employees in rotation as far as it may be convenient.

Holidays shall be as follows: Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. Provided, that the foregoing shall not debar the Company from calling on any employee to work at any time, or times, to enable the Company to operate any emergencies which may arise, and that any such employee called upon to work on Sunday or statutory holidays, or for emergency night calls shall not be paid less than four hours and a half straight time. Notice of emergency calls to be given as early as possible.

Six Day Week.

97. Car maintenance men to work six days per week on night shifts at the discretion of the Company, for nine hours per day at straight time. Any time worked in excess of the nine hours to be paid for at the rate of time and half for first five hours, and double time for any further period until relieved from duty. Double time also will be paid on the seventh day should an employee be required to work more than six days in the week. The Company shall arrange for the day off per week to be taken at the time or times most convenient to the running of its business. As large a proportion as possible of the employees shall have their day off at week-ends, and provisions will be made that employees shall have their leave at week-ends in turns.

For the purpose of this clause the expression "car maintenance men" includes all mechanics and other employees except car cleaners, necessary in the car barns, who are engaged in those routine duties necessitated by the running of a car service.

Travelling Time.

98. Any man called to work in outside places from his own shop shall receive time for going to and coming from such places, also free transportation, except in the case of a man being transferred from one shop or barn to another for a period exceeding seven days.

When men are called to places where food is not readily obtainable, they shall not be required to work more than seven hours without meals being supplied by the Company.

Changes of Staff.

100. On reduction of staff through slackness of work, last on first off; last off first one; and a man shall not be considered a new man in re-starting. Men on being laid off under this clause shall leave an address with the Company. Not less than forty-eight (48) hours' notice of resumption of work shall be given by the Company to the men by mailing advice to such addresses. If men do not appear to resume their positions, same shall be deemed to be vacated.

In the event of slackness of work in car shops and barns, the hours shall be reduced proportionately, in preference to the laying off of men.

Blacksmiths' Helpers.

101. Blacksmiths to have own regular helpers so far as circumstances will allow.

Leave of Absence.

102. Employees in mechanical department shall be granted leave of absence on application to their respective foremen or superintendents, where such leave of absence does not exceed one week in so far as the proper operation of the shops will permit. Three months' leave of absence shall be granted if desired after one year's service. After three years' service the leave shall extend to one month per year, if not previously taken. Leave granted for the business of the association shall not be included in the foregoing.

Tools.

103. Car repairers to be supplied with all tools. Carpenters to be supplied with machinists' hammer and monkey wrench and bits for repair work when required.

Lateness in Reporting.

104. All employees in mechanical staff who are unable to report for work at specified time for good and valid reasons shall be allowed to start half an hour or one hour later. Superintendent to decide.

Lavatory Accommodation, etc.

105. Suitable toilet and lavatory accommodation to be provided. Mess room accommodatoin so far as practicable.

First Aid Men.

106. The Company shall name and appoint competent first aid men to take charge of first aid work and boxes at each barn and department.

Employment Application Form.

107. All candidates making application shall only be required to state their last three employers on application employment form.

Apprentices.—Transference or Dismissal.

108. Any apprentice who, having served one year, in the opinion of the shop foreman shows no aptitude for acquiring the trade will be transferred or dismissed, and all obligations accepted by the Company will of necessity be forfeited.

DEFINITION OF TRADES.

Mechanics.

109. Men who have served an apprenticeship or had four years or over varied experience in the separate trade or callings as described in the next four

succeeding paragraphs, shall be termed mechanics, and any man doing work which generally is accepted in Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria as mechanic's work shall be paid at the minimum rate of pay, and the Company will not employ semi-skilled men for mechanics' work or have helpers do mechanics' work or any part thereof.

Machinists.

110. Men who have served an apprenticeship or had four years or over varied experience in the operating of lathes, planing, slotting, milling, shaping and tyre-boring machines, or other machines, tools and fitters, who are capable of fitting up, assembling and repairing the various parts or details of engines or locomotives, stationery, marine, or any kind of machine or machine tools, and vise work generally, shall be designated as machinists.

Blacksmiths.

111. Any man who has served an apprenticeship of four years or who has had four years' varied experience at the blacksmith trade, and who, by his skill and experience, is qualified and capable of taking a piece of work, and, with the use of drawing and blueprints, or from instructions, can transmit such work to successful completion within a reasonable length of time, shall be considered a blacksmith.

Apprentices.

112. Boys serving an apprenticeship to learn the trade shall be designated apprentices. Any boy hereafter engaging himself to learn any mechanical trade shall be over sixteen and under twenty-one years of age must serve not less than four years, must be able to read and write English and know the first four rules of arithmetic.

Machinists' Helpers.

113. The number of apprentices in the case of machinists shall be one for

the shop and one for every four machinists employed. Helpers will not be advanced to the work of machinists, and when used in connection with machinists' work will work under the direction of a machinist.

Carpenters.

114. Any man who has served an apprenticeship of four years, or who has had four years' varied experience at the carpenter trade, and who by his skill and experience is qualified and capable of taking a piece of work, and with the use of drawings and blueprints or from instructions, can transmit such work to successful completion within a reasonable time, shall be considered a carpenter.

Freight Carpenters.

115. Any man who shall prove qualified to make satisfactory carpenter repairs to freight car bodies of any class, steel frame work excepted, wherein skill required for joiner or cabinet work is not necessary, and who can perform same within reasonable time shall be considered a freight carpenter.

Painters.

116. Any man who has served an apprenticeship of four years, or who has had four years' varied experience at the painter's trade, and who by his skill and experience is qualified to mix and blend paints to the colors required by specifications, or otherwise, and who can perform successfully within a reasonable time the work usually performed by a skilled painter, shall be considered a painter.

Freight Car and Rough Painters.

117. Any man who can prove his qualifications to satisfactorily apply paint to freight car bodies and work of this class, and who can perform same within reasonable time shall be considered a freight car or rough painter.

Brush Hands.

118. Any man who by his qualifications can satisfactorily clean work preparatory to being painted, and also apply paint in a satisfactory manner to parts of car not requiring high grade or varnish finish, such as floor, outside roof, bottom of car, window guards, fenders and piping, shall be considered a brush hand.

Air Brake Fitters.

119. Any man who has full knowledge of all pertaining to the mechanical side of air brake equipment, and capable of repairing any part of same, shall be considered an air brake fitter.

Armature Winders.

120. Any man who is qualified by his skill and experience to satisfactorily repair motor armatures and re-wind same shall be considered an armature winder of one of the classes mentioned below, depending upon the number of years' service he may have given in any armature room of recognized standing:

1st class—One who has served four years or more in an armature room.

2nd class—One who has served three years or more in an armature room.

3rd class—One who has served less than three years in an armature room.

Blacksmiths' Helpers.

121. A blacksmith's helper shall be permitted to have a fire after he has worked two years continuously in the shop where he is employed, provided there is a vacancy; seniority and competency to govern such advancement. An advanced helper shall agree to work for a term of three years, and each year shall receive an advance of 3c per hour, but not to exceed the minimum rate paid to blacksmiths. After three months' trial should he prove incompetent he may be reduced to helper. It will be the duty of the foreman to advance apprentices and advance helpers in all

branches of their respective trades. The number of advanced blacksmiths' helpers or blacksmith's apprentices shall not exceed the ratio of one to five blacksmiths.

*TRACK MAINTENANCE MEN.**Definition.*

122. The term "track maintenance men" means employees who take their orders from the roadmaster or track foreman, and whose duties are to maintain the track in safe condition for operation.

Number of Working Hours.

123. At the option of the man in each district either nine (9) or ten (10) hours shall constitute a day's work.

Overtime.

124. If the men are required to work in excess of the above decided time they shall be paid time and a half for overtime up to 12 midnight and double time from 12 midnight to 6 a.m.; also double time on Sundays and statutory holidays.

Emergency Work.—Minimum Pay.

125. If called out on emergency work men shall be paid not less than four and one-half hours straight time; no man to be required to work for longer period than seven hours within meals, to be provided by the Company.

Payment from Assembling Points.

Men to be paid time from assembling points to and from work.

Section Houses.

127. Section houses to be provided when circumstances warrant as soon as practicable.

Family Passes.

128. Wives and members of family dependent upon them to receive one

pass weekly, good on interurban lines, and half fare settlers' rates, provided this provision is not contrary to law. This to apply to districts 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Changes of Staff.—Seniority.

129. List of maintenance-of-way men to be kept by the Company. If through slackness of work a lay-off becomes necessary, men shall be laid off in the following order: Last on, first off; last off, first on. When men needed, the fact to be bulletined. Clause 100 to apply in so far as it relates to notices being sent for resumption of work.

Bulletining Vacancies.

130. All vacancies for promotion to be bulletined.

131. If men are taken from shops to do blacksmith's work or blacksmith's helpers' work on maintenance-of-way, they shall receive regular shop schedule wages.

FREIGHT SHED DEPARTMENT.

132. Ten (10) hours shall constitute a day's work; hours to be from 7 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.

133. Layoffs to be governed by clause 129.

134. Three months' employment to constitute a regular man.

135. All overtime to be paid at the rate of time and one half till midnight and double time thereafter till relieved. Any time worked on Sundays or statutory holidays to be paid double time, each man to work in turn.

136. Concession of ten days free in summer months, and free transportation as heretofore. Each man to be allowed four passes for self, wife and family dependent upon him, over all or any lines during year on holidays or Sundays.

This agreement shall continue in force from year to year, provided always that either party desiring any modification of any clause or clauses in these conditions may reopen such clauses for re-

consideration after thirty (30) days' notice has been given in writing, prior to the first day of May in any year.

DENIS MURPHY,
Chairman.

MOSES B. COTSWORTH,
Men's Representative on the Board.

HY. O. ALEXANDER,
Company's Representative on Board.

Wage Schedule as fixed by Majority of Board.

Clause 1.—No employee now in the Company's service shall have his earnings reduced by reason of this schedule, but when such will be the effect thereof to new men such present employee shall continue on the schedule in force to June 30th, 1913, and shall retain the benefit of any future advances secured to him by that schedule.

Clause 2.—Any employee appointed as leading hand shall receive $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents extra per hour more than his schedule rate of pay so long as he continues to act as such leading hand.

Clause 3.—Where the rates set forth in this schedule mean an increase to any employee they shall be deemed to have been in effect on and after the 1st day of July, 1913, and the Company shall on the next pay day after acceptance make payment of such amount, if any, as the employees are entitled to hereunder for the interval between such date and the date of the acceptance hereof by both parties, provided always that if such acceptance by the employees does not take place before the 1st day of September, 1913, then this schedule shall only come into effect from the date when it is actually accepted by both parties.

Clause 4.—This wage schedule and the working conditions submitted herewith shall be binding on the Company and its employees for at least two years from the date of acceptance, and thereafter from year to year, unless changed by the parties hereto. Either of the parties desiring to change the same or open up

the agreement or wage schedule shall notify the other party in writing of the desired changes at least thirty days before the expiry of same.

Clause 5.—The following rates of wages shall be paid during the continuance of this schedule:—

On city and suburban lines, and also on Saanich line, motormen and conductors shall receive:—

First year	27 cents per hour
Second year	29 cents per hour
Third year	31 cents per hour
Fourth year	33 cents per hour
After fourth year	35 cents per hour

Motormen and conductors in work train service shall receive $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour in addition to the above rates. Extra men to receive a minimum wage of ten dollars per week of seven days.

On interurban lines, being district 1, New Westminster, (Central Park) line, district 2 (Lulu Island) line, district 4, New Westminster (Burnaby Lake) line:—

First year	28½ cents per hour
Second year	30½ cents per hour
Third year	32½ cents per hour
Fourth year	34½ cents per hour
After fourth year	36½ cents per hour

Brakemen, trolley men and trackage men on these lines shall receive:—

27 cents per hour for the first six months.
28 cents per hour for the second six months.
29 cents per hour for the second year.
30 cents per hour for the third year.
31 cents per hour for the fourth year.

Shop and barn wages:—

Car cleaners, 27 cents per hour.

Motor car repairers, armature winders' helpers, blacksmith helpers and sawyers:—

First year	27 cents per hour
Second year	29 cents per hour
Third year	31 cents per hour
Fourth year	33 cents per hour
After fourth year	35 cents per hour

	Per hour.
Freight car repairers	30 cents
Freight car repairers' helpers	27 cents
Freight car inspectors	32 cents
Painters	43 cents
Freight car and rough painters	29½ cents
Brush hands	27 cents
Carpenters	43 cents
Freight car carpenters	35 cents
Machinists	46 cents
Blacksmiths	46 cents
Car wire men	40 cents
Air brake fitters	40 cents
Armature winders, first class	46 cents
Armature winders, second class	43 cents
Armature winders, third class	40 cents

Apprentices:—

First year	15 cents per hour
Second year	18 cents per hour
Third year	23 cents per hour
Fourth year	30 cents per hour

Freight shed department:—

Checkers	30 cents per hour
Truckers	27 cents per hour

Maintenance-of-way men:—

Track maintenance men—	
First 9 months	27 cents per hour
After 9 months	30 cents per hour
Track greasers, \$60.00 per month.	

Meter men:—

First year	30 cents per hour
Second year	32 cents per hour
Third year	34 cents per hour

Chilliwack line:—

The wages in force up to June 30, 1913, under the award of the Board of Arbitration, of which His Honour Judge Howay was Chairman, shall continue as the schedule during the life of this schedule.

We recommend the acceptance of the foregoing schedule and conditions.

(Sgd.) D. MURPHY,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) HY. O. ALEXANDER,
Company's Representative on Board.

Vancouver, Aug. 13, 1913.

Wage Schedule as fixed by Minority of Board.

This Minority Report was posted to the Minister of Labour and by his and the Chairman's authority handed to the general manager of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and the president of their employee's association.

1. No reduction in the wages of any present employee shall be allowed by reason of this schedule, which so far as any reduced rates are concerned shall only apply to men appointed after the 30th day of June, 1913.

2. Where the schedules in force to June 30, 1913, provide for future rates of increase beyond those submitted in this proposed schedule such increases of wages shall continue to accrue and be paid as the prescribed years of service mature, until the maximum recorded in the schedule under which the respective employees were serving on the 30th day of June, 1913, is attained.

3. Where the rates set forth in this schedule mean an increase to any employee, they shall be deemed to have been in effect on and after the 1st day of July, 1913, and the Company shall on the next payday after the date of joint acceptance of such increasing schedule by the Company and the association, pay to each employee concerned the amount that shall have accrued from such increase between June 30, 1913, and the date to which the wages payable on that payday are computed.

4. This wage schedule and the working conditions submitted by the Board shall be binding upon the Company and its employees for at least one year from July 1, 1913, and thereafter from year to year unless changed by the parties hereto as follows:—

Either of the parties desiring to open up any part or parts of the working conditions or wages schedules, shall not-

ify the other party in writing of the desired change or changes at least thirty (30) days before the first (1st) day of May in any year.

Such amendments as can be mutually agreed upon shall be decided and signed drafts thereof exchanged between the Company and the association not later than the 21st day of May, when any amendments still in dispute shall be referred to local arbitration, with instructions to submit their award not later than the 21st day of June, when joint authority shall be given to embody both the agreed and the awarded amendments in an amending agreement, which shall be duly signed by the authorized representatives of both parties not later than the next following 30th day of June for the then ensuing agreement year.

5. During the continuance of this schedule the following rates of wages, per hour, shall be paid to:—

Scale A. Motormen and Conductors.

Period	City lines cents	Interurban lines. Districts 1, 2 and 4 cents	Rural lines. Fraser Valley and Saanich cents
1st 6 months ...	27	28 and a half	32 and a half
2nd 6 "	30	31 " "	35 " "
2nd year.....	32	33 " "	37 " "
3rd "	34	35 " "	39 " "
4th "	36	37 " "	41 " "
5th " and after	38	39 " "	43 " "

N.B.—Motormen and Conductors in Work Train service to receive one and a half cents per hour in addition.

6. Scale B. Baggage-men, Brakemen and Trolley-men.

Period	City lines cents	Interurban lines cents	Rural lines cents
1st 6 months..	27	28 and a half	32 and a half
2nd 6 "	28	29 " "	33 " "
2nd year	29 1/2	31 " "	35 " "
3rd "	31	32 and a half	36 and a half
4th "	32	33 " "	37 " "
5th " and after	33	34 " "	38 " "

7. *Shop and Barn Wages.*

Scale	C	D	E	F
Period	Apprentices for all departments	Brush hands Car cleaners	Armature winders, helpers, blacksmiths, helpers, freight car repairers, mechanics, helpers, motor car repairers and sawyers	Armature winders
	cts. per hr.	cents	cents	cents
1st year.....	15	27	28	37
2nd "	18	28	30	40
3rd "	23	29	32	43
4th "	30	30	34	46
5th year and after regular trade rates		31	36	46

8.

	Cents per hour.
Air-brake fitters	44
Blacksmiths.....	48
Carpenters	47
Car wiremen	42
Freight car and rough painters	35
Freight car carpenters	40
Horseshoers' floorman	44
Machinists	48
Millmen	44
Painters	47

9.

Period.	Metermen and Trimmers.	Troublemn.
1st year.. . . .	32c per hour	30c per hour
2nd year.. . . .	37c per hour	35c per hour
3rd year.. . . .	42c per hour	40c per hour

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

10. *Freight sheds.*

Checkers	30 cents per hour
Truckers	27 cents per hour

11. *Teamsters.*

One horse wagoners	29 cents per hour
Short order wagoners	33 cents per hour
Freight and heavy wagoners ..	35 cents per hour

12. *Maintenance-of-way men.*

First 9 months	27 cents per hour
After 9 months	30 cents per hour

13. Other present members of the association not herein provided for, to receive not less than three cents (3c) per hour increase.

14. *Track greasers.*

1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.
\$60.00	\$65.00	\$70.00 per month

15. *Clerks* (other than those in head office and district manager's offices).

	1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.	4th yr.
	per mo.	per mo.	per mo.	per mo.
General clerks ...	\$60.00	\$70.00	\$80.00	\$85.00
Car serpsice and switch clerks ..	70.00	80.00	90.00	95.00
Billing and rate clerks	70.00	80.00	90.00	100.00

16. If during the continuance of this schedule ten or more men are permanently employed more than six consecutive months doing any grade work not herein provided for, (other than those employed as foremen, chief clerks, or in similar supervising capacities), they shall be entitled to organize through the association and negotiate for reasonable scale of wages, on presenting written applications in duplicate to the general manager and the association.

17. I recommend the acceptance of the foregoing schedule, together with the "Conditions" submitted by the Chairman, and jointly signed by all three members of this Board of Conciliation.

(Sgd.) MOSES B. COTSWORTH,
Employees' Representative on the Board

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 16, 1913.

VANCOUVER ISLAND COAL STRIKE.

Agreement effected between Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Mining Company and United Mine Workers of America—General situation not materially changed—Considerable disturbance during the month.

IT will be remembered that a large majority of the employees of the collieries on Vancouver Island have been on strike since the beginning of May, 1913. In the case of the Canadian Collieries Company at Cumberland and Ladysmith a strike had been in progress from September, 1912, and this was continued in May, 1913, and, though but partly effective for some months, has not been formally settled.

The Minister of Labour visited the scene of the dispute during the month of July but the respective colliery proprietors and their former employees could not be persuaded to come to a working arrangement. Mr. Samuel Price of St. Thomas, Ont., was appointed a Royal Commissioner to inquire into the dispute and the Commissioner visited the ground during July. Considerable disturbance occurred during August within the area of the industrial strife and in the course of rioting at Nanaimo several persons were injured. Military aid was called in and it was considered necessary to station troops at various points. Numerous arrests were made as the outcome of these disturbances and on account of other matters, and court proceedings followed.

The proprietary Companies are the Canadian Collieries Company at Cumberland and Ladysmith, the Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Company, the Western Fuel Company at Nanaimo, and the Pacific Coast Coal Company at South Wellington. The employees of the various Companies total about 3,500. The Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Mining Company, one of the smaller proprietary bodies, during the month of August reached an agreement with its employees and signed

up with the United Mine Workers of America, District 28, on August 18, for employment at the Jingle Pot mine, where, at the time of the strike, between 200 and 225 men were employed.

Text of Vancouver-Nanaimo Agreement with U.M.W.A.

The agreement between the Vancouver Nanaimo Coal Mining Company and the United Mine Workers of America bears the following signatures: For the Company, Alvo Von Alvensleben, President, and Harry N. Freeman, General Superintendent; for the employees, Frank Farrington, International representative, and Robert Foster, President District 28 for District 28 United Mine Workers of America.

The agreement in question may, it is hoped, afford a basis on which the other parties involved in the troubles may succeed later in arranging their differences, and the terms of the agreement are therefore printed in full as follows:

SECTION O.

AGREEMENT entered into by the Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Mining Company, of Nanaimo, B. C., on the First Part, and the United Mine Workers of America, District 28, on the second part, this 18th day of August, 1913.

SAID AGREEMENT covers prices to be paid for the labor and conditions of employment at the Jingle Pot Mine of the said Company, and to be in full force and effect up to and including 18th day of August, 1915.

SECTION 1.

Prices to be paid for labor.

Coal over 4 feet, 91¾c per long ton.
Coal under 4 feet \$1.10 per long ton.

Yarding Mining Rates.

Levels—\$3 per yard and coal, when driven twelve feet wide.

Cross Cuts—\$2.44 per yard and coal when driven twelve feet wide.

Levels when less than ½ height is white rock, \$9.07 per yard, coal to the Company.

Levels when over ½ height is white rock, \$9.60 per yard, coal to the Company.

Rock.

When rock is 6 in. thick, 60c per yard.

When rock is 1 ft. thick, \$1.20 yard.

When rock is 2 ft. thick, \$2.98 yard.

When rock is 3 ft. thick, \$4.80 yard.

The above prices apply only to solid work with stalls twenty-one to twenty-seven feet wide, skipping pillars, take half the rates.

Timber Setting.

Eight-foot sets, including collar and 2 legs, \$1.20 each.

Nine-foot sets including collar and 2 legs, \$1.80 each.

Eleven foot 4 sets, including collar and 2 legs, \$2.40 each.

Planks.

Eight-foot planks, 60c.

Nine and ten foot planks, 90c.

Twelve-foot planks, \$1.20.

Where planks are substituted by split timber an additional 30c shall be added to the prices heretofore mentioned for planks; providing that the split timber be squared and properly set on legs; this work to be performed by the men.

Docking of Coal.

Penalties for Impurities.

In case rock, slate, bone, clay or other impurities are sent up by the coal miners, it shall be the duty of whomsoever the operators shall designate as inspector to report the same with the estimated weight thereof, and the miners so offending shall have such weight deducted from established weight of car. For the third offence occurring within thirty days of any malicious or aggravated case of the first, the miner may be indefinitely suspended or discharged, said weight to be determined by the Inspector designated by the operator. Any malicious or aggravated case of the first to be determined by the Inspector and check-weighman, and if they agree the case shall be considered closed; should they fail to agree, the impurities shall be kept as evidence and the case be taken up as provided for in section 6.

Cogs.

When over 6 ft. high, 30c per ad. ft.

Cogs must be packed with rock and subject to the fire-man or over-man's approval.

Underground Day Rates.

Fireman	\$3.94
Shotlighters	3.63
Bratties men	3.15
Timbermen	3.63
Timbermen helpers	3.15
Tracklayers	3.63
Road men and laborers	3.15
Driver boss	3.63
Drivers, single	3.15
Drivers, double	3.33
Pushers	3.15
Winch drivers	3.15
Rope riders	3.15
Door boys	1.50
Miners, day work	3.63
Stablemen, per month	95.00
Pumpmen	3.63

Ourside Scale of Wages.

Blacksmiths	4.25
Helpers	3.15
Machinists	3.85
Machinists' helpers	3.15
Carpenters	3.85
Helpers	3.15
Engineers on hoist	3.63
Engineers on compressor	4.00
Firemen (Chinaman)	2.00
Teamster	3.30

All other outside labour (Chinamen)
\$2 per day.

All labour, excepting fire-men and
Hoist Engineers to be nine hours per
working day.

Management of Mine.

The right to hire and discharge, the management of the mine and the working force are vested exclusively in the operators, and the United Mine Workers of America shall not abridge this right, but the operators shall not discharge or discriminate against employees or refuse employment because of their personal prejudice or because of their affiliation with the United Mine Workers of America.

SECTION 3.

Scale of prices embraced in this agreement are based on an eight hour bank to bank work day, as heretofore worked, and except as hereinbefore provided. Six days a week when required by the operators Sundays, and specified holidays excepted. This rule does not apply to those men whose employment require them to work seven days per week, or for the making of necessary repairs on machinery, shafts and slope and other work which cannot be done when the mine is running coal; all other Sunday work to be paid for on a six-hour basis; however, this does not prohibit engineers, rope riders, motor men and cages working the time necessary to hoist and lower the men, and in no case shall they work more than ten hours, but all such hours' work over eight shall be

paid for at the scale rate on an eight hour basis. With the above exception, the system of working the mine shall continue as heretofore.

SECTION 4.

Price for powder, caps, fuse, and other mine supplies and employees' house coal to be given the men for the same prices charged by this company previous to May 1, 1913.

SECTION 5.

Pay day to be semi-monthly, payment to be made on or before the first Saturday after the fifteenth of each month, for the last half of the preceding month, and on or before the first Saturday after the first of each month for the first half of the preceding month; the operator shall furnish two days before pay day a uniform detachable statement showing in detail the earnings and deductions of each employee. All deductions to be made on pay roll for the first half of the month; all errors to be corrected and paid within four days after pay day if demanded.

SECTION 6.

Whereas the benefits to be derived from an industrial contract depend altogether upon the fidelity with which it is carried into effect and

Whereas it is our earnest and sincere desire that any agreement made and executed by and between the representatives of the miners or District No. 28, and the representative of this company, observed and carried in its entirety, and that all controversies arising under this contract shall be definitely settled. It is therefore mutually agreed that in case of any local trouble arising at any time through a failure to agree between the foreman and any employee, the pit committee and the foreman are empowered to adjust it, and in case of their disagreement, it shall be immediately referred in writing to the superintendent of the operator, and the local president of the U.M.W. of A., or such persons as

either may designate to represent him, and should they fail to agree, it shall be referred in writing by either party to the general superintendent of the Vancouver Nanaimo Coal Company and the District president of the United Mine such persons as they may designate for Workers of America of District 28, or its adjustment.

In case they fail to agree, they shall prepare a joint statement in duplicate of the evidence submitted, and send one to the president of the company and the other to the International president of the United Mine Workers of America, who shall take up the case for a final settlement as speedily as possible. In the event that the president and the International President of the United Mine Workers of America fail to agree, they shall have authority to select a person to decide the question in dispute, the mines to continue in operation.

If any employee shall be discharged or suspended by the operator and it is claimed that an injustice has been done him, the Pit Committee with the employee in question shall take up the case with the mine foreman within three days, and in the event that they shall fail to reach a satisfactory settlement the case shall be referred to the Superintendent of the mine and the local president of their representatives within three days. Should they fail to reach a settlement the superintendent and the local president shall respectively submit the case in writing to the general superintendent and the president of District No. 28 within five days after disagreement. Should it be proven an employee has been unjustly discharged or suspended, he shall be re-instated with compensation at the scale rate for the time suspended or discharged; such compensation shall not exceed ten days; in the event that either party fails to take up grievances in the time above specified, settlement shall be made against the party in default; all settlements and decisions rendered hereinunder shall be final on all parties concerned.

Provided however, that discharge or suspension cases shall not go beyond the

general superintendent and the district president unless mutually agreed to.

SECTION 7.

(a) The operators shall recognize the pit committee in the discharge of their duties as provided in this agreement.

(b) The members of the pit committee shall be employees of the mine of which they act as pit committee men.

(c) Not more than three committee men to serve at each mine.

(d) The Pit Committee in the discharge of their duties shall under no circumstances go around the mine for any cause whatever without permission from the pit boss, unless called upon by a miner or company man, who may have a grievance that he has first tried to and cannot settle, with the pit boss.

(e) Members of the Pit Committee employed as day men shall not leave their places of duty during working hours, except by permission of the operator or in cases involving the stoppage of the mine.

(f) Any pit committee man who shall attempt to force any rule or proceeding in conflict with any provision of this contract or any other agreement made in conformity herewith, may be forthwith deposed as a committee man.

SECTION 8.

If any man refuses to continue at work because of a grievance which has or has not been taken up for adjustment in the manner provided herein, and such action seems likely to impede the operators of the mine, the Pit Committee shall upon the request of the operator, immediately furnish a man or men to take such vacant place or places at the scale rate in order that the mine may continue at work, and it shall be the duty of any member of the U.M.W. of A. who may be called upon by the pit committee to immediately take the place assigned to him or them in pursuance hereof.

SECTION 9.

(a) The operators agree to check off all union dues, assessments and fines from all the members of the U.M.W. of A. when desired on proper individual order which shall continue during the life of this agreement. It is understood that after the pit expenses for powder, caps, fuses, rent and doctor, the operator will give preference to the ordinary dues, assessments, and also not to exceed five dollars in any one pay for fines, initiation fees, unless by special agreement with the operator concerned.

(b) The operator will furnish to the miners local representative a statement showing separately the total amount of dues, assessments and fines collected.

(c) In case any fine is imposed the propriety of which is questioned, the amount of such fine shall be withheld by the operator until the question has been taken up for adjustment and a decision reached.

(d) The company agrees to employ none but members of the U.M.W. of A. at the classes of labor for which a joint scale has been made.

SECTION 10.

The erection of head frames, buildings, scales, machinery, railroad switches, etc., necessary for the completion of a plant for loading, all being in the nature of construction work is to be excluded from the jurisdiction of the U. M. W. of A. Extensive repairs to or rebuilding of the same class of work shall also be included in the same exception; the employees thereon to be excluded as above, when employed on such work only.

SECTION 11.

(a) If an employee or employees shall cause the stoppage of work in violation of this agreement, he or they may be discharged.

(b) It shall be the duty of the operators to immediately notify the men in

any entry or mine when for any reason the mine or entry is shut down for the day.

SECTION 12.

In case of employee or employees are thrown out of employment, the idle employee or employees shall have the option of waiting for a place in the mine where he or they were employed, which shall be given him or them in their regular turn, or accepting employment in other mines at the same camp operated by the same company.

SECTION 13.

The following holidays shall be observed: New Year day, first day of May, 24th of May, first day of July, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day; half holiday for the election of national and district officers.

SECTION 14.

In all places where water accumulates, the same shall be bailed out or pumped out by the company, but if done by the miner, he shall be paid at the scale rate.

SECTION 15.

A miner taken from the face to drive or perform other day work shall receive the miner's scale of wage; any other work than his regular employment, shall be paid at the scale of wage; any other employee taken to do other work than his regular employment, shall be paid at the scale of wages that his regular employment calls for, providing it is not less than the scale for the new work at which he is temporarily employed.

SECTION 16.

(a) In case of any employee meeting instantaneous death by accident in or around the mine the management shall immediately notify the men to suspend work for the remainder of the shift. This does not apply to such men as are required to keep the mines in proper condition, but work at the option of the

operator shall be resumed the following shift and continue thereafter. In case the mine on the day of the funeral of the deceased as above, or where death has resulted from an accident in or around the mine, then the individual miners or employees may at their option absent themselves from work for the purpose of attending such funeral, but not otherwise.

(b) The operator shall keep sufficient first aid appliances at each mine according to the instructions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

SECTION 17.

(a) An employee absent from his work for a period of two consecutive days without first having notified the pit boss, may be suspended for a period of one week, when he shall be given his former working place; for the second or subsequent offence in any thirty consecutive calendar days, he may be discharged.

(b) Engineers, motormen, drivers drum men and employees whose absence would cause stoppage of work must before absenting themselves from work properly arrange with the superintendent or pit boss for their absence, otherwise they may be discharged, unless they can furnish a proper excuse.

(c) Any employee absent from work for five days without permission unless through sickness in any thirty consecutive calendar days, may be discharged. Employees absent from sickness or by permission shall be given their regular working place.

SECTION 18.

(a) All deficient places may be driven at a price to be decided upon between the pit boss and the miners working in such place or places providing an agreement can be reached that is satisfactory to both parties.

(b) In the event that the miner and the pit boss fail to agree on the price the pit committee, who shall in this case

be three miners, can be called in by either party, and if it is agreed that the place is deficient, or should they fail to agree with the pit boss, the miner or miners shall be provided with another normal working place or continue to work at the miners' scale rate.

(c) Deficient places shall mean when any abnormal conditions arises which prevents the miners from averaging the miner's scale rate from pay day to pay day.

(d) It is agreed that no miner or miners shall be discharged because of their failure to agree on a price for deficient work.

SECTION 19.

(a) It shall be the duty of all miners to care for their working places in a proper manner. If any miner shall fail to properly timber, shoot, or care for his working place and such failure has entailed falls of slate, rock and the like, the miner whose fault has occasioned such damage shall repair the same without compensation, and if such miner fails to repair such damage he may be discharged. All other employees to give proper care to the duties to which they are assigned.

(b) Contract miners shall use care in lowering cars in their rooms, and when found guilty of carelessness in lowering their cars which results in damage to track or timber the miners shall repair the same without compensation.

(c) All unavoidable rock falls shall be moved by the company. When such fall is being cleaned, the men who were employed in such places shall be given another working place, if there is one vacant, or shall be given other employment at the scale rate, if possible to do so.

SECTION 20.

Definition of working places in stall and pillar work shall mean the space between the furthest driven point in the face and 55 feet back from that point.

SECTION 21.

(a) At mines where scales are used to weigh miners' coal, arrangements shall be made by the company for keeping the same in perfect working order. At such mines each local union shall have a check weighman from the employees in the same field operated by the same company.

(b) Checkweighmen shall be given work in their regular turn in the same mine where employed at the time of election when their services as checkweighmen are discontinued.

(c) The company shall make deductions for the checkweighman fund and turn the same over to the proper representative of the checkweighman fund.

(d) Where it is agreed that a checkweighman has in violation of this agreement or the state mining laws, impeded the operation of the mine he shall be deposed as checkweighman.

SECTION 22.

Five per cent. increase over specified rates shall be allowed for men working on night shift only. This five per cent. does not apply to those who change shifts week about.

SECTION 23.

No scale of wages will be made by the U.M.W. of A, for mine foreman, mine foreman's assistant, top foreman, company weighman, night boss, head machinist, head boilermaker, head carpenter, head electrician and night watchman. The authority of the operator to hire and discharge may be delegated to the mine foreman, top foreman, night boss and head machinist. The term assistant mine foreman shall apply only to such as are authorized to act in that capacity. The night watchman shall be exempt when employed in that capacity only. The term head carpenter and head machinist shall apply only to such as have charge of carpentry or machine work at one or more mines, or at one or more washing plants.

SECTION 24.

In case of either local or general suspension of mining either at the expiration of this contract or otherwise, the engineers, firemen, and pumpmen shall suspend work, but shall when mining is suspended fully protect all the company's property, under their care, and operate fans and pumps and lower and hoist such men or supplies as may be required to protect the company's property, and any and all coal required to keep up steam at the company's coal plants, but it is understood and agreed that the operators will not ask them to hoist any coal produced by non-union labor for shipment

SECTION 25.

(a) No coal shall be loaded on idle days except from development work and for the safe keeping of the mine. No coal shall be dumped on idle days except for these purposes.

(b) Before entries and gangways, slopes and air courses, are worked on idle days they must be double shifted. Mines working slack time and gangways and entries, slopes and air courses are worked on idle days, the work shall be equally divided among men competent to do the work. Slack time means when mines work less than 18 days per month. This does not prohibit the operators from working treble shift.

(c) The operators shall see that an equal turn is offered contract miners and they be given a fair chance to obtain the same.

SECTION 26.

No engineer shall be subject to the authority or supervision of the Pit Committee, but in case of any disagreement which he cannot settle with the foreman and local president the subject shall be taken up by the district president or his representative, and the superintendent for adjustment. In case of their disagreement, to be taken up as provided in Section 6. All engineers

shall do their own firing or any otherpiration of the specified life of this work connected with the machinrey assigned them by the operator, in places where it is practicable and their duties as engineers do not prohibit their so doing.

SECTION 27.

(a) This contract shall in no case be set aside because of any rules of any local union of the U.M.W. of A., nor shall there be any rules made controlling or affecting the operation of the said mines, nor shall any change be made in the accepted rules without the operators and the miners first consulting and agreeing thereto. All local rules in violation of this contract shall be null and void and no local union or group of local unions shall pass any rules in violation of this contract; neither shall any company enforce any rules in violation of this contract.

(b) All employees must obey the existing printed rules and regulations now posted at the mine. New rules and regulations affecting the terms of this contract must be mutually agreed to.

(c) No local union distreit officials, operator or manager shall be allowed to make new conditions until after the ex-

SECTION 29.

The Company agree to re-employ in their former positions all men who were in the employ of the Company on May 1, 1913, as rapidly as conditions in the mine will enable them to do so.

This agreement signed, sealed, and delivered by the parties hereto, this 13th day of August, 1913, and to continue for a period of two years, ending the 13th day of August, 1915.

For District 28, U.M.W. of A.:

(Sgd.) FRANK FARRINGTON,
International Representative.

(Sgd.) ROBERT FOSTER,
President District 28 U.M.W. of A.

For the Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Mining Company Ltd.:

(Sgd.) ALVO VON ALVENSLEIBEN,
President.

(Sgd.) HARRY N. FREEMAN,
General Superintendent.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1913.

IN the accompanying statistical table detailed information is presented relating to changes in wages and hours of labour reported to the Department during the second quarter of the calendar year 1913, including the months of April, May and June. The changes reported during the quarter affecting in each case a number of workpeople were ninety-four, as compared with eighty-one changes of similar nature during the corresponding period of 1912. Of the changes which went into effect during the quarter under review seventy-seven were increases in wages, five were de-

creases in hours, and nine were of the nature of an increase in wages and a reduction of working hours. In three cases an increase in working hours went into effect.

The General Result.

In the accompanying small table an analysis is presented, showing the number of changes according to industries and groups of trade, together with the number of employees affected in so far as detailed information was obtained by the Department:—

TABLE SHOWING BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES CHANGES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1913, TOGETHER WITH NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.

TRADE.	No. of Changes.	No. of Employees affected.
Lumbering	1	250
Mining	1	500
Building	33	9,451
Metal	20	1,953
Woodworking	2	340
Printing	3	141
Clothing	5	2,495
Food and Tobacco	1	150
Miscellaneous	7	2,140
Transport	16	12,537
Civic Employees	2	21
Unskilled	3	591
Total	94	28,429

It will be seen that the most important changes from the viewpoint of the number affected were made in the transport and building trades. Among the former was an increase in wages affecting upwards of 9,000 employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway mechanical departments on eastern lines. Details of this change were not obtained by the Department, but it is understood that he increase amounted to about ten per cent., and affected machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, brassworkers, buffers, sheet metal workers, steamfitters, plumbers, general car builders and carmen employed in the running department in the shops from Port Arthur to St. John, N.B. Street railway employees in six localities were given increases in wages. Special reference may be made here to the changes in Winnipeg and Calgary, affecting in all 780 men. Teamsters at Montreal and Toronto, to the number of 800 in all, were given increased wages following strikes. In the building trades the most important increase affected carpenters in Toronto, where about 3,000 men had their wages advanced. Workers in the clothing trades were given increases in four cities, an important change as affecting a large number of employees being an advance granted to garment workers in Hamilton. Twenty changes took effect in the metal trades, the most important of which were increases granted to foundrymen and coremakers at Toronto and Hamilton, linemen at Toronto, and

boilermakers, etc., in the employ of the British Columbia Marine Railway Company.

In addition to the changes with regard to which detailed information was obtained by the Department, it was reported that wages in the agricultural industry and among unskilled labourers were much the same as during last year. Considerable railway construction work was in progress which provided employment for a large amount of unskilled labour, but the general financial stringency resulted in the curtailment of much municipal work, and for this reason there was much unemployment among the labouring class, more particularly in Western Canada.

Changes by Industries and Trades.

The following is a statement of the changes in rates of wages and hours of labour reported to the Department during the second quarter of 1913, according to the several industries and groups of trades affected:—

Lumbering. — About 250 men in the employ of various lumber firms in the Miramichi district struck work on May 4 for an increase of \$1.00 per day, the previous rate being \$3.00 per day for inside men at work on the vessels and \$1.75-\$2.00 for outside men. A compromise was effected by which the inside men received an increase of fifty cents per day, whilst the wages of outside men

remained practically the same as last year.

Mining.—Only one change was reported to the Department affecting men employed in the mining industry. Five hundred over-ground labourers in the employ of the Acadia Coal Company in Westville and the immediate vicinity were given an increase of about ten per cent. on June 1. The present scale for this class of employees is from \$9.00 to \$13.00 per week as compared with \$8.50 to \$12.00 per week last year. The Company also reduced the price of explosives six cents per pound, which means an additional increase for the miners.

Building.—Thirty-one changes affecting upwards of 9,000 employees occurred in the building trades. On May 1, bricklayers, masons and plasterers (fifty-seven) at St. John, N.B., were granted an increase of five cents per hour and a reduction of working hours of one per day. By this concession, granted as a result of a demand made by the workmen, the men now receive \$26.40 as compared with \$24.30 last year and work forty-eight hours in place of fifty-four as before. Masons (forty) at Fredericton were given an increase of five cents per hour on May 2. Bricklayers and masons (sixty-one) at Niagara Falls received an increase of seven and a half cents per hour on May 1. Three months before this date the union notified the contractors of their intention of requesting an increase and the demand was granted without any dispute. By this change the hourly wages of the men were increased from fifty-five to sixty-two and a half cents per hour and the weekly wages from \$26.40 to \$30.00. On May 1 stone masons at Toronto were given an increase of two and a half cents per hour (fifty-two and a half to fifty-five) the increase raising the weekly wages from \$23.10 to \$24.40. The agreement which goes into effect for only one year was reached through friendly negotiations with the masons' section of the Builders' Exchange. By an agreement made two years ago with the bricklayers the wages of this class will be this year increased from fifty-two and a half

cents per hour to fifty-five cents per hour, their wages being for the present year on the same level as those of the masons. On the same date bricklayers, masons and plasterers at Berlin, through an agreement signed in 1912, received an increase of three cents per hour, the number of men affected being eighty-five. Bricklayers (thirty) at St. Thomas, were given an increase of eight cents per hour on May 1, the weekly wage being now \$27.00 as compared with \$22.68 last year. The arrangement was made at a conference between the contractors and a wage committee of the Union. Bricklayers and masons (100) at Windsor were granted sixty-two and a half cents an hour on April 1, as compared with fifty-five cents per hour last year, with a reduction of four hours per week during the months of May-September inclusive. This change brings the weekly wages up to \$30.00 in winter and \$27.50 in summer, as compared with \$26.40 all the year round last year. Plasterers' labourers at Toronto made a demand for an increase of six cents per hour and on the demand being refused struck work on May 1. The strike continued until May 28 when the men to the number of about 300 accepted an offer of thirty-five cents per hour (an increase of one cent over the previous rate), the question of a further increase to be referred to a committee of arbitration. The agreement subsequently arrived at by this committee provided that the wages for the present year remain at thirty-five cents an hour with an increase of two and a half cents an hour during 1914.

Carpenters in the employ of two companies at Sydney ceased work on May 1 demanding a reduction in working hours from ten to nine per day, with same rate of pay. The firms affected closed down for more than three weeks and later offered a working day of nine and a half hours with eight and a half on Saturdays, making a total of fifty-six per week, without a reduction of original pay. Carpenters (160) in the employ of the Quebec Harbour Commissioners had their working hours increased

On April 28. Carpenters (eighty-six) at Ottawa were given an increase of five cents per hour on May 1. Carpenters at Halifax to the number of 225 made a demand for forty cents per hour to take effect on April 1, the previously prevailing rate being thirty-two cents per hour. After being out of work for about six days the men accepted a compromised scale of thirty-five cents per hour as the minimum wage. This increase raised the weekly wage from \$17.28 to \$18.90. During February, March and April, 1913, the carpenters union at Niagara Falls presented a new agreement to the employers in that locality and it was signed by the individual contractors, the agreement providing for an increase in wages of four cents per hour (from forty to forty-five cents) to go into effect on May 1, and a reduction in working hours during June, July and August. The change, which affected 225 men, raised the weekly wages from \$19.20 to \$21.60, while the working hours were changed from forty-eight to forty-four during the three months mentioned above. On June 2 a strike involving 3,000 carpenters occurred at Toronto, the men making a demand for forty-five cents per hour instead of forty cents per hour as previously. On June 7, the strikers having secured more than 200 signatures of employers agreeing to pay the higher rate, decided at a mass-meeting to call this strike off. At the end of June practically all the men were back at work at the increased rate of wages. During June 100 carpenters at Brantford were given an increase of five cents per hour, raising the minimum wage to thirty-five cents per hour instead of thirty cents as previously. This increase raised the weekly wage from \$16.50 to \$17.50, the hours being changed from fifty-five to fifty per week. Carpenters (eighty) at Berlin were given an increase of five cents per hour. In this locality some firms work sixty hours per week (open shop) and others fifty-four. Union men now receive \$21.60 per week instead of \$18.90 as previously. Carpenters to the number of 200 at Windsor

were given an increase in wages on May 1, with a reduction of working hours. Before the change the men worked from ten to twelve hours per week, being paid at the rate of thirty-two cents per hour, and the change provided for the payment of an hourly wage of thirty-five to forty cents per hour for a nine hour day.

Painters and decorators (forty) at St. John were given an increase of 25c per day on May 1. Painters and decorators to the number of seventy-five at St. John were granted a reduction in working hours of one per day on April 1, the change taking place as a result of a demand on the part of the men, and providing for a working week of forty-eight hours instead of fifty-four as previously. Painters, (forty) at Fredericton were given an increase in wages of twenty-five cents per day on May 1. Early in the year, painters at Montreal made a demand for an increase of ten cents per hour to take effect on April 1, the previous rate of wages being thirty cents per hour. The increase was not granted although the employing firms were willing to give an increase of ten per cent. On April 15 the men decided to demand thirty-five cents per hour and a partial strike was declared involving about 300 employees. The strike was of short duration and practically all the employers granted the increased rate by which about 2,400 men were benefitted. On April 1 painters at Hamilton went on strike demanding an increase of the minimum wage from thirty-two and a half cents per hour. The dispute continued throughout the month and ended on May 1 when the employers granted the increase. By this change which affected about 100 men, the minimum weekly wage was raised from \$14.30 to \$15.40. A strike of painters and paper hangers occurred at Winnipeg on April 1 the cause of the dispute being a demand on the part of the men for an increase of five cents per hour (from forty cents to forty-five cents). The employers refused to grant the increase and 750 men in the employ of 100 firms ceased work. It may be

mentioned that earlier in the year a demand for an increase of ten cents per hour was made, but that after a meeting with the master painters, it was decided to ask for the five cent increase only. The men remained on strike until April 28 when a compromise was effected through negotiations between the representatives of the parties and an agreement was signed providing for the payment of forty-two and a half cents per hour for 1913, forty-five cents per hour for 1914 and forty-seven and a half cents for 1915, with a nine hour day, a proviso being added that should an eight hour day be adopted, in 1915 the wages should be fifty cents per hour. Plumbers and steam fitters at St. John to the number of nineteen were given a reduction in working hours of six per week on May 1, the change providing for a working week of forty-eight hours instead of fifty-four as previously. The same class (twenty-five) at Fredericton were given an increase of twenty-five cents per day on May 2.

Plumbers, gas and steam fitters (200) at Ottawa and Hull were given an increase of twenty-five cents per day on April 1, the change providing for a weekly wage of \$21.00 as compared with \$19.50 previously. No immediate change in working hours was provided for in the agreement signed, but after January 1, 1914, the number of hours worked per week will be forty-four instead of fifty. Plumbers and steam fitters at Hamilton to the number of ninety-five were given an increase from forty to forty-two and a half cents per hour on May 1, raising the weekly wage from \$17.60 to \$18.70. The same class (twelve) at Berlin, were given an increase of five cents per hour on May 1, the weekly wage being raised from \$17.50 to \$20.00. Twenty plumbers at Prince Albert were given an increase of five cents per hour on June 1, the change providing for a weekly wage of \$28.80 instead of \$26.40. On May 1, bridge and structural iron workers at Toronto struck work demanding an increase in wages to fifty cents per hour with a reduction of working hours from

nine to eight hours per day. A compromise was finally effected by which the men received forty-five cents per hour with a working day of eight hours. Bridge and structural iron workers at Winnipeg and vicinity numbering about sixty-five were given an increase of \$3.00 per week on June 1, raising the weekly wage from \$27 to \$30. In this trade, considerable time is lost owing to the cold weather and it is estimated that the average wage in Winnipeg is approximately \$1,000 per year. Granite cutters in Toronto had their wages advanced on May 1.

Metal.—Several changes went into effect among workers in the metal trades. Twelve moulders in the employ of the Peterborough Lock Company were given an increase of seven per cent. on May 5, with other concessions, making about ten per cent. increase. The work done by these men is all piece-work, and the change resulted in a weekly wage of about \$20.00 instead of about \$18.00 as before. Seven workers in the same class in the employ of the Marsh and Hemp Company, Belleville, were given an increase of forty cents per day on May 1, the change bringing the weekly wage up to \$18.00 from \$15.60.

Following a strike of moulders and coremakers at Toronto, a compromise was effected by which 335 workers in this class were granted an increase of \$1.75 per week, raising the weekly wage from \$17.50 to \$19.25.

On April 1, 200 moulders and coremakers at Hamilton were given an increase of twenty-five cents per day for moulders, and fifty cents for coremakers, raising the weekly wages from \$18.00 and \$16.50 for moulders and coremakers, respectively, to \$19.50 for both classes. It may be mentioned in this connection that three firms refused to grant the increase and their employees struck work. Particulars of this dispute were recorded in the May issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

Seven coremakers at Brantford had their wages raised to twenty-four and half cents per hour on April 28. Four of these were previously paid twenty

three cents per hour and the other three twenty-three and a half cents per hour. The change provided for a weekly wage of \$14.70.

Moulders in the employ of two firms at Owen Sound were given an increase of about ten per cent. on April 13. Stove fitters and foundry men in the employ of the Record Foundry and Machine Company at Moncton were granted a reduction in working hours on May 1, the change providing for a working week of fifty-four hours instead of sixty.

Electrical workers at Halifax to the number of twenty-five had their wages advanced from thirty cents to thirty-five cents per hour on May 24, the request of the men being granted without any stoppage of work. The change raised the weekly wages from \$16.20 to \$18.90. Over-time work from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. is paid at the rate of time and a half. After 10 p.m. and on Sundays double time is paid.

On May 1 seventy-five inside electrician men and fifty helpers at Hamilton went on strike for an increase of seven and a half cents per hour. After being out for eight days a compromise was effected by which journeymen received an increase of five cents per hour and helpers three cents. A committee representing the employees of the Hydro Electric Commission at Toronto requested the Commission to grant them an increase in wages. The Commission offered to advance the wages from twenty-seven, thirty and thirty-three cents respectively for the different classes of linemen to thirty-two, thirty-five, and thirty-eight cents respectively, but the men demanded a still further increase which would make the wages thirty-five, thirty-seven and forty cents respectively. A strike was declared on May 29 and negotiations between the parties were held on the two days following, the men returning to work on May 31 on the understanding that the dispute should be referred to arbitration. The Commission's offer of a ten per cent. increase, submitted to the Committee of Arbitration, was accepted by the men on June 2. The award was published in the

August issue of the *Labour Gazette*. Two hundred and fifty electric linemen in the employ of the Toronto Electric Light Company struck work on May 8, demanding forty cents per hour instead of the previous rate of thirty to thirty-three and a half cents. The Company made an offer of thirty-seven and a half cents per hour which was accepted by a committee representing the men and afterwards endorsed by the union. The men returned to work on May 26. Linemen in the employ of the City Hydro Electric Department of Hamilton struck work on April 10, demanding \$3.25 per day for first class men and \$3.00 per day for second class men. After being out ten days they came to an agreement, accepting \$3.06 and \$2.79 for first and second class men respectively. The change brought the weekly wages from \$16.20 and \$14.88 to \$18.36 and \$16.74. Linemen in the employ of the Dominion Power and Transmission Company of Hamilton were granted an increase in wages of two and a half cents per hour on May 1. Twenty men were affected; twelve of these had been on strike for about three weeks for an increase of thirty to thirty-four cents per hour. The Company offered thirty-two and a half cents and most of the men returned to work on May 5. Seventy linemen in the employ of the electric light and street railway department of Saskatoon had their wages advanced from \$4.50 per day of nine hours to \$5.00 per day of eight and a half hours. The men ceased work for half an hour and the agreement was arrived at after a conference between the parties concerned. A strike of 150 boilermakers in the employ of the British Columbia Marine Railways Company occurred at Esquimalt on April 23, the men demanding an increase on all ship repair work. The dispute terminated on May 12 when the men returned to work at an increase of fifty cents per day of nine hours for mechanics, and twenty-five cents per day for different classes of helpers employed with boilermakers and iron shipbuilders. About 300 men in all were affected by this change. Sheet

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1913.

Class of Workpeople affected	Locality	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected	Date from which change took effect	Particulars of change	Estimated rate of wage per week		Estimated hours of labour per week		Change in wag's per head per week		Change in working hours per head per week		Manner in which change was brought about
					Before change	After change	Before change	After change	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
Lumbering— Lumber Shippers Mining— Labourers (overground) Building Trades— Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers	Miramichi District	250	May	7 Increase of 50c per day	\$18.00	\$21.00							
	Westville and District	500	June	1 Increase in wages of about 10%	\$8.40 to \$12.00	\$9.00 to \$13.00	60	60	60c. to \$1.00				Following strike
	St. John	57	May	1 Increase of 5 cents per hour and reduction of 1 hour per day	\$24.30	\$26.40	54	48	\$2.10				Demand made by committees of employees
	Fredericton	50	"	2 Increase of 5c per hour	\$21.60	\$24.30	54	54	\$2.70			6	Demand of men
	Niagara Falls	61	"	1 Increase of 7½c. per hour	\$26.40	\$30.00	48	48	\$3.60				Demand of union
	Toronto	500	"	1 Increase of 2½c. per hour	\$23.10	\$24.20	44	44	\$1.10				By negotiations
	Berlin	85	"	1 Increase of 3c. per hour	\$21.60	\$23.04	48	48	\$1.44				By an agreement signed in 1912
	St. Thomas	30	"	1 Increase of 8c. per hour	\$22.68	\$27.00	54	54	\$4.32				Conference between parties
	Windsor	100	April	1 Inc. of 7½c. per hour and reduction of working hours during summer months	\$26.40	\$30.00 winter \$27.50 summer	48	48 winter 44 summer	\$3.60			summer	Demand of men
Plasterers' Labourers	Toronto	300	May	28 Increase of 1c. per hour	\$14.96	\$15.40	44	44	44c.			4	Decision of committee of arbitrators after strike
Carpenters	Sydney	61	May	28 Reduction of working hours	\$15.00	\$18.00	60	56	\$3.00			4	Following strike
Carpenters	Fredericton	100	May	3 Increase of 50c per day	\$13.00	\$15.00	54	54	\$3.00				Demand of men
Carpenters	Quebec	160	April	28 Increase in working hours	\$13.00	\$15.00	54	60			6		Decision of Harbour Commissioners
Carpenters	Ottawa	86	May	1 Increase of 5c per hour	\$17.50	\$20.00	50	50	\$2.50				Agreement betw'n union & building exchange
Carpenters	Toronto	3000	May	13 Increase of 5c per hour	\$17.00	\$19.80	44	44	\$2.20				Following strike
Carpenters	Halifax	225	"	1 Increase of 3c. per hour	\$17.28	\$18.90	54	54	\$1.62				Compromise after strike
Carpenters	Niagara Falls	225	"	1 Inc. of 5c. per hour and reduction of working hours during June, July and August	\$19.20	\$21.60 winter \$19.80	48	48 winter 44	\$2.40			summer	Demand of union

Painters	Brantford	100	June	22	Inc. of 5c. per hour and reduction of 5 hours per week	\$16.50	summer	55	\$1.00	5	Demand of men
Carpenters	Berlin	80	May	1	Increase of 5c. per hour	\$18.00	54	54	\$2.70		Demand of union
Carpenters	Windsor	200	"	1	Increase in wages	\$16.00	54	54	\$3.00		Demand of union
Painters	Sydney	40	"	1	Increase of 25c. per day	\$15.00	54	54	\$1.50		Demand of men
Painters and Decorators	St. John	75	April	1	Increase of 25c. per day	\$18.00	48				Demand of men
*Painters	Fredericton	40	May	1	Increase of 25c. per day	\$15.00	54	54	\$1.50		Demand of men
Painters, painters, painters & glaziers	Montreal	2,400	April	15	Increase of 5c. per hour	\$16.20	54	54	\$2.70		Partly by voluntary concession and partly by demand of men followed by short strike.
Painters and Decorators	Hamilton	100	"	1	Increase of 2 1/2c. per hour	\$14.30	44	44	\$1.10		Following strike.
Painters	Winnipeg	750	"	28	Increase of 2 1/2c. per hour	\$21.60	54	54	\$1.25		Compromise after strike
Plumbers	St. John	19	"	1	Decrease of 1 hour per day	\$18.00	54	48		6	Demand of men.
Plumbers	Fredericton	25	"	2	Increase of 25c. per day	\$18.00	54	54	\$1.50		Demand of men.
Plumbers and Steamfitters	Ottawa and Hull	200	April	1	Increase of 25c. per day	\$19.50	50	50	\$1.50		Demand of men.
"	Hamilton	95	May	1	Increase of 2 1/2c. per hour	\$17.60	44	44	\$1.10		By agreement.
"	Berlin	12	May	1	Increase of 5c. per hour	\$17.50	50	50	\$2.50		Demand of men.
Plumbers and Steamfitters	Prince Albert	20	June	1	Increase of 5c. per hour	\$26.40	48	48	\$2.40		Demand of men.
Bridge and structural Iron Workers	Toronto	250	May		Increase of 5c per hour and reduction of working hours	\$21.60	54	48		6	Following strike
Bridge and structural Ironworkers	Winnipeg and vicinity	65	"	1	Increase of \$3.00 per week	\$27.00	54	54	3.00		Demand of men.
Granite Cutters	Toronto	—	May	1	Increase from 37 1/2c to 42, 43, and 45c per hour	\$16.50	44	44	\$1.98		Demand of men
Metal Traders—Iron Moulders	Peterborough	12	May	5	Increase of 7% in piece work	About \$18.00					Demand of men.
Iron Moulders	Belleville	7	"	1	Increase of 40c. per day	\$15.60			\$2.40		Demand of men.
Iron Moulders & Coremakers	Toronto	335	"	8	Increase in wages	\$17.50	50	50	\$1.75		Compromise following strike.
Moulders and Coremakers	Hamilton	200	April	1	Increase of 25c. per day for moulders and 50c. for coremakers	\$18.00	55	\$1.50	\$1.50		Request of men
Coremakers	Brantford	7	"	12	Increase of 1 and 1 1/2c. per hour	\$16.50	60	60	\$3.00		Voluntary concession
						\$13.90			80c		

*In summer 50 hours per week.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1913.

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					Before change	After change	Before change	After change	In-crease	De-crease	In-crease	De-crease	
Moulders	Owen Sound	23	April	2 Increase of about 10 per cent.	Average \$16.50	Average \$18.30	60	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	Voluntarily on part of one firm. Demanded of men in other case.
.....	"	23	"	1 Increase in wages.....	\$17.40 to	\$18.00 to	54 to 60	54 to 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	Voluntarily granted.
Stovefitters and Foundry Men.	Moncton.	80	May	1 Reduction of working hours. ....	.....	piece work	60	54	.....	.....	6	.....	Request of employees
Electrical workers.	Halifax.	25	May	24 Increase of 5c. per hour.	\$16.20	\$18.90	54	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	Request of men.
"	Hamilton.	75	"	9 Increase of 5c. per hour.	\$15.40	\$17.60	44	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	Following strike.
"	"	50	"	9 Increase of 3c. per hour.	Graded Scale	25c. to 27 1/2c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Linemen.....	Toronto	300	"	1 Increase of about 10 per cent.	33 3/4c. to 28c. per hr	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Award of arbitrators after strike.*
Linemen	Toronto	250	May	26 Increase in wages.....	30c. to 33c. per hour	37 1/4c. per hr	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Compromise after strike.
.....	Hamilton (City Hydro Dept.)..	21	April	10 Increase in wages ... (1st class.)	\$16.20	\$18.36	54	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	Agreement reached following strike.
.....	Hamilton.	20	May	1 Increase of 2 1/2c. per hour. (2nd class.)	\$14.88	\$16.74	54	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	Increase granted after strike.
Linemen	Saskatoon.	70	May	1 Increase in wages and reduction of working hour.	\$16.20	\$17.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dispute settled by joint committee.
Boilermakers Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers.....	British Columbia Marine Railway Company.	300	"	12 Increase in wages.... (mechanics ..) (helpers ..)	\$22.50	\$25.00 to \$15.50-	54	54	Increase granted after strike.

*Terms of award are published in the August issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

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Sheet Metal-workers.....	Hamilton.....	50	"	1	Increase of 2½c. per hour.....	\$16.50 minim.	50	50	\$1.00	Request of men. Following strike.
Horseshoers.....	Toronto.....	80	June		Increase in wages.....	\$15.00 to \$16.00				
"	Hamilton.....	25	May	26	Increase in wages.....	\$16.00 to \$18.00 firemen	55	55		Request of men.
Woodworking— Woodworkers' Apprentices & Helpers.....	Sydney.....	40	May	29	Reduction of 2½ hours per week with 10 hour wages scale.....	\$5.40 to \$16.50	58½	56		Compromise after strike Following strike
Cabinet Makers	Toronto.....	300	May and June		Increase of 5 cents per hour.....					
Printing— Printers.....	Sault Ste. Marie..	20	June	30	Reduction of 1 hour per day.....	minim. \$14.00	54	48		Demand of men
Printers.....	Port Arthur.....	10	May	15	Minimum scale for all branches, exclusive of press work made uniform.....	\$20.00	48	48	\$3.00	Following short strike
Printers.....	Victoria.....	111	June	1	Increase of \$3.00 per week; also reduction of 2 hours per week on evening papers.....	\$27.00 night \$30.00 job	47	45	\$3.00	By negotiations
Clothing Trades— Tailors & Tailor-esses.....	Brookville.....	20	April	12	Increase of 15 per cent.....	\$27.00	48	48	\$3.00	Demand of men
Tailors & Tailor-esses.....	Winnipeg.....	200	April	15	Increase of about 10 per cent.....					Following strike
Garment Workers.....	Toronto.....	200	"	—	Increase of about 10 per cent.....	Piece work				Following strike
Garment Workers.....	Hamilton.....	2000	"	28	Increase in wages.....	Piece work				Increase granted after strike
Shoe Workers..	Toronto.....	75	May	15	Increase of 10 per cent in wages..	\$16.00 to \$18.00 to 18.00 to 20.00	55	55		Increase granted after strike
Food and Tobacco Preparation— Bakers.....	Winnipeg.....	150	June		Increase in wages of \$2.00 per week.....	\$16.00 to \$18.00 to 18.00 to 20.00				Following strike

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1913.

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					Before change	After change	Before change	After change	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
<i>Miscellaneous Trades—</i>													
Papermakers	Ottawa	75	May	7 Increase of 25c. and 30c. per day.	\$9.00 to 24.00	\$10.40 to 25.50							Voluntary concession
Billposters	Montreal.	20	"	1 Increase in wages and reduction of working hours	\$13.00 to 15.00	\$15.00 & 17.00	60	54				6	Following strike
Flour Mill Workers	Montreal.	90	"	1 Increase of about 60c. per week..									Voluntary concession
Flour Mill Workers	Peterborough ..	200	"	14 Increase in wages	\$9.00 to 15.00	\$10.00 to 16.00			\$1.00 to 1.50				Voluntary concession
Telephone Operators	Montreal.	1205	"	1 Increase in wages	\$8.50 to 20.75	\$9.50 to 23.00	48	48	\$1.00 to 1.50				Voluntary concession
Quarry Workers	Hants Co., N.S. .	500	"	8 Increase in wages and reduction of working hours	\$9.00 to 15.00	\$10.50 to 15.00	57	54	\$1.50 to 2.50			3	Following strike
Glass Workers.	Toronto.	50	May and June	Increase of 5c. per hour	28c. an hour	33c. an hour	varies	varies	5c. hour				Following strike
<i>Transport—</i>													
Locomotive Engineers	Welland to Waterford (T. H. & B. Ry.)	38	May	1 Increase in wages	\$26.10 to 37.69	\$28.50 to 43.45	\$2.40 to 5.76						Demand of men.
Sectionmen	Between Niagara Falls, Port Arthur and Windsor	102	June	1 Foremen were given an increase of \$5.00 per month									Voluntary concession
		273		Increase of 90c per week	\$ 9.60	\$10.50							
		161		"	\$ 9.90	\$10.80							
Employees of C. P. R. mechanical departments in eastern lines. Longshoremen ..	Victoria.	9500	May	Increase of 10 per cent in wages.									
		200	June	1 Increase of 5c. per hour and reduction of working hours	\$18.00	\$20.00	60	54	\$2.00			6	Voluntary concession

Stowers Porters Street Railway Employees...	" " Sydney...	50 238	Increase of \$1.20 per week. Increase of 60c per week.	\$10.20 \$10.20	\$11.40 \$10.80	60 60	\$1.20 60c	Demand of men
"	"	17	Increase of 1 and 2c. per hour.	\$10.20 to	\$12.00	60	60c. to \$1.20	Agreement following strike.* Demand of men Demand of men.
"	Halifax...	157	20 Increase in wages.	\$13.20 Average	\$14.40	63%	\$1.21	
"	St. Thomas...	21	1 Increase of 2c. per hour.	\$14.37 \$16.18	\$11.40- \$12.60-	60	\$1.20	
"	Windsor...	60	1 Increase of 2c. per hour.	\$12.00 \$13.20	\$13.80 \$15.00	60	\$1.20	
"	Winnipeg...	500	1 Increase of 1 to 2c. per hour. 1st six months. 2nd six months. 2nd year. 3rd year. over 3 years.	\$12.06 \$14.04 \$14.58 \$15.83 \$17.28	\$13.50 \$14.58 \$15.12 \$16.74 \$18.36	54 54	54c. 54c. 54c. 81c. \$1.08	Demand of work- men at expira- tion of pre- vious agreement.
Motormen and Conductors...	Calgary...	232	1 Increases as under:— 1st year. 2nd year. 3rd year. Over 3 years.	\$17.95 \$20.16 \$21.40 \$22.70	\$19.05 \$22.70 \$23.95 \$23.95	63	\$1.10 \$2.54 \$2.54 \$1.25	Voluntary conces- sion.
Mechanics...	Calgary...	12	1 Increase of 2c. per hour.	\$23.40 to 24.70	\$24.70 to 26.00	65	\$1.30	
Helpers & Pit- men...	Calgary...	35	Yearly increase of 2c. per hour to the 4th year.	\$16.90 to 19.50	\$18.90 to 19.50	65		Voluntary concession
Teamsters...	Quebec	36	25 Increase in working hours.	\$18.00 \$21.00	\$21.00	54	\$3.00	Decision of Harbour Commissioners
Teamsters...	Montreal	300	24 Increase of 15c. per day.	\$12.00 \$12.90	\$12.90	60	90c.	Increase granted fol- lowing strike.
Teamsters...	Belleville...	14	14 Increase of 50c. per day.	\$21.00 \$24.00	\$24.00	60	\$3.00	Voluntary concession
Teamsters...	Toronto	500	1 Increase in wages.	\$11.50 to 12.50	\$12.50 to 13.50	60	\$1.00	Demand of men
Teamsters...	Hamilton...	18	1 Increase of \$1.00 per week.	\$12.00 \$13.00	\$13.00	60	\$1.00	Request of men
Civic Employees— Patrolmen...	St. Thomas...	6	1 Increase of \$1.25 per week.	\$17.50 \$18.75	\$18.75	77	\$1.25	Petition of men
Stokers...	St. Thomas...	15	1 Increase of \$1.00 per week.	\$13.00 \$14.00	\$14.00	56	\$1.00	
Unskilled Labour- Labourers...	Owen Sound...	30	1 Increase in wages.	\$10.50 to 12.00	\$10.50 to 15.00	60		
Labourers...	Quebec...	361	28 Increase in working hours.	\$10.80 \$12.00	\$12.00	54	\$1.20	Dem. of men followed by short cessat'n work
Labourers...	Hamilton...	200	1 Increase of 2c. per hour.	\$10.50 \$11.70	\$11.70	60	\$1.20	

* A Copy of the agreement in this case is published in the current issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

metal workers (fifty) at Hamilton were given an increase of two and a half cents per hour on May 1, the change providing for a minimum weekly wage of \$17.50 as compared with \$16.50 as previously. Horseshoers (eighty) at Toronto received an increase in wages following a strike. The same class (twenty-five) in Hamilton were given an increase in wages bringing the weekly wage to \$16.00 and \$18.00 for floor-men and firemen respectively, instead of \$15.00 and \$16.00.

Woodworking. — Only two changes, affecting about 340 employees, went into effect among employees in the woodworking trades. Woodworkers' apprentices and helpers in the employ of two firms at Sydney struck work for a nine hour day or fifty-four hours per week in place of fifty-eight and a half. At the end of May a compromise was arrived at by which the men were granted a reduction of two and a half hours per week. Three hundred cabinet makers struck work at Toronto on May 1 for an increase of five cents per hour. The demand of the men was acceded to in several cases during May and June and at the end of the latter month there were very few employees who had not obtained the increase in question.

Printing. — Comparatively few changes went into effect among members of the printing trades. In all 141 workers in three localities were affected by changes. Printers and machine-men to the number of twenty at Sault Ste. Marie had their working hours reduced from nine to eight per day on June 30, the working week becoming forty-eight hours instead of fifty-four. No material changes were made in the cases of wages among these men but the minimum was fixed at \$14.00 per week. A short strike occurred among workers in the Port Arthur daily newspaper offices on May 30, after negotiations had been in progress between the union and managers of the papers for about three weeks. An agreement was arrived at by which the min-

imum scale for all branches exclusive of press work was made uniform, the increase being \$3.00 per week. The agreement went into effect on May 15. As a result of negotiations between newspaper and job office proprietors in Victoria 111 workers in this class were given an advance in wages. The increase amounted to \$3.00 per week for all composing room employees on day and night newspapers as well as in job offices. A reduction was also made of two hours per week in the case of workers on evening papers.

Clothing. — Upwards of 2,400 workers in the clothing trades were given increase in wages during the period under review. About twenty tailors and tailoresses in the employ of a Brockville firm received an increase of fifteen per cent. on piece work prices on April 12. A strike of 200 tailors and tailoresses occurred at Winnipeg on April 1, which resulted in the wages of these employees being increased about ten per cent. on April 12. A copy of the new scale of prices in this case was published in the June issue of the *Labour Gazette*. In Toronto a strike of about 200 garment workers occurred on March 18, the employees demanding an increase in wages. On March 24 a partial settlement was arrived at on the basis of a ten per cent. increase for general operators and twenty per cent. for cutters. During the latter part of March and the beginning of April practically all the firms involved in this dispute granted the increased wages. A strike of 2,000 garment workers occurred at Hamilton on April 16, the strikers demanding an increase of twenty per cent. in wages, time and one half for overtime, and pay for Saturday after noon. The strike lasted for eleven days when work was resumed pending a settlement by a committee of strikers and manufacturers within ten days. As a result the pressers received a grade scale of \$14.00 to \$18.00 per week as compared with the previous rate of \$12.00 to \$15.00. In regard to the other hands those receiving over \$10.00 per week got an increase of \$1.00 while those whose weekly wage was less than \$10.0

were given an increase of fifty cents per week. A strike occurred on April 25 among boot and shoe workers in the employ of the J. W. Hewetson Company of Toronto, the cause of the dispute being a demand on the part of the employees for an increase in wages of about ten per cent. After being out nine days the strikers returned to work, obtaining the increased scale. About seventy-five employees were involved, twenty-five of whom were females.

Food and tobacco preparation. — There was only one change reported to the department concerning workers in the preparation of food and tobacco.

On May 1 150 bakers at Winnipeg struck work for an increase in wages. As a result about twenty firms signed an agreement to raise the wages of bakers and table hands from \$16.00 to \$18.00 per week and dough men and oven men from \$18.00 to \$20.00, while other firms agreed to pay the union scale without signing any agreement with the union. About 150 employees were affected by this increase.

Miscellaneous. — Among workers in miscellaneous trades the following changes were reported: Paper makers in the employ of the J. R. Booth Company at Ottawa were given an increase of thirty cents per day on May 7, the increase affecting about seventy-five employees. Those employed as machine tenders received an increase of only twenty-five cents per day. During the middle of February a strike of bill posters occurred in Montreal which was caused by a demand on the part of the men for higher wages and shorter hours. The strike terminated at the end of April when the men received an increase of \$1.00 per week and the reduction of working hours from ten to nine per day. Flour workers in the employ of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company Limited of Montreal were given an

increase on May 1, of about sixty cents per week. The same class (200) employed by the Quaker Oats Company at Peterborough were given an increase in wages of \$1.00 to \$1.50 per week. An important increase went into effect among telephone operators in Montreal, particulars of which are given in the following small table:

	Weekly wage Before change.	Weekly wage After change.
Chief operators....	\$20.75	\$23.00
Supervisors	11.50	12.50
Senior supervisors	13.85	15.00
Local operators	8.50	9.50
Long distance operators	9.00	10.00
Observers	11.50	12.50

Telephone operators in Toronto were also given increases, but the Department was unable to obtain particulars of them.

On April 21, a strike of quarry-workers occurred at different localities in Hants County, Nova Scotia. The men involved included stationary engineers, blacksmiths and labourers in the employ of three companies operating at Sweets Corner, Avondale and Newport respectively. About 500 workers were affected by this dispute which resulted in an increase in wages of \$1.50 to \$2.50 per week, and a reduction in working hours of from fifty-seven to fifty-four per week. On May 1, a strike of glass makers occurred at Toronto, the strikers demanding an increase of five cents per hour. At the end of the second week in June, practically all the men had resumed work at the increased rate (thirty-five cents per hour). The hours in this case vary, some shops working a ten hour day and some nine.

Transport—Several important changes went into effect among transport workers. Locomotive engineers on the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway between Welland and Waterford were given increases on May 1. The following table shows in detail the changes effected:—

Service.	Increase.	Before change.	After change.
Passenger.....	\$3.78 to \$4.25 per mile.	\$37.69	\$43.45
Passenger, overtime	\$4.15 to \$4.25 per mile.	\$35.73	\$36.59
Through freight	\$4.35 to \$4.75 per mile.	\$26.10	\$28.50
Through freight	\$4.52 to \$4.75 per mile.	\$31.64	\$33.25
Way freight	\$4.80 to \$5.00 per mile.	\$28.80	\$30.00
Yard freight	\$.39 to \$.41 per mile.	\$28.08	\$29.52

Section men on the Michigan Central Railway between Niagara Falls, Port Arthur and Windsor were given an increase of ninety cents per week, raising the weekly wages from \$9.60 to \$10.50 in the case of 273 men, and \$9.90 to \$10.80 for 161 men, while 102 foremen were given an increase of \$5.00 per month. As a result of negotiations between delegates of the Federated Shop Trades and officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 9,500 employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway mechanical departments received an increase of about ten per cent. On June 1, long-shoremen at Victoria to the number of 200 were granted an increase in wages of five cents per hour (forty to forty-five cents) for general freight, with a proportionate increase for other classes of freight and also overtime. The working day was also reduced from ten to nine hours.

Street railway employees in six localities were given increases in wages during the period under review. Motormen and conductors on the Sydney and Glace Bay Division of the Cape Breton Company, Limited, were given an increase in wages of one and two cents per hour during May. First year men had their wages advanced from eighteen to twenty cents per hour; second year men from twenty to twenty-one cents per hour; third year men from twenty to twenty-one cents per hour; third year men from twenty-one to twenty-two cents per hour; fourth year men from twenty-two to twenty-four cents per hour. The majority of the men receive the twenty-two and twenty-four cent rate. On May 16 a strike of the Halifax street railway employees occurred, and subsequently 157 employees were granted an increase in wages. The average weekly wage after the increase was \$16.18, as compared with \$14.97 before the dispute. Motormen and conductors on the St. Thomas street railway were given an increase of two cents per hour (nineteen and twenty to twenty-one and twenty-two) in April, the increase being granted on the understanding that the men would thereafter furnish uniforms.

Conductors and motormen on the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg railway were given an increase of two cents per hour on May 1. The increase brought the weekly wages from \$13.80 up to \$15.00. Motormen and conductors (500) employed by the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company were given an increase in wages on May 1, the date of expiration of the agreement previously in force. The increase was one cent per hour in the case of first and second year men; one and one-half cents per hour for third year men, while two cents per hour increase was granted to members of these classes who had been in the employ of the Company for more than three years. An important change affecting in all 279 employees of the Calgary Municipal Street Railway went into effect on April 1, being a voluntary concession on the part of the Company. The change provided for an increase of two cents per hour to first year motormen and conductors, and also to those who had been employed by the Company for more than three years. A similar increase also granted was to twelve members of the mechanical staff and to fourth year helpers and pitmen. The weekly wage for motormen and conductors previously ranged from \$17.95 to \$22.70, whilst after the increase the minimum and maximum weekly wages for this class was \$19.05 and \$23.95 respectively.

The Department was informed of an increase in wages affecting teamsters in four localities; whilst carters in the employ of the Quebec Harbour Commissioners had their working hours increased. On April 19, 300 teamsters in the employ of the Dominion Transport Company at Montreal struck work. The men were notified that an increase of fifteen cents per day would be granted during April, but they were not satisfied with this and went on strike for an increase of twenty-five cents per day, the previous rate being \$2.00 per day. A settlement of the dispute, largely brought about through the mediation of the secretary of the Quebec Bureau of Conciliation and Arbitration, provided

an increase in wages of fifteen cents per day, the amount originally decided upon by the Company. A strike of fourteen teamsters in the employ of the city of Belleville occurred on April 10. The men who were receiving \$3.50 per day struck for an increase of fifty cents per day. A resolution was passed by the city council establishing the rate of wages at \$4.00 per day, but a stipulation was made that none of the striking teamsters were to be engaged, and the new men took up their work on April 11. On April 16, a strike of teamsters occurred at Toronto, involving about 100 employees who were working for

four different firms in the city. The cause of the dispute was a demand on the part of the strikers for an increase of \$5.00 per month. The original rates ranged from \$45.00 to \$50.00 per month, and the men demanded as a minimum wage \$55.00 per month for those who had been in the service more than six months, refusing an offer of \$53.00 per month. On April 21 a settlement was effected, the terms of the agreement providing for part of the increase demanded by the men. The following figures show a comparison between the previous rates:—

Rate before strike.	Rate demanded.	Rate obtained.
\$4 to \$50 per month.....	\$47.50 for non-experienced.....	\$1.80 per day for first grade.
	\$51.00 after four months' service.....	\$50 per month for second grade.
	\$55.00 after six months' service.....	\$54 per month for third grade.

Civic employees.—Six patrolmen at St. Thomas were given an increase of 1.25 per week; and fifteen stokers in the same city had their wages advanced by \$1.00 per week.

Unskilled labour.—Thirty unskilled labourers at Owen Sound were given an

increase in wages during April. Labourers in the employ of the Quebec Harbour Commission had their working hours increased from nine to ten per day on April 28. Two hundred labourers at Hamilton were given an increase of five cents per hour on May 1.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, AUGUST, 1913.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

Index Number.

August, 1913.....	136.2
July, 1913.....	135.9
August, 1912.....	133.3

The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 272 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

THE Department's index number was slightly upward in August, standing at 136.2 as compared with 135.9 in July, and 133.3 in August of last year. The advance was due to higher prices in grains and fodders, eggs, canned lob-

sters, bananas, potatoes, wool and jute, calfskins, lead, anthracite coal and Connellsville coke, but there were lower prices in cattle, beef and lamb, butter, lake trout and whitefish, canned peas, coffee, honey, spelter, solder, benzine, carbolio acid, and rubber.

The chief increases during the past year appear in the group Animals and Meats, and the chief decrease in Grains and Fodder. Some advance is shown in Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes, and in Fuel and Lighting.

The accompanying table of the Department's index numbers, arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, shows the average price level for August, 1913, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR AUGUST, 1913, JULY, 1913, AND AUGUST, 1912.

	Number of commodities.	Index Numbers.		
		August, 1913.	July, 1913.	August, 1912.
I. Grains and Fodders :				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	140.8	136.7	157.0
" Western.....	4	126.8	125.2	144.8
Fodder.....	5	144.3	137.5	173.8
All.....	15	138.3	133.9	159.3
II. Animals and Meats :				
Cattle and beef.....	6	177.9	183.8	182.4
Hogs and hog products.....	6	189.2	187.5	164.0
Sheep and mutton.....	3	139.6	151.3	122.6
Poultry.....	2	243.5	243.5	153.5
All.....	17	182.8	186.4	162.0
III. Dairy products.....		138.2	137.5	144.0
IV. Fish :				
Prepared fish.....	6	151.3	149.7	136.0
Fresh fish.....	4	153.2	156.5	168.1
All.....	10	151.9	152.5	146.7
V. Other Foods:				
(a) Fruits and vegetables				
Fresh fruits, native.....	3	107.5	140.4	85.5
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	109.7	102.2	93.0
Dried fruits.....	4	111.4	108.4	131.3
Fresh vegetables.....	4	163.7	142.8	218.6
Canned vegetables.....	3	101.8	110.5	137.2
All.....	17	121.1	121.4	135.1
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions				
Breadstuffs.....	10	126.0	125.2	127.9
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	109.7	115.4	120.3
Sugar, etc.....	6	113.3	114.7	116.9
Condiments.....	5	104.3	104.3	99.9
All.....	25	116.0	116.9	118.5
VI. Textiles :				
Woolens.....	5	138.8	135.7	119.8
Cottons.....	4	145.0	141.9	141.9
Silks.....	3	89.4	89.0	83.9
Jutes.....	2	211.0	204.1	169.5
Flax products.....	4	114.0	114.1	117.8
Oilcloths.....	2	104.6	104.6	104.6
All.....	20	131.5	130.0	121.9
VII. Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes :				
Hides and tallow.....	4	193.6	185.9	178.8
Leather.....	4	151.4	151.4	140.1
Boots & shoes.....	3	155.7	155.7	142.4
All.....	11	167.9	165.1	154.8
VIII. Metals and Implements :				
Iron and Steel.....	11	102.7	102.7	93.0
Other metals.....	13	129.6	130.1	134.8
Implements.....	10	105.1	105.1	104.8
All.....	34	113.7	113.4	114.0
IX. Fuel and Lighting :				
Fuel.....	6	135.2	130.2	130.2
Lighting.....	4	92.2	92.2	89.0
All.....	10	118.0	115.0	113.7
X. Building Materials :				
Lumber.....	14	179.4	179.4	166.9
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	112.4	112.1	104.9
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	142.9	143.7	153.0
All.....	48	140.9	140.9	137.0
XI. House Furnishings :				
Furniture.....	6	146.9	146.9	136.5
Crockery and glassware.....	4	126.4	136.4	103.0
Table cutlery.....	2	72.5	72.5	72.5
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	117.7	117.7	120.5
All.....	16	127.6	127.6	116.1
XII. Drugs and Chemicals.....	16	116.8	117.2	116.7
XIII. Miscellaneous :				
Furs.....	4	358.0	358.0	266.1
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	131.1	131.1	153.4
Sundries.....	7	111.9	113.5	105.1
All.....	17	176.1	177.0	160.0
All commodities.....	264*	136.3	135.9	133.3

*Eight commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc.

More detailed information as to the price movement during August is as follows:—

Grains and fodder.—Manitoba wheat was down from 96 $\frac{1}{4}$ c to 94 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, weather reports being favourable. Crops in Europe, however, were not so promising, and this was a factor towards firmness. Ontario winter wheat declined from 98-99c for old wheat to 90-94c, new wheat coming on the market at 85-87c. It is reported to be a good average crop and of good quality. Barley was weaker in the West but oats were firmer. Corn went up from 65c at the end of July to 79c in the last week in August on account of dry weather in the corn belt in the United States. Flax rose from \$1.27 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$1.36, but declined to \$1.32. Hay was \$1.00 higher at Montreal, but \$2.00 higher at Toronto. Millfeed was also \$1.00 higher.

Animals and meats.—Choice butchers' cattle were down at Toronto from \$6.50-7.00 to \$5.50-6.00, and at Winnipeg were down to \$6.25-6.80, but both markets firmed up in the last week. Hot weather curtailed the demand, and the quality offered was not very high. Beef forequarters dropped 25c per cwt. Hogs declined to \$9.55-9.65 in the first week, but rose to \$9.80-9.90, f.o.b. country points. Dressed hogs advanced 25c in the first week. Barrelled pork was reported \$1.00 lower. Sheep were easier, but mutton was up \$1.00 per cwt. Lamb averaged lower. Poultry was reported in good supply at steady prices.

Dairy products.—Butter remained lower and easy at both Montreal and Toronto. Supplies were good and stocks were heavy, with little demand for the West. Cheese was slightly higher, the English market being in better demand. Fresh eggs were upward about 2c at Montreal and Toronto, the quality of shipments being poor during the hot weather. Milk rose to \$1.60 per cwt. at Winnipeg, and was set for \$2.00 on September 1.

Fish.—The Lunenburg fishing fleet was reported to be fairly successful.

The West Indian markets were not good, but the Oporto and Italian markets were excellent for choice quality. Dry cod was weaker. Canned lobsters were 2c higher, and the lobster catch is reported to be declining. Lake trout and whitefish were down to 10-12c, but firmed later, being scarce, as the heavy run is over. Canned salmon prices for the new pack were set from \$1.50 to \$3.00 lower than for last year. B. C. sockeye are at \$6.00 per case of four dozen 1 lb. talls, as compared with \$9.25 last year; Cohoes at \$4.25 as compared with \$7.25; and Pinks at \$2.75 compared with \$3.50. This is the year of the heavy run of salmon every fourth year.

Fruits and vegetables.—The apple crop is estimated to be only 50%, on account of early frost and adverse weather during blossoming time. A good crop of peaches is expected, and they came on the market at 75-90c. Pears were selling at 40-75c, and plums at 35-60c, a fairly good crop being expected. Bananas advanced to \$1.50-2.25, recovering the drop in July. Evaporated apples rose 1c, and prices for the new output were announced at 11c. California raisins were up $\frac{3}{4}$ c for new crop, but Valencia raisins were down 1c. Potatoes were higher, being up to 90c and \$1.00. New Canadian potatoes were rapidly replacing imported stock on the market, and coming down to the level of old potatoes. Beans declined 35c as the new crop is promising and of good quality. A full pack of canned goods is expected and prices of early fruits and vegetables were announced, many of them at slightly lower levels than last year. The great feature is the drop in peas to 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ c as compared with \$1.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.25 last year. The weather for this crop is said to have been ideal, and some stocks of last year's pack are said to have been carried over as the high prices seriously curtailed demand last winter and spring. Canned strawberries are somewhat lower than last year, though the crop has not been good.

Miscellaneous groceries.—The flour situation depends on the wheat crop, as

dealers are holding off. Winter wheat flour has been announced at lower prices for later delivery. Oatmeal and rolled oats declined 5c, as there are large lots in store in the West and crop reports are favourable. Rangoon rice declined from \$3.35 to \$3.15 per cwt., but Patna was firmer. Tapioca was up $\frac{1}{2}$ c, but was easier in sympathy with rice. Rio and Santos coffees were down 1c to 2c. Japan tea was easier on the lower grades, but there were unfavourable reports in India and Ceylon. Glucose advanced 10c on account of the high price of corn. The sugar market was firmer under good demand for preserving, but beet sugar declined 25c. Honey opened at $10\frac{3}{4}$ - $11\frac{1}{2}$ c, as compared with 12c last year. The pepper crop was reported poor and the high prices are expected to continue.

Textiles.—Ontario wool was up $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 2c on the various grades. Mills, however, are reported to be holding off, and stocks are accumulating in the dealers' hands. These, however, they expect to sell in the United States under the new tariff. The English market was easier. Cotton was 30c lower. The crop is expected to be good, any loss in Texas and Oklahoma being offset by the surplus farther east. A consumption of 15,000,000 bales next year is predicted, the crop in 1912 being estimated at 14,000,000 bales, and that of 1911 at 15,500,000 bales, the largest on record. Grey cottons and prints averaged slightly higher. Italian silk advanced 5c, and the European silk production is estimated to be 30% short, on account of crop damage. Jute and hessians were higher, crop reports being unfavourable. Linen and flax trades were reported quiet at Dundee.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes. — Hides were up from 13c to $13\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound, and calfskins rose 1c to 3c. Leather and boots were steady.

Metals and implements. — Canadian pig iron and steel billets were lower at the reduction of \$1.00 made in July.

Midland iron was also lower. Aluminum was down $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and antimony declined $\frac{1}{2}$ c at Toronto. Brass was up from $16\frac{3}{4}$ c to 17c per pound, and lead advanced to \$5.50. Quicksilver was easier, but silver was upward. Spelter was lower, and solder declined from $28\frac{3}{4}$ c per pound to 28c. Tin also was down \$1.00 per cwt.

Fuel and lighting.—Anthracite coal advanced 20c per ton at Montreal, and Connellsville coke was upward by 10c and 50c per ton.

Building materials. — The lumber trade was reported quiet, on account of financial conditions. The demand in United States was less and in Great Britain was not strong. Hemlock was reported slightly lower. Lead pipe was higher, the discount being changed from 10% to 5%. Dry white lead was 15c higher, in sympathy with dearer lead. Benzine was 1c lower. The demand for Paris green was reported to have fallen off. Raw linseed oil was up 1c. Rosin, "G" grade, was slightly easier.

House furnishings were steady.

Drugs and chemicals.—Carbolic acid was reported down to 30c.

Miscellaneous.—Newsprint paper was easy, but better demand is expected. Sulphite was steady. Paper mills are said to have caught up with orders and to be not busy. Rubber was down to 73c, the lowest price for some time. Laundry and cooking starch advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ c in sympathy with dearer corn.

Course of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, United States, and France.

The following table which includes the latest findings available of the most authoritative index numbers of prices in Great Britain, United States and France, will enable a review to be made as to recent movements and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada:—

	Canada	Great Britain		United States	France
	Department of Labour	Economist	Sauerbeck	Bradstreet	La Réforme Economique
1890	110.3	2,236	72	1	100.0
1895	95.6	1,923	62	6.8220	84.4
1896	92.5	1,999	61	6.3076 ²	...
1897	92.2	1,950	62	6.1164	83.4
1900	108.2	2,145	75	8.0171	102.4
1906	120.0	2,342	77	8.3289	105.4
1907	126.2	2,499	80	8.9172 ³	112.2
1908	120.8	2,310*	73	8.2949	101.2
1909	121.2	2,196	74	8.2631	101.8
1910	124.0	2,390	78	9.2310	108.2
1911	127.3	2,513	80	8.7192	113.8
1912					
Jan.	133.1	2,513	81.8	8.9493	115.4
Feb.	134.7	2,667	82.9	8.9578	116.4
Mar.	134.8	2,791	84.4	8.9019	117.6
April	136.0	2,693	85.0	9.1010	119.0
May	136.3	2,687	85.3	9.2746	120.0
June	136.6	2,705	85.5	9.1876	120.6
July	134.1	2,746	86.5	9.0657	118.8
Aug.	133.3	2,722	85.9	9.1595	117.4
Sept.	132.7	2,740	86.7	9.2157	117.4
Oct.	135.0	2,732	85.8	9.4515	117.0
Nov.	136.6	2,721	85.3	9.4781	117.8
Dec.	136.8	2,747	86.4	9.5469	117.2
1913					
Jan.	136.2	2,732	86.4	9.4935	119.0
Feb.	135.4	2,717	86.1	9.4592	118.4
Mar.	135.9	2,717	86.7	9.4052	117.4
April	136.3	2,729	86.2	9.2976	117.0
May	136.6	2,694	85.7	9.1394	116.4
June	136.9	2,689	84.1	9.0711	115.2
July	135.9	2,689	84.2	8.9521	118.8
Aug.	136.2			9.0115	

*The Economist's highest index number before 1912. May, 1907: 2,601.
¹Bradstreet's index number first calculated: January 1892: 8.1382.
²Bradstreet's low record index number: July, 1906 5.7019.
³Bradstreet's highest index number before 1911 March, 1907: 9.1293.

The *Economist*, London, Aug. 9, comments as follows:—

The second half of the year opens with a slight rise in prices, represented by twenty points in our index number. Doubtless the easier conditions which prevail in the money markets, in spite of the heavy demands that will shortly be made for the purpose of moving the crops, assisted the rise in the commodity markets as in the stock markets. Trade still remains extremely active in this country, while the business outlook in America has become better. . . . The situation on the continent of Europe is much less rosy, and there are few signs of an improvement in trade. . . .

On the whole present indications suggest that during the next few months there will be no very important change in the general level of prices, either in an upward or downward direction. Much will depend on the state of the money market and upon the demands made upon it for the purpose of moving the crops. But the excellence of the world's harvests, and the prospects of a big trade with America later on, are likely to inspire confidence, while it is to be hoped that peace and quietness will shortly be restored in the Near East for a long time to come.

The *Statist*, London, continuing Mr. Sauerbeck's index number, reports:—

In consequence of the substantial advance in the prices of few commodities, the index number for July is a shade higher at 84.2 than in the previous month when it fell to 84.1. The principal recovery has been in wheat, oats, maize, bacon, copper, lead and jute; while beef, mutton, coffee, iron, tin, cotton, wool and leather have fallen. In some measure the steadiness of the prices of commodities has been due to the improved tone of the markets, for money and for capital, both of which have been more plentiful. . . .

Bradstreet's, New York, Aug. 16, reports:—

After declining for a period of seven months, commodity prices, as measured by our index number, again turned upward last month. . . . Most of the higher trend in this country is due to dearer corn on reports of crop damage, and advanced prices for beef, mutton, milk, eggs, pork, hams, lard, hides, hemp, jute and flax, copper, coal and coke, linseed oil, hops, tobacco and hay.

The *Gibson* index number, embracing 22 foodstuffs, in the United States, at the close of the week ending August 30, was 59.9 against 59.7 on August 23, as compared with 59.3 for the month of August and 58.6 for the month of July.

The index number of *La Réforme Economique*, Paris, was higher, standing at 118.8 as compared with 115.2 in July.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

AN upward tendency in meats, with some exceptions in beef and mutton, a general advance in eggs, and an upward movement in butter, were the features of the month in retail prices. New potatoes were coming on the market and good crops were reported. Rents were upward at St. John, N.B., and Belleville, Ont., but were downward at Brandon, Man., Saskatoon and Prince Albert, Sask., and at Lethbridge, Alta.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef.—Both sirloin steak and medium shoulder roast advanced in price at St. Hyacinthe, Que., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Saskatoon, Sask., and Nanaimo, B.C., but decreased at Vancouver, B.C. Sirloin steak alone was higher at Syd-

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter per lb.	Mutton, hindqrtr. per lb.	Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Rolled oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck per lb.			Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price per lb.	
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs	cts	cts
1— Sydney.....	23	16	12	18	20	20	23	6-16	20	32	28	10	30 32	37	..	20	1	5	3½
2— Westville.....	18	12	9	15	15	18	24	7-15	20	25	..	7	25	32	18	18	3	4½	3½
3— Amherst.....	20	15	15	15	17	16	25	18	19	25	23	7	29	30	20	20	1½	4½	3½
4— Halifax.....	24	17	12	15	..	..	25	6-10 -15	18	35	30	8	25 28	32	20	18	1½	4½	3½
5— Truro.....	..	12½	12½	15	20	18	25	10 20	20	28	.....	7	22 25	33	18	..	1½	4½	3½
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																			
6— Charlottetown	20	16	10	16	16	20	22	5	18	20	20	7	21	25	18	18	2	4	3½
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																			
7— Moncton.....	20	16	..	20	18	16	25	7	20	25	22	6-7	25	30	..	18	2	4	3½
8— St. John.....	24	14	12	18	18	18	24	6	20	32	25	8	25 23	30	20	20	1½	5½	3½
9— Newcastle....	18	14	10	14	..	15	24	18-20 18	15	25	..	6-7	2	30	20	18	2	3½	4
10— Fredericton.	25	12	10	14	16	18	25	7-16	20	28	20	8	20	33	25	17	2	4	4
<i>Quebec—</i>																			
11— Quebec.....	16	14	14	14	18	19	20	8	23	28	..	10	24 26	23 30	18	16	6	3½	3½
12— Three Rivers.	18	12	12	15	18	16	22	8-15	17	28	23	8	26	30	20	20	4	3½	3
13— Sherbrooke...	25	15	12½	18	18	17	22	10-12	20	32	30	6	30	32	..	20	1	5	3½
14— Sorel.....	22	13	15	12	20	17	23	10	18	30	25	6	25	23	18	16	6	3½	3
15— St. Hyacinthe.	17	12	15	15	16	15	25	6-10 -12	18	25	.....	5	25	25	20	20	6	2½	3
16— St. Johns.....	20	16	16	18	18	16	20	10-12	18	25	23	7	28	30	18	16	2	3½	3½
17— Montreal.....	25	15	12½	20	25	20	25	8-15 -18	20	40	32	8	30	32	22	20	1½	5½	3½
18— Hull.....	18	15	12½	17	18	18	21	8-15	18	28	25	7	26	29	18 20	17	3	3½	3

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING AUGUST, 1913.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity representative of every Province in the Dominion.

in the respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE No 41

COMMODITIES, CANADA, AUGUST, 1913.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in wrk'gman's quarter)	
				Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, med'm, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	Without sanitary conveniences
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5	5	10	10	6	5	25-50	..	40	*3.60	10	10	7.50	3.50	5.00	3.00	22	12.00	6.00 — 1
5	6	13	13	5	5	30	25	35	0.75	8	10	.....	3.50	4.00	3.50	20	14.00	8.00 9.00 — 2
6	6	10	12	5½	5½	30	30	40	0.98	8	10	8.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	18.00	9.00 — 3
5	6	10	10	5	4½	30	50	40-60	*1.5	10	10	7.75	5.75	5.50	3.50	22	20.00	12.00 — 4
5	6	10	10-12	5	4½	30-40	.....	30-40	*1.50	10	10	8.00	5.75	4.00	3.00	20	15.00	15.00 10.00 — 5 12.00
5-6	5-6	16	14	5½	5	25-28	..	40	0.60	15	10-12	7.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	22	6.00 8.00	5.00 — 6 7.00
5	7	10	10	5	5	35	40	40	1.20	10	10	....	5.75	5.50	3.50	20	15.00	12.00 — 7
6	6	8½	12	5½	5	40	50	40	1.20	10	12	7.50 7.75	5.50	8.00 9.00	4.00	20	12.00	9.00 — 8
5-8	6	12	10	6	6	40	.....	40	\$1.5	13	10	6.75 7.25	5.75	.....	.....	25	8.00	..... — 9
8	6	9	10	5	5	35	50	40	*1.00	10	10	8.00	6.50	6.50	3.00	20	12.00	8.00 —
5	7	13	12	5½	4½	35-40	35-40	40	*0.75	20	10		4.50 5.50	6.00 7.00	4.50 5.50	20	16.00 18.00 —
5	6	12	12	6½	6	30-50	25-50	30-40	0.80	15	8	7.00	5.00	6.50	4.00	20	12.00	8.00 —
6	6	15	13	5	5	40	40	40	1.50	10	9	7.75	6.00	7.00	5.00	20	12.00	8.00 — 13
5	5	10	10	5	4½	30	30	40	0.70	10	8	7.50	5.50	7.00	5.00	18	13.00 15.00	11.00 6.00 — 1
4-5	6	12	13	5½	5	30-60	30-60	40	1.05	5-7	8	7.50	5.50	7.50 8.00	6.00 6.50	18	10.00 12.00	8.00 — 15 9.00
5-6	5	13	13	5½	5	30	35	30	1.15	15	10	7.00	5.50	6.50	5.00	22	14.00 16.00	8.00 — 16 10.00-12.00
6	5	15	15	5	5	30-40	50	30-40	2.00	15	8	8.00	7.50	9.00 12.00	7.50	30	14.00 18.00	12.00 — 1 13.00
5	6	12	12	4½	4½	35-40	35	40	1.75	10	8	7.75 8.00	3.75	6.00	4.50	20	17.00	..... — 18

*New potatoes.

§\$1.50 per bbl. of 180 lbs.

‡\$1.00 per bbl. of 165 lbs.

©Split and delivered.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, fore quarter, per lb.	Pork.		Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Rolled Oats, per lb.			
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.		Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.			Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	New laid, per doz.		Packed, per dozen.	Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.		Price, per lb.	Flour, strong bakers, per lb.	
19— Ontario— Ottawa	22	14	15	20	2	22	25	18	20	30	28	8	8	30	20	18	3	3½	3½	4
20— Brockville	22	14	12½	16	18	18	25	10	18	30	27	7		30	18	18	1½	3½		3½
21— Kingston	25	16	10	15	20	15	20	17	17	24	.....	7	.....	30	20	18	3	4		5
22— Belleville	18	12½	13	20	15	.....	28	18	23	.....	5-6	34	32	20	18	3		2½		4
23— Peterborough ..	22	15	15	20	20	17	25	16	20	25	23	7	28	30	20	18	1½	3½	3	4½
24— Orillia	22	16	15	18	20	.....	27	12½	20	26	.....	7	25	30	20	18	3	3½-4	3	3½
25— Toronto	20	12½	12½	15	18	12	22	12	18	26	25	9	26	28	20	17	3	3½-4	2½	28
26— Niagara Falls ..	25	13	13	18	22	14	25	13		30	.....	8	30	30						
27— St. Catharines ..	23	15	18	23	25	18	28	15	20	32	..	8	30	33	22	18	1½	4	3	4
28— Hamilton	22	18	20	20	18	16	24	18	20	30	28	8	28	32	22	18	3	4	2½	3
29— Guelph		13	15	18	22	2	25	15	18	30	..	8	25	30	20	18	1½	3½	3	4
30— Berlin	23	14	18	25	22	16	23	15	20	26	25	7	25	29	20	20	3	4	2½	4
31— Woodstock ...	20	15	18	18	21	17	25	10	19	25	..	7	28	32	20	18	1½	4	2½	4½
32— Stratford	22	13	15	18	20	20	25	15	18	23	..	7	230	30	20	18	1½	4	2½	3½
33— London	20	14	16	22	20	25	15	18	24	..	7	24	26	18	18	1½	3½	3	4	4
34— St. Thomas ..	22	15	15	18	20	20	28	18	18	25	..	7	26	30	20	18	1½	4	3	5
35— Chatham	23	16	16	18	20	18	27	18	18	25	..	7	28	30	20	20	1½	3½	3½	4
36— Windsor	20	15	18	20	25	20	26	10	18	20	..	7	26	28	18	18	1½	3½	3½	4
37— Owen Sound ..	23	14	15	18	20	16	22	15	20	23	..	8	30	33	24	20	1½	4	3	5
38— Cobalt	22	15	15	15	20	.....	23	11	17	25	..	7	226	28	18	18	3	4	2½	5
39— Sault Ste Marie	25	15	15	20	20	18	24	12	17	30	..	10	..	35	20	.....	3	3½	3½	5
40— Port Arthur ..	27	16	17	23	20	17	24	15	18	30	26	9	27	35	20	18	1½	4½	3½	5
41— Fort William ..	25	15	20	25	25	18	25	12½	18½	40	30	10	30	35	20	20	1½	5	3½	3½
42— Regina	25	18	20	25	25	20	25	12½	18	40	30	10	30	35	20	20	1½	5½	3½	4
43— Winnipeg	25	16	18	24	22	18	35	15	18	25	..	10	25	35	23	20	1	5	3½	5
44— Brandon	25	18	20	22	18	.....	35	20	20	28	.....	10	22½	30	22½	22½	1½	4	3½	5
<i>Manitoba—</i>																				
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>																				
45— Regina	25	18	22	25	25	22	32	15	20	30	25	10	25	35	20	20	1½	4½	3½	5
46— Prince Albert ..	22	15	15	22	18	16	25	12½	18	30	23	10	20	35	25	25	2	3	3½	4½
47— Moosejaw	30	20	20	28	25	20	25	18	18	35	.....	11	30	35	22	22	1½	5	3½	5
48— Saskatoon	28	18	22	25	23	20	30	15	20	30	25	10	30	35	25	25	1½	6	3½	4
49— Medicine Hat ..	30	20	30	25	25	20	25	15	20	35	25	12	30	40	25	25	1½	4½	3½	4½
50— Calgary	25	18	20	25	22	20	30	18	20	30	..	10	..	30	20	20	2½	6½	3½	2½
51— Edmonton	30	15	25	28	23	20	28	20	20	30	..	10	30	35	20	20	1½	5	3½	4
52— Lethbridge	25	18	18	25	20	18	25	15	15	35	..	10	30	35	20	20	1	5	3½	4
<i>British Columbia</i>	28	20	28	20	20	20	30	18	20	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	20	20	1½	4½	4	4
53— Nelson	30	22	16	25	25	22	28	15	25	50	35	15	30	40	20	20	1½	4½	4	5
54— New Westminster	25	20	20	22	22	20	33	12½	19	45	.....	12½	.....	45	25	25	1½	5	3½	5
55— Vancouver	25	14	23	22	20	18	30	15	17	50	35	10	28	40	20	20	1	6½	3½	3½
56— Victoria	30	18	30	25	25	20	35	10	20	50	35	15	35	50	30	25	1	6½	4	5
57— Nanaimo	27	20	22	28	25	20	30	10	18	45	40	12	35	40	25	25	1½	4½	3½	5

2Prints.

4Natural gas alone used, 15c per thousand.

90c per bag of 90 lbs.

3\$3.50 for 150 lbs.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, AUGUST, 1913.—Concluded.

	Beans, green medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in w'k'ng m'n's quarter).	
					Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences.
6	6	13	13	4½	4½	40	40	40	1.50	10	8	7.75	5.50	6.50	4.00	25	22.00	18.00	-19
5	5	10	10	5	4½	40	35	40	.90	9	8	7.50	5.00	6.50	5.00	20	12.50	10.00	-20
5	6	12½	12½	6½	5½	35	35	40	1.00	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	13.00	10.00	-21
5	7	..	12½	5½	5	30	30	30	1.50	10	8	7.75	7.75	6.50	5.50	20	15.00	12.00	-22
5	7	12½	12½	4½	4½	40	40	40	2.00	10	10	8.05	5.50	6.50	3.00	20	15.00	12.00	-23
5	6	10	10	4½	4½	30	30	40	1.65	10	7	7.70	6.00	6.75	4.50	15	14.00	10.00	-24
5	5	10	10	5	4½	25	25	25	1.00	10	7	7.50	5.50	8.50	5.50	23	23.00	20.00	-25
5	7	..	10	6	5½	35	40	40	1.10	10	10	6.50	5.00	7.00	5.00	18	27.00	21.00	-26
5	6	10	12	5½	4½	30	30	40	2.25	10	7	7.50	4.75	8.50	7.50	20	18.00	14.00	-27
5	5½	12	15	5	4½	25	25	40	*1.35	10	8	7.25	5.00	10.00	8.00	18	18.00	14.00	-28
5	7	.....	12½	6	5½	25	25	25	2.40	10	8	7.25	5.50	8.00	5.00	18	13.00	10.00	-29
5	6	8	7	5	4½	25	30	25	*1.50	10	8	7.75	5.50	8.50	5.50	22	16.00	14.00	-30
5	5	10	10	5½	5½	50	40	40	*1.80	10	10	7.25	5.00	8.50	4.00	18	12.00	8.00	-31
5	5	10	12	7	5½	30	30	30	1.50	10	10	7.50	7.00	8.50	7.00	18	14.00	8.00	-32
8	7	..	13	5	4½	30	30	40	1.30	10	8	8.00	6.50	8.00	.....	15	18.00	12.00	-33
5	6	..	12½	5½	5½	30	30	30	1.60	10	10	8.00	6.00	6.00	3.50	18	14.00	13.00	-34
5	5	..	..	5½	5	35	35	35	*1.40	10	8	7.50	5.00	..	.....	15	22.00	12.00	-35
5	7	12½	12½	8	7	30	30	30	1.35	10	10	8.00	5.00	8.00	5.00	29	15.00	12.00	-36
5	7	12½	12½	5½	5½	30	30	40	1.25	10	10	7.25	5.00	7.00	3.50	15	20.00	15.00	-37
6	6	10	13	6½	5½	30	30	45	*3.50	10	10	10.00	.....	5.00	4.00	25	12.00	8.00	-38
7	6	10	12½	5½	5½	30	30	30	*1.25	10	10	8.25	4.50	6.00	4.00	22	25.00	20.00	-39
5	5	12½	12½	6½	5½	30	30	30	1.50	10	10	8.25	6.00	5.50	3.50	25	20.00	15.00	-40
5	5	10	12½	5½	5½	30	30	30	1.50	10	8	8.25	6.00	5.50	3.50	25	20.00	15.00	-41
6	5	12	8	6½	6½	35	35	35	.90	10	8	11.00	9.00	7.00	6.00	25	35.00	20.00	-42
6	7	12½	10	6½	6½	35	35	35	.75	12½	8	11.50	9.00	7.50	5.75	30	20.00	15.00	-43
6	5	15	12½	6½	6½	35	35	35	1.40	15	10	13.25	10.00	9.00	8.50	30	40.00	20.00	-44
7	7	12½	12½	6	6	40	40	35	1.25	10	10	13.50	11.00	5.50	4.50	35	30.35	15.00	-45
7	6	15	15	6½	6½	40	40	40	*1.25	15	15	13.10	8.25	8.00	.....	30	30.00	20.00	-46
7	6	2½	12½	7½	6½	40	40	40	*1.75	15	15	14.00	10.00	7.50	6.50	30	40.00	30.00	-47
8	8	12½	12½	8½	7½	40	40	30	*2.30	15	12½	4	4	4	4	40	25.00	20.00	-48
7	8	12½	10	5½	5½	35	35	30	5.90	15	10	6.75	8.00	5.00	4.00	35	35.00	20.00	-49
8	7	12½	11	6	5½	40	40	40	*1.80	15	12½	4.75	.....	5.50	.....	30	50.00	30.00	-50
8	7	10	10	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.50	20	10	4.75	.....	4.00	.....	35	35.00	25.00	-51
8	8½	12½	12½	7	6	50	45	30	*2.75	25	12½	12.00	8.75	.....	4.50	40	25.00	12.00	-52
8	6	15	12½	6½	6½	40	40	40	*1.75	20	10	.....	8.00	.....	6.50	40	20.00	15.00	-53
5	5	12	8	8	5½	25	35	..	1.00	15	7½	.....	7.50	.....	7.00	30	25.00	22.00	-54
8	8	15	10	7	6½	40	50	40	*2.00	15	10	11.50	8.50	.....	3.50	40	30.00	25.00	-55
8	8	15	10	6	5½	40	40	40	2.00	20	12½	.....	7.50	.....	.....	40	25.00	.....	-56

†In British Columbia a bag of potatoes usually weighs 100 lbs.

*Mixed wood.

*Slab wood per waggon load.

†Delivery extra.

ney, N.S., and Moose Jaw, Sask., but was lower at Halifax, N.S., the supply being good, at Truro, N.S., Newcastle, N.B., and Prince Albert, Sask. Shoulder roast alone advanced in price at Orillia, St. Thomas and Port Arthur, Ont., but declined at Fredericton, N.B.

Veal was higher in price at Westville, N.S., Quebec, and Sorel, Que., Orillia, Stratford, St. Thomas, and Fort William, Ont., Saskatoon, Sask., and Vancouver, B.C. The price declined at London, Ont.

Mutton advanced in price at Quebec and Montreal, Que., St. Thomas and Port Arthur, Ont., and at Moose Jaw, Sask., but declined at Halifax, N.S., Newcastle, N.B., Sorel, Que., and London, Ont.

Pork.—Fresh roasting pork advanced in price at Charlottetown, P.E.I., Three Rivers, Montreal and Hull, Que., at Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Chatham, Owen Sound, and Port Arthur, Ont., at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, Sask. The price declined at St. Hyacinthe, Que., and Prince Albert, Sask. Salt pork advanced at Three Rivers, and Hull, Que., Hamilton, Chatham, and Owen Sound, Ont., Moose Jaw, Sask., and Nanaimo, B.C. The price declined at Cobalt, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C.

Bacon advanced at Hull, Que., Brockville, Hamilton, London, St. Thomas, Cobalt, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and at Nanaimo, B.C., but declined at Sorel, Que., and Prince Albert, Sask.

Fish were higher in price at Orillia, and Woodstock, Ont., but were cheaper at Lethbridge, Alta., and New Westminster, B.C.

Lard was upward at Brockville, Berlin, and Fort William, Ont., and at Nanaimo, B.C., but downward at Sorel, Que., Prince Albert, Sask., and Lethbridge, Alta.

Eggs. — Fresh Eggs were higher in thirty-one of the cities reported, and packed eggs advanced in nine cities. No declines were reported.

Milk declined from 9c to 8c per quart at Windsor, Ont.

Butter. — Dairy butter advanced in thirteen cities, and declined in four, while creamery butter was higher in eleven, but lower in seven cities.

Cheese.—New cheese advanced at St. Thomas, Ont., and declined at Moncton, N.B., Sorel, Que., and Stratford, Ont. Old cheese was higher at Nanaimo, B.C., but was lower at Stratford and St. Thomas, Ont.

Bread.—At Three Rivers, Que., the price was changed from 5c per $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. loaf to 8c for a 2 lb. loaf, the price per pound being thus increased. At Moose Jaw, Sask., the price was changed from four loaves for 25c to 5c per loaf.

Flour declined at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Rolled oats.—The price advanced at Toronto and St. Thomas, Ont.

Rice advanced at St. John, N.B. and Vancouver, B.C.

Beans advanced at Guelph, Ont., and Nanaimo, B.C., but declined at Sorel, Que. St. Catharines, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C.

Evaporated apples. — The price rose at Hull, Que., Fort William, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C.

Prunes declined at Hull, Que., and St. Thomas, Ont.

Sugar. — Prices advanced at St. Thomas, Ont., and declined at Sorel, Que. Granulated sugar advanced at St. John, N.B., but declined at Orillia, Ont.

Tea.—Black tea was upward at Charlottetown, P.E.I., on reports of crop damage.

Coffee was steady.

Potatoes were upward in thirteen cities and downward in nine cities. Supplies of old stock were running low in some localities, causing prices to advance. In other places the supplies were coming on the market and as crops were reported good prices were downward.

Starch. — Laundry starch was down from 8c to 7½c per lb. at Vancouver, B.C.

Coal.—Anthracite coal was higher at Sherbrooke, St. John's, Montreal, and Hull, Que., Peterborough, Guelph, Berlin, Ont., but declined at Newcastle, N.B. Soft coal was higher at Newcastle, N.B., Montreal, Que., and Edmonton, Alta.

Wood.—Prices were higher at Berlin, Ont., as dealers had to pay increased rates for supplies.

Coal oil was steady.

Rentals. — Higher rates prevailed at

St. John, N.B., tax rates were reported higher and real estate values were rising. Houses were scarce, owing to great demand, at Belleville, Ont., and rents for houses without sanitary conveniences were upward. At Brandon, Man., rates were lower for houses with sanitary conveniences, as there was a falling off in the demand for these. Rates were being adjusted on a lower scale at Saskatoon, Sask. At Prince Albert, Sask., rates were down as many people were leaving for the winter and workmen were leaving the city for other points. Houses could be obtained at lower rates in Lethbridge, Alta.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1913.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by different Departments of the Government during the past month, which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the workmen engaged upon the works in question. A statement is added for supplies, given by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Department of Public Works.

PASSENGER ELEVATOR, SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT.

Passenger elevator, penthouse, pit foundations—motor generator, etc., etc., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Name of contractor, W. T. & D. Jannison, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, July 31, 1913. Amount of contract, \$11,100.

FITTINGS IN PUBLIC BUILDING, WOLFVILLE, N. S.

Fittings in public building, Wolfville, N.S. Name of contractor, Rhodes, Curry Company, Ltd., Amherst, N.S. Date of contract, August 11, 1913. Amount of contract, \$2,000.

PASSENGER ELEVATOR, CUSTOMS HOUSE, ST. JOHN, N.B.

Passenger elevator, penthouse, enclosure pit, foundations, etc., Custom

House, St. John, N. B. Name of contractor, Otis-Fensom Elevator Company, Ltd., Ottawa. Date of contract, August 29, 1913. Amount of contract, \$9,900.

Fair Wages Clauses.

This contract is made subject to the regulations made by Order in Council, dated the third day of May, 1906, and by virtue of Public Works (Health Act), 1890.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour whose decisions shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any merchants, labourers or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

**Note.*—The above Fair Wages Clauses were inserted in each of the three immediately preceding contracts.

EXTENSION TO BREAKWATER, OGILVIES, N. S.

Extension to breakwater, Ogilvies, N.S. Name of contractor, E. R. Reid, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, July 28, 1913. Amount of contract, \$6,300.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages Not less than the following :
Foreman carpenter	\$3.00 per day of 10 ours
Carpenters	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmiths	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers	1.80 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart ..	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

DREDGING CHANNEL TO PIER AND BASIN, ARNOLD'S COVE, N.S.

Dredging channel to pier and the basin, Arnold's Cove, N. S. Name of contractor, Nova Scotia Dredging Company, Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, July 30, 1913. Contract price:

Class "B" 29 cents per cu. yd. (*Scow measure.*)

DREDGING RAQUETTE RIVER, DIGBY, N.S.

Dredging Raquette River, Digby, N.S. Name of contractor, Maritime Dredging and Construction Company, Ltd. Date of contract, August 9, 1913. Contract price, Class "B" 59 cents per cu. yd. (*Situ*).

DREDGING, GOVERNMENT PIER, DIGBY, N.S.

Dredging, Government Pier (basin) Digby, N.S. Name of contractor, Maritime Dredging and Construction Company, Ltd. Date of contract, August 9, 1913. Contract price, Class "B" 25 cents per cu. yd. (*Scow measure*).

DREDGING NORTH WEST MIRAMICHI RIVER, N. B.

Dredging, North West Miramichi River, N.B. Name of contractor, Peter England, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, August 18, 1913. Contract price: 37 cents per cu. yd. (*Scow measure*).

*and at such place or places and in such direction as may be indicated by the Engineer in charge of the work, and to such depths and such widths as the Engineer in charge may at any time direct or require.

And that the said Contractor shall perform the dredging herein contemplated in a complete, proper and satisfactory manner, and so as to dredge as many cubic yards of mud, sand, clay, clay and sand, clay and boulders, gravel, hardpan or rock, as the case may be, measured on the scow or in situ, per day as may reasonably be expected, with

*The above clause was inserted in the four immediately preceding dredging contracts.

ADDITION AND ALTERATIONS TO RIDEAU HALL, OTTAWA, ONT.

Addition and alterations to Rideau Hall, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor P. Lyall & Sons Construction Company, Ltd., Montreal, Que. Date of contract,

August 1, 1913. Amount of contract, \$125,000.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following :
*Stonecutters.....	\$0.47 pr. hr, 8 hrs. pr. day
*Bricklayers.....	0.52 " 8 "
*Masons.....	0.52 " 8 "
Plasterers.....	0.45 " 8 "
Carpenters.....	0.35 " 9 "
Painters and glaziers.....	0.30 " 9 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0.42 " 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	0.35 " 9 "
Structural iron workers.....	0.35 " 9 "
Metal lathers.....	0.45 " 9 "
Electrical workers.....	0.30 " 9 "
Builders' labourers.....	0.30 " 9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	2.00 pr. day 9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	3.00 " 9 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	5.20 " 9 "
Plasterers' labourer.....	0.30 pr. hr., 8 "
*Stonecutters, after May 1, 1913.....	0.50 " 8 "
*Bricklayers, " " ".....	0.55 " 8 "
*Masons, " " ".....	0.55 " 8 "

POST OFFICE BUILDING, WESTMOUNT, QUE.

Post office building, Westmount, Que.
Name of contractor, John Quinlan,
Westmount, Que. Date of contract,
August 4, 1913. Amount of contract
\$70,000.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following :
Carpenters.....	42½c p. hr., 9 hrs. p. day
Bricklayers.....	55c " 9 "
Stonecutters.....	50c " 9 "
Masons.....	50c " 9 "
*Plasterers.....	47½c " 9 "
Painters and glaziers.....	35c " 9 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	37½c " 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	35c " 9 "
Metal lathers.....	50c " 9 "
Structural iron workers.....	33½c " 9 "
Electricians.....	30c " 9 "
Cement finishers.....	32c " 9 "
Tile layers.....	40c " 9 "
Builders' labourers.....	30c " 9 "
Common labourers.....	22½c " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	30c " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	50c " 10 "

*Plasterers, 50 cents per hour from June 1, and
55 cents from September 1, 9 hours per day.

PUBLIC BUILDING, PRESTON, ONT.

Public building, Preston, Ont. Name
of contractor, Geo. A. Proctor, Sarnia,
Ont. Date of contract, August 4, 1913.
Amount of contract, \$44,861.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rates of wages. Not less than the following:
Stonecutters.....	45c pr. hr., 10 hrs. pr. day
Bricklayers.....	45c " 10 "
Masons.....	45c " 10 "
Plasterers.....	45c " 10 "
Carpenters.....	30c " 10 "
Joiners.....	35c " 10 "
Painters and glaziers.....	27½c " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	35c " 10 "
Sheet metal workers.....	35c " 10 "
Structural iron workers.....	35c " 10 "
Electrical workers.....	27½c " 10 "
Builders' labourers.....	27½c " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	22½c " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	35c " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	50c " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and scraper.....	50c " 10 "

POSTAL STATION "G," TORONTO, ONT.

Postal Station "G" Toronto, Ont.
Name of contractor, Witchall & Son, To-
ronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 5,
1913. Amount of contract, \$126,214.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Stonecutters.....	52½c pr. hr., 8 hrs. pr. day
Bricklayers.....	52½c " 8 "
Masons.....	52½c " 8 "
Plasterers.....	50c " 8 "
Carpenters.....	40c " 9 "
Painters and glaziers.....	35c " 8 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	40c " 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	35c " 8 "
Structural iron workers.....	35c " 8 "
Electrical workers.....	40c " 9 "
Metal lathers.....	50c " 8 "
Concrete workers.....	28c " 8 "
Builders' labourers.....	28c " 8 "
Ordinary labourers.....	25c " 8 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	40c " 8 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	50c " 8 "

*By agreement, wages of bricklayers and masons
will be 55 cents per hour from May 1, 1913.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO POST OFFICE, LACHINE, QUE.

Alterations and additions to Post Office at Lachine, Que. Name of contractor, Adolphe Gauthier, Lachine, Que. Date of contract, August 11, 1913. Amount of contract, \$20,200.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Carpenters.....	42½c pr. hr., 9 hrs. pr. day
Bricklayers.....	55c " 9 "
Stonecutters.....	50c " 8 "
Masons.....	50c " 9 "
*Plasterers.....	47½c " 9 "
Painters and glaziers.....	35c " 9 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	37½c " 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	35c " 9 "
Metal lathers.....	50c " 9 "
Structural iron workers.....	33½c " 9 "
Electricians.....	30c " 9 "
Cement finishers.....	32c " 9 "
Tile layers.....	40c " 9 "
Builders' labourers.....	30c " 9 "
Common labourers.....	22½c " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	30c " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	50c " 10 "

*Plasterers, 50 cents per hour from June 1, and 55 cents from September 9, 9 hours per day.

PUBLIC BUILDING, ELMIRA, ONT.

Public building, Elmira, Ont. Name of contractor, E. A. Bleakney, Gananoque, Ont. Date of contract, August 11, 1913. Amount of contract, \$35,000.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Stonecutters.....	45c per hr., 10 hrs. per day
Bricklayers.....	45c " 10 "
Masons.....	45c " 10 "
Plasterers.....	45c " 10 "
Carpenters.....	30c " 10 "
Joiners.....	35c " 10 "
Painters and glaziers.....	25c " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	35c " 10 "
Sheet metal workers.....	30c " 10 "
Structural iron workers.....	35c " 10 "
Electrical workers.....	25c " 10 "
Builders' labourers.....	27½c " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	20c " 10 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	35c " 10 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	50c " 10 "
Driver, 2 horses and scraper.....	50c " 10 "

PUBLIC BUILDING, DUNCAN STATION, B.C.

Public building, Duncan Station, B.C. Name of contractor, Rourke, McDonald & Montrieff, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 12, 1913. Amount of contract, \$38,463.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rates of wages. Not less than the following:
Stonecutters.....	\$0.62½c pr. hr., 9 hs. p. day
Bricklayers and masons.....	0.70c " 9 "
Plasterers.....	0.70c " 9 "
Joiners and stairbuilders.....	0.50c " 9 "
Lathers.....	\$3.00 per 1,000
Painters and glaziers.....	0.45c pr. hr., 9 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0.50c " 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	0.45c " 9 "
Structural iron workers.....	0.62½c " 9 "
Electrical workers.....	0.40c " 9 "
Builders' labourers.....	\$3.25 per day of 9 hours
Ordinary labourers.....	3.00 " 9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	5.00 " 9 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	7.00 " 9 "
Carpenters.....	0.45c pr. hr., 9 hs. p. day

OBSERVATORY BUILDING, GONZALES HEIGHTS, VICTORIA, B.C.

Observatory building, Gonzales Heights, Victoria, B.C. Name of contractor, G. C. Hurrell, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, August 15, 1913. Amount of contract, \$11,900.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rates of wages. Not less than the following:
Stonecutters.....	70c per hr., 8 hrs. p. day
Bricklayers.....	75c " 8 "
Masons.....	75c " 8 "
Carpenters.....	75c " 8 "
Joiners.....	53½c " 8 "
Plasterers.....	53½c " 8 "
Lathers.....	75c " 8 "
Painters and glaziers.....	\$3.00 per 1,000
Plumbers.....	56¼c pr. hr., 8 hrs. p. day
Steamfitters.....	62½c " 8 "
Sheet metal workers.....	62½c " 8 "
Structural iron workers.....	56¼c " 8 "
Electrical workers.....	56¼c " 8 "
Plasterers' labourers.....	56¼c " 8 "
Bricklayers & masons' labourers.....	50c " 8 "
Ordinary labourers.....	43¾c " 8 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	37½c " 8 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	50c " 8 "
Driver with 2 horses and scraper.....	87½c " 8 "

PUBLIC BUILDING, SHELBURNE, ONT.

Public building, Shelburne, Ont. Name of contractor, A. Green and W. N. Campbell, Shelburne, Ont. Date of contract, August 16, 1913. Amount of contract, \$29,707.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:
Stonecutters.....	\$4.00 per day of 10 hrs.
Bricklayers.....	4.00 " 10 "
Masons.....	4.00 " 10 "
Plasterers.....	4.00 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	2.50 " 10 "
Joiners.....	3.00 " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	3.00 " 10 "
Painters and glaziers.....	2.50 " 10 "
Sheet metal workers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Structural iron workers.....	3.15 " 10 "
Electrical workers.....	2.50 " 10 "
Builders' labourers.....	2.25 " 10 "
Builders' labourers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	3.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	4.00 " 10 "

WHARF, VANCOUVER, B.C.

Wharf, Vancouver, B. C. Name of contractor, Henry & McFee & McDonald, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 20, 1913. Schedule of prices:—

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$ 5.00 per day of 8 hrs.
Foreman mixing concrete.....	4.00 " 8 "
Foreman laying concrete.....	4.00 " 8 "
Foreman stone crushers.....	4.00 " 8 "
Carpenters.....	4.25 " 8 "
Blacksmith.....	4.25 " 8 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	3.25 " 8 "
Dredge captain.....	150.00 per month & board
Dredge engineer.....	135 00 " "
Dredge fireman.....	65.00 " "
Tug captain.....	100.00 " "
Tug engineer.....	100.00 " "
Tug fireman.....	60.00 " "
Drill runners.....	3.50 per day of 8 hrs.
Scow and deckhands.....	45.00 per month & board
Cook (male).....	80.00 " "
Craneman.....	100.00 " "
Quarrymen.....	3.00 per day of 8 hrs.
Timekeeper.....	75.00 per month & board
Ordinary labourers.....	3.00 per day of 8 hrs.
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	5.00 " 9 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	7.00 " 9 "
Powderman.....	3.50 " 8 "

Department of Railways and Canals.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals and which received the signatures of both parties to them during the month of August, 1913, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set out in the Fair Wages Schedule inserted in the contract.

Delivery of hull and machinery of a stern wheel tug for the Hudson Bay Railway. Date of contract, August 1st, 1913. Amount of contract, \$32,000.00. Contractors, Polson Iron Works Limited, fo Toronto, Ontario.

General Fair Wage Clauses.

Erection of a radiotelegraph station at Le Pas, Manitoba, for the Hudson Bay Railway. Date of contract, August 6th, 1913. Amount of contract, \$30,680.00. Contractors, The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of Wages per hour, 10 hours per day.
Stonecutters.....	65c
Masons.....	75c
Concrete worker.....	35c
Bricklayers.....	75c
Carpenters.....	50c
Plasterers.....	75c
Painters and glaziers.....	50c
Plumbers, steam & gas fitters.....	60c
Sheet metal workers.....	50c
Electricians.....	50c
Blacksmiths.....	50c
Builders' labourers.....	35c
Ordinary labourers.....	30c
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	50c
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	70c
Lathers.....	60c
Choppers.....	30c
Riggers.....	35c

Construction of certain work for the protection of the Government Dam at Valleyfield, Quebec, Beauharnois Canal. Date of contract, August 20th, 1913. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, Cossette and Company, of Valleyfield, Quebec.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of Wages. Per day of 10 hours.
Labourers.....	20c per hour
Labourers' foreman	39c "
Carpenters.....	35c "
Carpenters' foreman	40c "
Derrickmen.....	20c "
Steam derrick engineer.....	30c "
Steam derrick fireman.....	20c "
Stone crusher runner.....	30c "
Stationary engine driver.....	30c "
Stationary engine fireman.....	20c "
Divers with outfit.....	55c "
Divers' helpers.....	20c "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	25c "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	40c "

Erection of steel work for a freight shed on west side of St. Gabriel Basin No. 1, Lachine Canal. Date of contract, August 6th, 1913. Amount of contract, \$16,595.00. Contractors, Canadian Bridge Company, Limited, of Walkerville, Ontario.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following rate:
Structural steel workers.....	35c per hr., 9 hrs., pr. day
Riveters.....	35c " 9 "
Riveters' helpers.....	30c " 9 "
Blacksmiths.....	34c " 9 "
Machinists.....	35c " 9 "
Hoisting engine driver.....	32½c " 9 "
Carpenters.....	42½c " 9 "
Labourers.....	22½c " 9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	30c " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	50c " 10 "
Foreman of erection.....	50c " 9 "

Manufacture and erection of thirty-two pairs of lock gates for the Ontario-

Rice Lake Division of the Trent Canal, and manufacture of eight pairs of spare lock gates. Date of contract, August 8th, 1913. Amount of contract, \$228,223.00. Contractors, Roger Miller and Sons, Limited, of Toronto, Ontario.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following:
Riveters.....	\$0.25 pr. hr., 10 hs. pr. day
Handymen.....	0.20 " 10 "
Painters.....	0.25 " 10 "
Machinists.....	0.25 " 10 "
Machinists' helpers.....	0.17½ " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	0.25 " 10 "
Moulders.....	0.25 " 10 "
Foreman carpenters.....	0.40 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	0.30 " 10 "
Plane runner.....	0.40 " 10 "
Derrick runner.....	0.25 " 10 "
Tug captain.....	65.00 per month & board
Tug engineer.....	55.00 " "
Fireman.....	30.00 " "
Deckhands.....	30.00 " "
Watchmen.....	0.15 pr. hr., 13 hs. pr. day
Labourers.....	0.17½ " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	2.50 per day of 10 hours.
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	3.50 " 10 "

Construction of Section No. 1 of the Welland Ship Canal. Date of contract, August 1st, 1913. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, The Dominion Dredging Company, Limited, of Ottawa, Ontario.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, (the schedule of fair wages following to be regarded as minimum rates), and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there is no custom of the trade as respects hours in the dis-

trict, then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life or property, or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following:	
Dredge engineers	\$125.00	per m.th. & board 12 hours per day
Dredge cranemen	100.00	
Tug captain	90.00	
Marine engineers	80.00	
Marine firemen	40.00	
Deckhands	40.00	
Cooks	40.00	
Scowmen	45.00	
Drill boat foremen	100.00	
Drill boat drillers	3.00 per day of 12 hrs.	
Drill boat drillers' helpers	2.25 " " 12 "	" " " "
Divers	5.00 " " 12 "	
Divers' helpers	2.50 " " 12 "	
Steam shovel engineers	4.80 " " 10 "	
Steam shovel cranemen	3.46 " " 10 "	
Steam shovel firemen	2.40 " " 12 "	
Steam shovel pitmen	2.00 " " 10 "	
Steam derrick engineers	3.50 " " 10 "	
Steam derrick firemen	2.00 " " 10 "	
Locomotive engineers	3.80 " " 10 "	" " " "
Locomotive firemen	2.00 " " 10 "	
Train conductors	3.63 " " 10 "	
Brakemen	2.42 " " 10 "	
Stationary engineers	3.50 " " 12 "	
Stationary firemen	2.50 " " 12 "	
Drill foremen	3.00 " " 10 "	
Drill runners	2.25 " " 10 "	
Blacksmiths	3.00 " " 10 "	
Blacksmith's helpers	2.00 " " 10 "	" " " "
Blasters	3.00 " " 10 "	
Blasters' helpers	2.00 " " 10 "	
Concrete foremen	3.50 " " 10 "	
Concrete men	2.00 " " 10 "	
Carpenters	3.50 " " 10 "	
Machinists	3.00 " " 10 "	
Iron workers	3.00 " " 10 "	
Riggers	3.00 " " 10 "	
Foremen labourers	3.00 " " 10 "	" " " "
Labourers	2.00 " " 10 "	
Driver with 1 horse	3.50 " " 10 "	
Drier and team	5.00 " " 10 "	

Construction of line of railway from Andover to St. John, New Brunswick—200 miles. Date of subsidy agreement, August 1st, 1913. Amount of subsidy, \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding \$6,400

per mile. Railway Company, The Saint John and Quebec Railway Company.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of Wages Not less than the following:
Earth foreman	\$2.50 per day of 10 hours.
Concrete foreman	3.00 " " 10 "
Rock drillers (hammermen)	1.75 " " 10 "
Carpenters	2.50 " " 10 "
Stationary engine engineers	2.00 " " 10 "
Stationary engine firemen	1.75 " " 10 "
Donkey engine driver	90.00 per month
Concrete men	1.75 per day of 10 hours.
Steam rock drillers	2.25 " " 10 "
Steam shovel engineer	100.00 per month.
Steam shovel firemen	50.00 " "
Steam shovel cranemen	70.00 " "
Tracklayers	1.75 per day of 10 hours.
Ordinary labourers	1.50 " " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.50 " " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " " 10 "
Blacksmiths	3.00 " " 10 "
Quarrymen	1.75 " " 10 "
Axemen	2.00 " " 10 "

Construction of a line of railway from Ingersoll north to a junction with the St. Mary's and Western Ontario railway at Embro—10.38 miles. Date of subsidy agreement, August 8th, 1913. Amount of subsidy, \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per mile. Railway Company, Tilsonburg, Lake Erie and Pacific Railway Company.

General Fair Wage Clauses

Construction of a line of railway from Red Deer to Rocky Mountain House—70 miles. Date of subsidy agreement, August 8th, 1913. Amount of subsidy, \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per mile. Railway Company, Alberta Central Railway Company.

General Fair Wage Clauses.

Construction of a line of railway from Moosejaw, in a northwesterly direction

—123 miles. Date of subsidy agreement, August 8th, 1913. Amount of subsidy, \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per mile. Railway Company, The Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

General Fair Wage Clauses.

Post Office Department.

During the month of July, orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and

the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of orders.	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals	03.
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps...	101 90
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads	4,107 34
Making & Repairing Post Office Scales	1,010 09
Supplying mail bags	3,660 00
Repairing mail bags	2,245 52
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings	
Supplying Street Letter Boxes and Railway Mail Clerk's Tin Travelling Boxes, and Repairing Portable Letter Boxes, Parcel Receptacles, Railway Mail Clerks' Tin Travelling Boxes and Street Letter Boxes	1,636 60
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores	177 75
Making and supplying articles of official uniform	8,757 18

THE RISE IN THE COST OF LIVING.—INQUIRY BY THE BOARD OF TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. — COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.*

IN the year 1905 an inquiry was made by the Department of Labour Statistics of the Board of Trade of the United Kingdom with regard to rents and retail prices of foods paid by workmen in a large number of cities (93) throughout Great Britain and Ireland. Last year a similar investigation was conducted and the comparative figures for 1912 and 1905 thus ascertained have been published in a special report which reached the Department of Labour, Canada, during the past month.

The general effect of the comparison is to show that, while rents have been on the whole very stationary during the last seven years, retail prices of articles

for workmen's consumption have increased materially in the same period, though they are still lower than they were about a generation ago. A chart which forms the frontispiece of the report shows prices, both wholesale and retail, lower in Great Britain than during the years 1870 to 1880.

The average increase during the past seven years in the cost of workmen's rent, food, fuel and clothing, taken together, is put down at approximately ten per cent.

A few of the details set forth in the report are as follows:

Rents of working-class dwellings. — The section of the report devoted to rentals contains much valuable information as to housing conditions in London and the other large industrial centres included in the investigation. London rents are shown to be greatly in excess of those in the pro-

*Cost of Living of the Working Classes. Report of Inquiry by The Board of Trade into Working-class Rents and Retail Prices, together with the Rates of Wages in Certain Occupations in Industrial Towns in the United Kingdom in 1912. (In continuation of a similar Inquiry in 1905) Pages 398. London: Darling and Sons, 1913. Price 4s. 11d.

vinces. Newcastle stands next, but is sixteen per cent. below the capital. Of the ninety-three cities investigated, rents were lowest in Macclesfield, being only thirty eight per cent. of those of London. Rents in the Irish cities (six in number) are approximately one-half those of London, while those of the Scottish cities (eleven in number) are sixty-two per cent. of the London rates.

Compared with 1905 there has been a decrease in rents throughout the London area amounting on the whole to about four per cent. In forty-five of the towns there were increases in the level of rents averaging from one to eighteen per cent., in twenty-five towns rents fell by amounts ranging from one to ten per cent., while in the remaining towns there was no change.

Retail prices.—The report, which is based on statistics of "predominant" prices, (that is, not "minimum" nor "average" prices, but the price of the article at which most of the working-class buy), covers meat, tea, sugar, bacon, eggs, cheese, potatoes, butter, flour, bread, milk and coal. The geographical classification shows the highest prices prevailing in Scotland, namely 2.6 per cent. above those of London. The Midlands of England gave the lowest return, namely 94.2 per cent. of those of London.

In every one of the cities retail prices have gone up during the past seven year, the increase varying over an extreme range of from seven per cent. in the case of Portsmouth to twenty per cent. in the case of Stockport. In London the range is from ten per cent. to twelve per cent; in Scotland from eleven to fifteen per cent; and in Ireland from nine to nineteen per cent. The average increase is 13.7 per cent.

A separate section of the report is devoted to changes in the cost of clothing. From an examination of the prices of identical articles, the quality of which has remained practically unaltered, a steady rise is shown throughout the period. Cloth used for tailoring and dressmaking has risen about twelve per cent, ordered clothing about the same, ready-made clothing a little more than

nine per cent. and underclothing over fourteen per cent. Boots and shoes are estimated to have risen from five to fifteen per cent.

Rates of wages.—The building, engineering and printing trades only are covered by the investigation. London rates are considerably higher than those of the provincial towns, being approximately ten per cent. higher than in towns exceeding 250,000, fifteen per cent. higher than in towns having a population of 100,000 to 250,000, and twenty-five per cent. higher than in towns having a population of from 14,000 to 50,000.

In comparing wages in 1905 and 1912 respectively, a distinct upward movement is shown. The rise was least marked in the building trades. The mean percentage increases in all the towns are: building trades, skilled men, 1.09, labourers, 2.6; engineering trades, skilled men, 5.5., labourers, 3.9; printing trades, compositors, 4.1.

Comparative Food Prices in Foreign Countries and British Dominions.

Perhaps the most interesting portion of the report from a Canadian standpoint is the section which is devoted to the course of food prices in certain foreign countries and British Dominions overseas, statistics for Canada being included among the latter. An examination was made of all the statistical information available for these countries, and the results are presented in a series of memoranda forming an appendix to the report. In these memoranda practically all statistics of prices known to the Department are discussed, where these are derived from what would appear to be a trustworthy source and extend over the period beginning with the year 1901. In the case of Canada the statistics of the Department of Labour are used. The statistics exhibit considerable diversity; the report however, bases its comparisons only on statistics of changes in the level of food prices.

The following table embodies the findings of the report in this comparison:

INDEX NUMBERS OF CHANGES IN THE LEVEL OF FOOD PRICES SINCE THE YEAR 1900 IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH DOMINIONS OVERSEA.

(1900 = 100.)

COUNTRY	NATURE OF INDEX NUMBER.	1900.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1907	1909	1910	1911	1912
UNITED KINGDOM.....	Retail prices of 23 articles of food in London, weighted according to workmen's consumption.	100	100 ¹	101	103	102	103	102	105	108	108	109	109	115
FOREIGN COUNTRIES:— Austria-Hungary: (2) Austria.....	Retail prices of 14 articles of food in Vienna (unweighted.)	100	100	99	101	105	108	113	113	118	120	126	128	135
Hungary.....	Retail prices of 48 articles of food in 22 principal towns (unweighted)	100	101	102	103	111	122	118	122	128	131	129	137	—
Belgium.....	Retail prices of 11 articles of food in 16 principal towns weighted according to workmen's consumption.	100	101	102	113	109	110	112	115	116	120	122	128	132
France.....	Retail prices of 24 articles of food (including wine), fuel and lighting materials in Paris, weighted according to workmen's consumption.	100	100	95	98	99	97	95	100	102	100	104	117	115
Germany.....	Retail prices of 13 articles of food in Prussia, Bavaria, Baden and Wurtemberg, weighted according to workmen's consumption.	100	103	106	105	105	114	118	116	116	124	127	128	(130)*
Holland.....	Retail prices of 23 articles of food in 6 principal towns (unweighted.)	100	100	100	102	103	102	103	105	107	109	115	117	123
Italy.....	Contract prices of 13 articles of food supplied to 43 State colleges in various parts of the country (unweighted).	100	100	99	99	97	99	99	101	105	112	114	118	120

INDEX NUMBERS OF CHANGES IN THE LEVEL OF FOOD PRICES SINCE THE YEAR 1900 IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRI BRITISH DOMINIONS OVERSEA.—Continued.

(1900 = 100.)

COUNTRY.	NATURE OF INDEX NUMBER.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Norway.....	Retail prices of all articles of food (26 specified) in Christiania, weighted according to workmen's consumption.	—†	100	99	99	97	100	103	108	109	106	108	111	119
Russia.....	Wholesale prices of 30 articles of food at representative markets (unweighted.)	100	104	107	102	104	112	116	130	130	127	116	121	—
United States.....	Retail prices of 15 articles of food in 39 principal cities, weighted according to workmen's consumption.	100	105	111	111	113	113	117	122	126	133	140	139	—
Japan.....	Wholesale prices of 20 articles of food in 19 to 25 towns (unweighted.)	100	97	100	108	120	132	127	134	136	132	132	138	—
BRITISH DOMINIONS:—														
Canada.....	Wholesale prices of 78 articles of food (including fodder) at representative markets, weighted according to national consumption.	100	104	109	106	109	111	115	128	129	133	135	136	151
Australia.....	Retail prices of 41 articles of food (besides soap, starch, washing blue, kerosene and candles) in the 6 capital cities, weighted according to national consumption.	—†	100	109	105	95	101	101	98	106	104	103	103	116
New Zealand.....	Wholesale prices of 17 articles of food at representative markets (unweighted.)	100	101	109	109	102	107	107	112	117	108	110	116	—

* Baden only: figures for the remaining States not being available.
† Data for the year 1900 are not available.

"As is indicated by the heading, the comparison attempted in the above table deals only with that part of the cost of living which has reference to the purchase of food. As regards changes in the cost of housing, clothing and other necessities an examination of the matter contained in the Appendix will show that the information available is too limited and fragmentary to admit of international comparison. The only countries (outside the United Kingdom) for which any information exists as to the course of house rents since the beginning of the century are France, Norway, Australia and New Zealand. The French figures, which relate to Paris, show a rise of 8 per cent. between 1900 and 1910. For Norway the figures relate to Christiania and show a rise of cities 5 per cent. between 1901 and 1912. The Australian figures relate to the six capital cities, and show a rise of 40 per cent. in the same period; while according to the estimate of a Royal Commission in New Zealand house rents in that Dominion were 20 per cent. higher in 1911 than in the period 1894-98."

Analysis of Canadian Statistics.

In the memorandum on the changes in the level of wholesale prices in Canada the report describes in some detail the investigations which have been carried out by the Department of Labour, Canada, and quotes extensively from its findings. The memorandum concludes with the following analyses:

"Whereas the unweighted index num-

bers show that the rise since 1900 in the general level of prices amounted to 24.2 per cent., the weighted indices show a rise of 36.0 per cent.

"The results shown by the weighted index numbers are the more important for the purposes of the present note since the 1912 report states that it is probably on the whole a better index than the unweighted of tendencies in the cost of living, the chief weights relating to groups whose price level directly affects domestic expenditure.

"In order, however, to confine the measurement of the increase to articles of food alone, the following weighted index number based on the items entering into these groups has been constructed. The principle followed is the same as that used by the Canadian authorities in their general weighted index, the figures in the final column representing the weighted average of the 78 articles entering into the five food groups. The index numbers for each of these five groups are at the same time reproduced.

COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA OF FOOD, BY GROUPS, 1890-1912.

(Average Prices, 1890-1899—100.)

Year.	Grains and Fodder.	Animals and Meats.	Dairy Products	Fish	Other Foods	All Food.
1890.....	116.7	111.2	103.0	103.3	120.3	114.1
1891.....	123.9	104.7	106.2	97.3	121.3	115.8
1892.....	106.7	108.5	105.8	90.6	104.7	105.6
1893.....	99.1	117.7	110.4	99.7	102.1	105.1
1894.....	94.3	98.7	104.6	96.4	95.0	96.9
1895.....	98.8	92.2	94.8	101.4	95.2	96.1
1896.....	85.2	82.4	90.1	102.6	87.1	86.7
1897.....	80.6	90.4	90.1	98.6	86.0	86.2
1898.....	98.8	97.9	92.9	99.6	94.3	96.6
1899.....	96.7	95.1	101.4	110.0	93.6	96.8
1900.....	99.9	103.4	109.0	106.4	96.4	101.2
1901.....	107.3	111.3	102.5	113.2	98.6	105.2
1902.....	116.1	122.2	106.9	110.2	98.4	110.7
1903.....	106.5	117.9	108.9	116.2	98.1	107.1
1904.....	115.5	111.3	107.2	119.5	101.8	109.8
1905.....	116.4	120.7	115.1	115.7	100.7	112.6
1906.....	118.5	130.1	120.2	120.8	103.1	116.7
1907.....	140.2	133.8	131.5	129.5	112.5	129.4
1908.....	148.3	129.6	136.3	120.5	110.3	131.0
1909.....	149.9	148.6	133.6	134.0	107.6	134.6
1910.....	140.7	163.6	135.7	145.1	111.3	136.2
1911.....	148.4	146.6	136.2	143.6	118.7	137.7
1912.....	167.3	160.8	159.0	155.7	126.0	152.7

"In the following Table the above of food, etc. are altered proportionally general index numbers for the 78 items so as to make 1900=100.

GENERAL INDEX NUMBERS OF FOOD.

(Base 1900—100.)

Year.	Index Numbers	Year.	Index Numbers.
1890.....	112.7	1902.....	109.4
1891.....	114.4	1903.....	105.8
1892.....	104.3	1904.....	108.5
1893.....	103.9	1905.....	111.3
1894.....	95.8	1906.....	115.3
1895.....	95.0	1907.....	127.9
1896.....	85.7	1908.....	129.4
1897.....	85.2	1909.....	133.0
1898.....	95.5	1910.....	134.6
1899.....	95.7	1911.....	136.1
1900.....	100.0	1912.....	150.9
1901.....	104.0		

"It will thus be observed that whereas prices in general showed a rise of 24.2 per cent. between 1900 and 1912, according to the unweighted, and of 36.0 per cent. according to the weighted general index number, the prices of articles of food increased by as much as 50.9 per cent. It seems desirable to add that under the term "food" are here comprised the four fodder items—bran, shorts, hay, and straw, which it was

impossible to eliminate since "weights" are shown only for groups as a whole. On the other hand, malt and hops could not be included in the food index number since their weights could not be detached from that of the group of "liquors and tobacco." The two deviations tended to counteract each other, so that the rise of 50.9 per cent. computed for food prices cannot involve any material error."

STONEMASONS AND STONECUTTERS AT CALGARY. — LONG STANDING DISPUTE BETWEEN TWO UNIONS SETTLED BY AGREEMENT.

AFTER several years' controversy as to the detailed class of work which should be considered within their respective spheres, the stonemasons and stonecutters of Calgary have reached a definite agreement on the difference in question. The dispute arose because the stonecutters claimed the right to cut all shoddy, while the stonemasons claimed that this came within the definition of stonemasonry, and should not be done by stonecutters. Both unions also claimed the setting of all stone.

The two unions had several conferences, but could not arrive at a settle-

ment, which brought about a good deal of inconvenience to builders generally. The basis of the present agreement is the result of a conference held in New York on July 29 by the International Organisations of Bricklayers, Stonecutters and Stonemasons, by the terms of which the local unions will abide. The following is the text of the agreement entered into:

The following agreement is entered into for the purpose of effecting peaceable relations in all trade questions that have involved each international union in jurisdictional disputes over the past

twenty years, and to the end that the fair employer and the building public generally, who are innocent and helpless parties in jurisdictional quarrels, shall not be subject in their future relations with us to the annoyance and hindrances that follow in the wake of jurisdictional strife, and eliminating at the same time a condition of affairs that has in the past caused immense financial loss to both workman and employer.

Stonecutting.

All stonecutting including artificial stone for buildings, culverts, curbing, manholes, and all stonecutter's work necessary in the alteration of buildings, except where the class of work done is herein conceded as stone-masonry, shall come under the jurisdiction of the J. S. C. A. of N. A.

Masonry Work.

Masonry work shall be defined as follows: All rubble and ashlar that does not call for a chisel or tooth-chisel for beds and points, including jambs and corners, and wherever a cut-draft is necessary for plumbing purposes in masonry work, same shall come under the jurisdiction of the B. M. and P. I. U. of A.

Stonesetting.

The setting of all stone and cement blocks, including artificial stone, shall be done by the members of the B. M. and P. I. U. of A.

Local.

It is further mutually agreed between the B. M. and P. I. U., local No. 2 of Alberta, Calgary, and the J. S. C. A. of N. A., Calgary branch, that:

The International agreement arrived at between the B. M. & P. I. U. of A. and the J. S. C. A. of N. A., in the city of New York, signed the 29th day of July, 1913, be endorsed, and the definition of masonry contained therein be further defined to cover the particular conditions existing in the city of Calgary and district as follows:

1. Random rubble and squared rubble dressed either with or without a tooth-chisel, and all ashlar where a tooth-chisel or chisel is not used upon beds, and joints, and all pitched corners shall be masons' work.

2. All jambs and arch-stones cleaned or tooth-chiselled upon the reveal, and all corners with a cut draft, shall be the work of stonecutters.

Signed on behalf of the J. S. C. A. of N. A., Calgary Branch:

W. L. WEBSTER.
J. H. DAVIDSON.
T. WARDS.

Signed on behalf of the B. M. and P. I. U. of A., Local No. 2, of Alberta Calgary:

EDWARD-SILLITOE.
JOHN McEWAN.
AMOS GRAY.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

Agreement between the Electrical Employees of the City of Fort William and the City of Fort William.

1. That the city of Fort William, in the event of disputes arising between the city and their employees with regard to wages, hours, or any other matter

appertaining to the welfare of their employees, agree to confer with their employees through their regularly appointed representatives, such appointees shall not in any way be discriminated against in subsequent relations with the city on account of their having accepted such appointment from their fellow employees.

2. Scale of wages:—

Foreman	\$115.00 per month
Linemen, 1st class	42c per hour
Linemen, 2nd class	36c per hour
Troubleman	\$75.00 minimum per month
Wire chief	\$115.00 per month
Meter dept. (head)	\$80.00 minimum per month
Cable splicers	50c per hour
Arc repairer and trimmer	\$70.00 min. per month
Night operator	\$85.00 per month

3. That the employees be paid semi-monthly.

4. That nine (9) hours shall constitute a day, or fifty-four (54) hours shall constitute a week's work. Present arrangements to obtain with a view to having Saturday afternoon holiday during the months of May to September inclusive.

5. All time worked over regular schedule working hours to twelve o'clock midnight shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half; after midnight, double time; Sundays and all Dominion holidays, including New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day, will be paid at the rate of double time. Should any of the above mentioned holidays fall upon Sunday, the day observed by the Federal or Provincial Government will be observed.

6. A foreman shall mean a journeyman having charge of three (3) men or over; this clause applies to line gangs only.

7. That nothing herein shall be construed to prevent any employee from receiving a higher rate of pay.

8. That all monthly employees shall receive ten days holidays per year with full pay.

9. That all wires carrying a voltage of 600 volts or over to be classed as high voltage wires.

10. That when work is being done on high voltage wires, two journeymen, or at least one journeyman and one second-class lineman, shall be assigned to the job.

11. That stringing bare wires, messenger or lead cable over live wires be avoided as far as possible.

12. That this agreement shall remain in force for one year beginning June 1, 1913, and shall continue in force from year to year, from June 1 to June 1, unless notice in writing be given by either party on or before the first day of April in any year, and if no such notice be given then this agreement shall remain in force for the further period of one year, beginning June 1.

13. That all groundmen employed to assist linemen shall be able to speak and understand English.

Rules and Rates of Pay for Maintenance-of-Way Employees on the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway and Quebec & Lake St. John Railway.

To take effect August 1, 1913.

Sec. 1. By permanent maintenance-of-way employees is meant employees who take their orders from roadmasters on such parts of the line as are open for traffic, and who have been in the maintenance-of-way service continually for one year or more, or who have had one year's cumulative service during the three years immediately preceding, and will hereafter be referred to as "Employees." Labourers in extra gangs, unless those practically engaged all the year around, will not be classed as "permanent employees."

Sec. 2. Ten hours shall constitute a day's work, excepting for watchmen and gatemen, and where two relays of men cover twenty-four hours of work, in which case twelve hours will constitute a day's work. When required to work in excess of ten hours, time will be allowed for such excess at the rate of time and a half, also for work on Sunday.

2a. In computing overtime, one hour will be allowed for thirty to sixty min-

utes, for less than thirty minutes no allowance will be made.

Sec. 3. In emergencies, employees will not be required to work more than twenty-four hours continuously without a rest of eight hours.

Sec. 4. Foremen and sectionmen travelling on orders of the Company to and from work after regular hours outside of their regular section will be allowed straight time.

Sec. 5. Employees will be promoted hereafter on their respective roadmaster's division in order of seniority, provided they are qualified. The several senior qualified employees shall be advised of all vacancies in the position of foreman, and their application, if presented within five days, will be considered.

Employees may be transferred from one division to another for extra gang work or on opening of new lines or when the necessary qualified men for maintenance-of-way work are not available on the division.

Sec. 6. Employees refusing promotion will become junior to those accepting such promotion. Employees unable to read or write English or French, in the Province of Quebec, need not be promoted.

Sec. 7. Employees suspended or dismissed and who consider they have been unjustly treated, will receive full and impartial hearing and will be advised of decision reached within fifteen (15) days after the time of their suspension or dismissal. Should the investigation show that the suspension or dismissal was unjust, time will be allowed and employees reinstated. Appeals from decisions must be made in writing by the employee through his roadmaster within fifteen (15) days after being advised of such decision.

Sec. 8. A list of all permanent employees will be prepared for each roadmaster's division and such list will show the seniority standing of each employee. The list will be revised from time to time to agree with length of service and

promotions made, and a copy will be furnished to employees' representative, which will be open for inspection and correction on proper representation.

(a) In the event of reduction of number of men employed, those longest in the service shall be given preference of employment.

(b) Employees leaving the service of the Company when their services are required, in event of re-employment will rank as new men.

Sec. 9. Leave of absence and transportation shall be given in turn to one man to attend their respective meetings, provided it can be done without interfering with the business of the Company, men to go on last train and return on first train possible.

Sec. 10. Employees who have been in the service of the Company continually for one year or more will be furnished free transportation for themselves and family once a year to any point on the system.

Sec. 11. Employees of maintenance-of-way will not be required to clean water closets at station, or back yard at stations where such are occupied by agent or other parties.

Sec. 12. Except in case of sickness, leave of absence will not be extended beyond three months. Employees remaining out of the service of the railroad longer than three months will rank as new men. Application for leave of absence must be made in writing.

Sec. 13. Section foremen will not be transferred from one section to another without just reason. Section foremen, if qualified, will be transferred from isolated district to settled district when there is a vacancy.

Rates of Pay.

Section Foremen, No. 1 Yards:—

	Rate agreed.
Quebec	\$2.70
Joliette	2.70
Ottawa	2.70
Montreal	2.70
Longue Pointe	2.70

Section Foremen, No. 2 Yards:—

	Rate agreed.
Garneau Junction	\$2.40
Riv-a-Pierre	2.40
Chambord	2.40
Chicoutimi	2.40
St. Raymond	2.40
Jonquiere	2.40
St. Jerome	2.40
Hawkesbury	2.40
Section Foremen all other points	2.30

Section Men, No. 1 Yard:—

	Rate agreed.
Quebec	\$1.80
Joliette	1.80
Ottawa	1.80
Montreal	1.80
Longue Pointe	1.80
Garneau Junction	1.75
Riv-a-Pierre	1.75
Chambord	1.75
Chicoutimi	1.75
St. Raymond	1.75
Jonquiere	1.75
St. Jerome	1.75

Hawkesbury	1.75
Section men at all other points	1.70
Foremen extra gangs	\$2.55 to 3.55
Foremen in charge of steam, ballast and other large and important gangs to receive maximum rate.	
Asst. foremen extra gangs, minimum of . .	2.40
Foremen assigned to snow plow or flanger . .	2.80
Men assigned to snow plow or flanger	1.75

The above rules and rates of pay will remain in force until either party desiring a change gives the other party sixty (60) days' notice.

For the Company:

F. M. SPAIDAL,
Gen. Supt.

For the Committee:

JOS. BOUCHARD.
H. ST. CYR.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING AUGUST, 1913.

THERE was a considerable decrease in the number of disputes during the month of August as compared with the number during the previous month and the corresponding month of last year. There was also a decrease in the number of employees involved, and in the number of working days lost. Among important disputes which commenced before August and continued through the month were those of coal miners on Vancouver Island and mill-hands at St. John. Apart from these no district was seriously affected by long-standing disputes. With the exception of the strike of 2,000 salmon fishermen on the Fraser river, which lasted for two days, only two disputes commenced during August affecting more than 100 employees. These were strikes of moulders at Montreal, and plasterers at Ottawa. In the case of the latter strike the men generally secured work under conditions demanded by them, although the strike was not officially called off during August.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during August.

Number and magnitude.—The number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence during August was eighteen, a decrease of six as compared with the previous month, and a decrease of twenty-four compared with August, 1912. About sixty-one firms and 6,896 employees were affected by these disputes, about thirty-seven firms and 2,648 employees being directly involved in the new disputes of the month.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during August was approximately 109,530 working days, compared with 188,867 working days lost in July, and a loss of upwards of 106,000 working days during August, 1912.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following table shows the trades affected by the new disputes of the month and the number of employees directly affected in each group of trades:—

TRADES	No. of dis- putes	No. of em- ployees
Fishing.....	1	2,060
Building.....	4	336
Metal.....	1	250
Clothing.....	2	35
Miscellaneous.....	1	27
Total.....	9	2,648

Localities affected by new disputes.—

The new disputes of the month took place in the following Provinces:—

PROVINCE	No. of dis- putes
Quebec.....	2
Ontario.....	2
Alberta.....	1
British Columbia.....	4
Total.....	9

Causes of disputes.—The following table shows the causes of the disputes of the month:—

CAUSE	No. of dis- putes
For shorter hours.....	2
For higher wages.....	2
For higher wages and shorter hours.....	1
Against reduction of wages.....	2
Against discharge of employees.....	1
Sympathetic.....	1
Total.....	9

Results of disputes.—Of the eighteen disputes in existence during August a definite termination was reported in the case of eight. In four of these the strikers were successful, either wholly or in part, the other four ending in the men returning to work under conditions existing before the dispute. In two disputes, those of plasterers at Ottawa and plumbers at Welland, the men were practically all working under conditions demanded by them. In the case of eight

disputes no termination was reported to the Department.

Disputes Beginning Before August.

The trade disputes of the previous month which were still in existence during August were disputes of millhands at St. John, coal miners on Vancouver Island, metal miners at Salmo, quartz miners at Britannia Beach, iron moulders at Sackville, Hamilton and Guelph, photo engravers at Toronto, and barbers at St. John.

Millhands, St. John.—The dispute of millhands at St. John was unsettled at the end of the month. It was reported to the Department, however, that the men, with few exceptions, had obtained other work.

Coal miners, Vancouver Island.—One of the companies affected by this important dispute, namely, the Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Company operating at East Wellington, came to an agreement with its employees during August; otherwise the strike continued. Considerable disturbance occurred during August within the area of the dispute and several persons were injured in the course of riots at Nanaimo. A special article dealing with this dispute will be found elsewhere in the current issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

Metal miners, Salmo.—No change in conditions in regard to this dispute was reported to the Department during August.

Quartz miners, Britannia Beach.—The strike of the former employees of the Britannia Mining and Smelting Company, Howe Sound, B.C., (near Vancouver) was formally declared off on August 27, and an announcement to that effect appears in the British Columbia Federationist of late date over the name of R. F. Pettipiece, Acting Secretary of Local Union No. 216, Western Federation of Miners, the announcement including the statement "members will govern themselves accordingly." The

nine is understood to have been working for some months, though not perhaps fully manned.

Iron moulders, Sackville. — Iron moulders in the employ of two firms at Sackville struck work on May 29, demanding an increase of ten per cent. on piece work prices, an offer of an increase of two and one-half per cent., originally made, being refused. The dispute continued until August 7, when the men accepted an advance of about four per cent. Sixty men were directly affected by this dispute.

Iron moulders, Hamilton. — A long-standing dispute of iron moulders and core-makers at Hamilton was called off by the union on August 25. It will be remembered that these men who were in the employ of three firms struck work on March 26, demanding an increase for moulders from \$3.00 per day to \$3.25, and for core-makers from \$2.75 to \$3.25 and ten per cent. on piece work. The dispute continued until August 25, when the men returned to work as the companies needed them. About 250 men were originally affected, but several obtained work elsewhere during the months of April, May and June.

In connection with the above, a strike was begun at Galt on May 7, by workmen who were employed on material required by the Hamilton firms whose employees were on strike. With the calling off of the Hamilton dispute, it was understood that a settlement was effected in the case of one of the firms at Galt, namely, the Galt Foundry Company. In regard to the other Galt firms the strike was still in existence at the end of August, but it was stated that most of the strikers had obtained work elsewhere.

Iron moulders, Guelph. — No change in regard to this dispute was reported to the Department during the month.

Photo engravers, Toronto. — A report of the Toronto correspondent of the Department at the end of August with reference to a strike of photo engravers

which commenced at Toronto on Jan. 24, states as follows: "The strike was for a renewed agreement with the union, the old agreement having expired. Firms involved declined to make new agreement, refusing to 'recognize' any union, and declaring for the 'open shop.' This strike is being very determinedly contested on both sides, and so far apparently no progress has been made towards a settlement. The union has decided, at the convention just concluded at Cleveland, O., to establish an up-to-date plant in Toronto to be operated by the strikers. A small plant has in fact been running for some months now, and many of the men are thus employed, while others have left the city, so that there are very few, if any, left on the strike payroll."

Barbers, St. John. — With reference to a strike of barbers at St. John, which occurred on July 28, it was reported to the Department by the representative of the union concerned that the matter was settled after the men had been out for about two weeks. Eight of the men returned to work under conditions demanded by them. The dispute, the principal cause of which was a demand for shorter hours, affected in all ten men.

Disputes Beginning During August.

The new disputes of the month included strikes of salmon fishermen on the Fraser river; plasterers and plasterers' labourers at Ottawa; plumbers at Welland; granite workers at Vancouver and Victoria; iron moulders at Montreal; garment workers at Montreal and Vancouver, and musicians at Edmonton.

Salmon fishermen, Fraser river. — The Fraser river salmon fishing industry was considerably affected by a strike which began on August 5, when about 2,000 fishermen, composed of different nationalities, including Japanese, Chinese and North American Indians, struck work. The cause of the dispute

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES C, No. 147.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING AUGUST, 1913.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	No. of Firms or Establishments affected		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement	Date of termination	Result
			Directly	Indirectly	Directly	Indirectly					
							Male	Female				Male	Female
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE AUGUST											
Lumbering— Millhands.....	St. John, N.B.....	Lockout after demand for higher wages.....	11	151	June 13	Unsettled at end of month
	Mining— Coal miners..... Metal miners..... Quartz miners.....	Vancouver Island	Alleged discrimination against employees.....	3	3300	Sep. 17 & May 1	" " "
Salmo, B.C.....		For higher wages.....	2	.....	20	.....	.....	Feb. 22	.....	" " "
Britannia Beach, B.C.....		For recognition of union.....	1	.....	500	.....	.....	" 19 Aug. 27	.....	Strike ed off by union
Building— Stonecutters.....	St. John, N.B.....	For higher wages and shorter hours.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	July 10	July 22	Demands granted
Metal— Iron Moulders..... Iron Moulders..... Iron Moulders.....	Sackville, N.B.....	For higher wages.....	2	.....	60	.....	20 0	May 29	Aug. 7	Compromise effected
	Hamilton, Ont.....	"	2	.....	100	.....	.....	March 26	25	Strikers returned to work
	Guelph, Ont.....	"	1	.....	15	.....	.....	May 9	.....	Unsettled at end of month
Woodworking— Photo Engravers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For recognition of union.....	12	.....	65	.....	.....	Jan. 27	.....	Few men out at end of month
Miscellaneous— Barbers.....	St. John, N.B.....	For shorter hours.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	July 28	Aug.	Demand granted

* Not reported until August.

* Not reported until August.

DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING AUGUST.

<i>Fishing—</i> Salmon fishermen..	Fraser River, B.C.	Against reduction of wages.	2	.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Aug.	5 Aug.	7	Men returned to work
<i>Building Trades—</i> Plasterers and Plasterers labourers..	Ottawa, Ont.....	For higher wages and shorter hours.....	14	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	"			Men secured work with contractors who had signed agreement
Plumbers	Welland, Ont.....	For higher wages.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....				Increase granted, though s not officially declared off
Granite workers....	Vancouver, B.C....	" "	11	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....				27 Increase granted
Granite workers....	Victoria, B.C.....	Sympathetic.....	1	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....				27 Called off on termination of Vancouver dispute
<i>Metal—</i> Iron Moulders.....	Montreal, Que....	For shorter hours.....	7	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....				Unsettled at end of month
<i>Clothing—</i> Garment	rs.. Montreal, Que....	Against discharge of employees.....	1	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....				Strikers returned to work
Garment wor d	Vancouver, B.C....	For shorter hours.....	1	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....				Unsettled at end of month
<i>Miscellaneous—</i> Musicians.....	Edmonton. Alta..	Against reduction of wages.	.....	.....	23	4	.....	.....	.....	

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

was the reduction of prices from twenty-five cents to fifteen cents per fish. The strike was of short duration and the men returned to work on August 7, the prices remaining at fifteen cents as set by the canners before the dispute.

Plasterers, Ottawa. — A strike of plasterers occurred at Ottawa on August 1, the cause of the dispute being a demand on the part of the men for an increase in wages from forty-five cents to fifty cents per hour, with a reduction in working hours from nine to eight hours per day. Plasterers' labourers also went on strike, demanding an increase from thirty cents to thirty-five cents per hour. About 115 men in all were affected. At the end of the month it was reported to the Department that all the plasterers who belonged to the union were working for contractors who had agreed to pay the advanced rate, though the strike was not officially declared off.

Plumbers, Welland. — A strike occurred at Welland on August 1, on account of the refusal on the part of the contractors to accede to a demand for an increase from thirty-five cents to forty cents per hour. About sixteen men were involved in this dispute. It was understood that industrial conditions were not affected at the end of the month as a result of the dispute, although it had not been formally settled. The employers were reported to have agreed to the wage scale proposed by the union, and the men were working, leaving the matter of recognition of the union unsettled.

Granite workers, Vancouver. — Granite workers at Vancouver struck work on August 1, demanding an increase in

wages. The men obtained their demands and resumed work on Aug. 27.

Granite workers, Victoria. — On August 15, fifty-five granite workers in the employ of Messrs. MacDonald and Wilson, working on the new Provincial Government building, struck work. The strike was called in order to enforce the payment of the same scale in Vancouver as was being paid in Victoria, namely, \$5.60 for eight hours. The strike was called off on August 27, the granite cutters in Vancouver having been granted the increase demanded.

Iron moulders, Montreal. — Iron moulders to the number of 250, employed by various firms in Montreal, struck work on August 4 to enforce a demand for a nine hour working day in place of the ten hour day previously existing. Seventy of the men in the employ of two of the companies had returned to work under conditions demanded at the end of the month. In the case of the other firms affected, the dispute was left unsettled.

Garment workers, Montreal. — Fifteen garment workers in the employ of the Fashion Craft Manufacturers, Limited, at Montreal, struck work on August 11 on account of the discharge of two pressers which the management claimed was a result of unsatisfactory work. On August 16 the strikers returned to work, the discharged employees not being reinstated.

Garment workers, Vancouver. — A strike of the employees of the Western Suit and Coat Company took place on August 9. About twenty men and women were involved, their object being to secure a reduction of working hours

from fifty-four to forty-eight per week. No termination of this dispute was reported at the end of the month.

Musicians, Edmonton. — Twenty-seven musicians employed in the moving picture theatres at Edmonton struck work on August 1. The representatives

of the men stated that the managers wanted to reduce their wages, and on the refusal of the men to accept the reduction, dismissed all the union musicians in their employ. No termination of this dispute was reported at the end of the month.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

THE total immigration to Canada for the month of July, 1913, was 40,706, as compared with 34,296 for July, 1912, the increase being nineteen per cent. of the total arrivals. During July, 1913, 14,796 immigrants arrived from Great Britain as compared with 13,399 for the same month of the previous year. With regard to immigrants from the United States during July, 1913, there was a decrease as compared with the same month of the previous year, the num-

bers being 9,042 and 12,557 respectively. Arrivals from other countries, however, more than doubled those of July, 1912, the numbers being 16,862 and 8,340 respectively. For the first four months of the current fiscal year the total number of immigrants arriving in Canada was 250,906, as compared with 209,642 for the corresponding period of the previous year, the increase being twenty per cent. Of the total arrivals 54,040 were from the United States, 99,106 from Great Britain, and 97,760 from other countries. The following is a résumé of official returns received at the Department during August:—

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING APRIL TO JULY OF THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF LAST FISCAL YEAR.

Month	1912-1913.				1913-1914.				
	British.	From the United States.	Other Countries	Totals	British.	From the United States.	Other Countries.	Totals	Percentage of Increase.
April	22,028	21,494	19,409	62,931	25,566	19,260	28,459	73,285	16%
May	27,251	18,101	21,170	66,522	31,374	14,247	27,517	73,138	10%
June	20,640	13,748	11,505	45,893	27,390	11,491	24,922	63,783	39%
July	13,399	12,557	8,340	34,296	14,796	9,042	16,862	40,700	19%
Totals	83,318	65,900	60,424	209,642	99,106	54,040	97,760	250,906	20%

BRITISH EMIGRATION.

During the month of July, 1913, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

Month	NATIONALITY					
	English.		Welsh.		Scottish.	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
July	14,035	11,152	107	164	2,677	2,494
					696	610
					1913	1912
					17,515	14,419

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1913, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF JULY, 1912.

NATURE OF GRANT.	July, 1913.		July, 1912	
	No. of Patents	No. of acres	No. of Patents	No. of acres
Assignment of mortgages.....			1	
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.'s sales.....	10	3,862.00	20	8,964.00
British Columbia Homesteads.....	1	160.00	5	657.60
British Columbia sales.....	5		3	258.88
Coal lands sales.....			4	220.85
Commutation grants.....	1	93.03	1	107.05
Homesteads.....	1,769	306,456.854	1,539	255,697.944
License of occupation.....	1		1	
Mining lands sales.....	6	532.43		
Mineral rights (209.31 acres).....	4		3	
North West half-breed grants.....	7	736.577	4	479.00
Quit claim, special grants (479.84 acres).....	2		1	
Railways:—				
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	8	2,389.10		
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.....			28	1,070.88
Canadian Pacific Ry. roadbed and station grounds.....			7	203.62
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co.....	4	179.67		
Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Co.....	12	45,784		
Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway Co.....	2	480.00		
Kootenay Central Railway Co.....	1	164.56		
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Railroad and Steamboat Co. Sales.....	15	3,279.00	1	4.25
School lands sales.....	46	7,019.38	13	2,736.37
Special grants.....	7	1,438.851	57	5,806.03
Yukon Territory sales.....	10	408.14	27	3,608.67
	1		26	1,202.75
Total.....	1,912	327,245.27	1,741	281,117.87

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1913, AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1912.

AGENCY.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
Battleford.....			181	254				
Brandon.....	2	2						
Calgary.....					219	355		
Dauphin.....	89	84						
Edmonton.....					595	651		
Ostevan.....			2	96				
Grand Prairie.....					92	81		
Humboldt.....			120					
Kamloops.....							184	44
Lethbridge.....					48	59		
Maple Creek.....			303	197				
Medicine Hat.....					158	170		
Moose Jaw.....			311	477				
New Westminster.....					139	56	18	2
Peace River.....								
Prince Albert.....			181	234				
Regina.....			32	35				
Red Deer.....					154	163		
Saskatoon.....			168	236				
Swift Current.....			284	467				
Winnipeg.....	268	261	77					
Yorkton.....			61	116				
Total.....	350	347	1720	2269	1405	1535	202	46

Number of entries for July, 1912..... 4197
Number of entries for July, 1913..... 3677
Net decrease for July, 1913..... 520

Recapitulation.

MONTH.	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
January.....	115	196	657	803	699	678	11	8
February.....	117	218	541	893	500	822	9	8
March.....	139	264	820	1190	806	1139	74	15
April.....	279	475	1637	2263	1332	1684	212	29
May.....	227	318	1532	1948	1139	1534	581	36
June.....	302	239	1811	2243	1331	1479	363	23
July.....	350	347	1720	2269	1405	1535	202	46
August.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1529	2057	8718	11609	7112	8871	1452	170

Net decrease for seven months: -3,896.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1913, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCE IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITY	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
Canadians from Ontario.....	16	184	128	16	344
“ Quebec.....	2	48	42	8	100
“ Nova Scotia.....	1	13	17	9	40
“ New Brunswick.....	.....	4	7	6	17
“ Prince Edward Island.....	.....	4	4	1	9
“ Manitoba.....	64	27	10	.....	101
“ Saskatchewan.....	.....	102	2	1	105
“ Alberta.....	.....	2	46	.....	48
“ British Columbia.....	.....	.....	5	6	11
Persons who had previous entry.....	50	217	206	8	481
Newfoundlanders.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Canadians returned from the United States.....	.....	4	13	.....	17
Americans.....	27	445	393	28	893
English.....	26	202	175	40	443
Scotch.....	12	37	46	9	104
Irish.....	5	15	11	5	36
French.....	4	20	7	.....	31
Belgians.....	.....	6	8	.....	14
Swiss.....	.....	2	8	1	11
Italians.....	1	.....	4	8	13
Roumanians.....	.....	17	1	.....	18
Syrians.....	14	31	.....	.....	2
Germans.....	14	31	39	.....	88
Austro-Hungarians.....	79	114	57	20	270
Hollanders.....	2	6	8	.....	16
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	4	12	19	.....	35
Icelanders.....	3	2	.....	.....	5
Swedes.....	11	29	31	13	84
Norwegians.....	3	67	50	3	123
Russians.....	26	104	64	15	209
Turks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Servians.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Bulgarians.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Chinese.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australians.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
New Zealanders.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Hindocs.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
West Indies.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
South Africans.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	350	1720	1405	202	3677

Number of souls represented by above entries, 8,953.

BUILDING PERMITS DURING AUGUST, 1913.

	AUGUST, 1913	AUGUST, 1912	INCREASE.
NOVA SCOTIA:—	\$	\$	\$
Sydney.....	59,575	109,350	49,775
Halifax.....	47,350	56,788	9,438*
NEW BRUNSWICK:—			
Saint John.....	104,800	36,100	68,700
QUEBEC:—			
Quebec.....	77,978	137,820	59,842*
Three Rivers.....	148,500	152,000	3,500*
Maisonneuve.....	1,634,223	2,014,328	380,105*
Montreal.....	2,318,670	1,346,883	953,787
Westmount.....	475,500	269,728	205,872
Lachine.....	39,100	27,435	11,665
ONTARIO:—			
Ottawa.....	173,300	265,575	92,275*
Brockville.....	8,180	950	7,230
Kingston.....	76,270	80,985	4,715*
Peterborough.....	13,670	53,670	40,000*
Toronto.....	3,175,450	3,822,975	647,525*
St. Catharines.....	47,800	109,320	61,520*
Welland.....	33,100	20,550	17,550
Hamilton.....	178,900	501,700	322,800*
Brantford.....	115,675	62,065	53,610*
Galt.....	40,565	50,890	10,325
Preston.....	25,000	11,100	13,900
Guelph.....	29,000	26,425	2,575
Berlin.....	25,900	52,953	27,050*
Stratford.....	21,980	20,982	998
Woodstock.....	7,735		
London.....	109,250	116,696	7,446*
St. Thomas.....	20,325	13,300	7,025
Chatham.....	20,450	8,250	12,200*
Windsor.....	87,910	123,420	35,510*
Owen Sound.....	6,000	8,000	2,000*
North Bay.....	58,925	13,800	45,125
Sudbury.....	30,350	50,600	20,250
Sault Ste Marie.....			
Port Arthur.....	87,735	68,825	8,910
Ft. William.....	328,825	389,900	261,075*
MANITOBA:—			
Winnipeg.....	1,769,850	1,771,850	2,000
St. Boniface.....	80,425	225,005	144,580*
Transcon.....	34,850		
SASKATCHEWAN:—			
Regina.....	259,895	1,004,319	744,424*
Moose Jaw.....	83,200	402,475	319,275*
Weyburn.....	7,850	18,800	11,450*
Yorkton.....	76,470	136,710	60,240*
Prince Albert.....	84,000	201,000	117,000*
Saskatoon.....	100,550	1,130,550	1,030,000*
North Battleford.....	27,595	34,565	6,970*
Swift Current.....	55,577	66,973	11,396*
ALBERTA:—			
Medicine Hat.....	802,240	243,400	558,540
Calgary.....	1,083,530	1,799,280	715,750*
Edmonton.....	393,470	1,214,275	820,805*
Red Deer.....	40,575	55,315	14,470*
Lethbridge.....	26,400	67,515	41,115*
Macleod.....	5,850	20,000	14,150*
BRITISH COLUMBIA:—			
Nelson.....	20,400	29,700	9,300*
S. Vancouver.....	67,740	362,310	294,570*
New Westminster.....	24,750	432,400	407,650*
Vancouver.....	874,673	942,970	68,297*
Victoria.....	158,815	430,815	272,000*
Nanaimo.....	21,520	16,150	5,370
Prince Rupert.....	6,900	32,900	26,900*
Kelowna.....	28,225	14,600	13,625
North Vancouver.....	12,900	87,135	24,325*
Point Grey.....	156,315	416,415	39,935*
Oak Bay.....	21,300	173,190	151,890*

*Decrease.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1913.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and the office of the factories inspector of Ontario and Saskatchewan, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 503 workpeople in Canada during the month of August, 1913, were recorded by the Department of Labour. Of these eighty-nine were fatal and 414 resulted in serious injuries. In the preceding month there were 108 fatal and 374 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 482; and in August, 1912, there were 101 fatal and 558 non-fatal accidents, a total of 659. The number of fatal accidents recorded in August were nineteen less than the number recorded in July and thirteen less than were recorded in August, 1912. The number of non-fatal accidents recorded in Au-

gust were forty more than in July, but 144 less than were recorded in August, 1912. Altogether there were twenty-one more accidents recorded in August than in July, but 156 less than in August, 1912.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1913, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	7	16	23
Fishing and Hunting.....	1	.....	1
Lumbering.....	4	8	12
Mining.....	11	16	27
Railway construction.....	3	3	6
Building Trades.....	12	51	63
Metal Trades.....	9	109	118
Woodworking Trades.....	.....	12	12
Printing and Allied Trades.....	.....	1	1
Clothing.....	.....	1	1
Textiles.....	.....	8	8
Food and Tobacco preparation	1	5	6
Leather.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Transportation—</i>			
Steam Railway Service.....	16	107	123
Electric Railway Service.....	3	4	7
Navigation.....	6	6	12
Miscellaneous.....	6	24	30
Public Employees.....	.....	15	15
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	5	10	15
Unskilled Labour.....	5	18	23
Total.....	89	414	503

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1913.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Number	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture:—				
Farmer.....	Manburg, Sask.....	Aug. 8	1	Run over by a binder
".....	Guelph, Ont.....	" 15	1	Kicked by a cow
".....	Thorold Twp., Ont.....	" 2	1	Run over by a binder
".....	Bogarton, Ont.....	" 4	1	Traction engine went through a bridge
".....	Shelburne, Ont.....	" 26	1	Thrown from a load of grain
".....	Southwold, Ont.....	" 30	1	Run over by a farm roller
Farm Labourer.....	Napinka, Man.....	" 10	1	Gored by a bull
Fishing and Hunting—				
Fisherman.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 4	1	Drowned; fell overboard
Lumbering—				
Sawmill Employee.....	Rockland, Ont.....	" 18	1	Struck by a board flying from saw
".....	Stillwater, B.C.....	" 7	1	Struck by a log
".....	Shawinigan Lake, B.C.....	" 14	1	Struck by a falling tree
Feller.....	Reid Island, B.C.....	" 19	1	Crushed by a falling tree
Mining:—				
Miners.....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 23	2	Premature explosion of dynamite
".....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 22	1	Crushed by car of ore
".....	Black Lake, Que.....	" 9	1	Fell with pit box 10 ft.
".....	Rossland, B.C.....	" 5	1	Fall of rock
".....	Rossland, B.C.....	" 9	1	By a fall
Coal Miner.....	Springhill, N.S.....	" 12	1	Run over by ore cars
Mine Carpenter.....	Riondel, B.C.....	" 12	1	By a fall
Miner.....	Britannia, B.C.....	" 8	1	"
".....	Porcupine, Ont.....	" 27	2	Premature explosion of dynamite
Railway Construction:				
Construction Labourers.....	Parham, Ont.....	" 5	2	Derailment
".....	White River, Ont.....	" 16	1	Premature explosion of dynamite
Building Trades:—				
Contractor.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	" 4	1	Run over by car of gravel
Painter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 14	1	By a fall
".....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 7	1	"
".....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 25	1	"
Foreman Carpenter.....	Berlin.....	" 27	1	Electrocuted
Carpenter.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 5	1	By a fall
".....	Kitsilano.....	" 2	1	"
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 1	1	Crushed by an elevator
Bricklayer.....	Peterborough.....	" 28	1	Crushed by a falling building
Roofer.....	Kerrisdale, B.C.....	" 21	1	Fell from roof of building
".....	Quebec, Que.....	" 18	1	"
Labourer.....	Sand Point, N.B.....	" 5	1	Struck by
Metal Trades—				
Engineer (Salt Works).....	Sandwich, Ont.....	" 3	1	Crushed by a falling wall
Engineer & Helper.....	Sandwich, Ont.....	" 5	2	By a fall off coal chute
Engineer (steam roller).....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 20	1	Crushed under a steam roller
Machinist.....	Galt, Ont.....	" 21	1	Struck by flying piece of bursted emery wheel
Electrician.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 12	1	Electrocuted
".....	Peterborough, Ont.....	" 19	1	"
".....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	" 28	1	"
Lineman.....	Oshawa, Ont.....	" 5	1	"
Food and Tobacco Preparation—				
Biscuit Factory Employee.....	London, Ont.....	" 8	1	Crushed by an elevator

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1913.

Trade or Industry.	Locality	Date	Number	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Steam Railway Service</i>				
Engineer.....	Parksville, B.C.....	Aug. 23	1	Collision
".....	Moberly, B.C.....	" 21	1	Explosion of oil burning locomotive
".....	McBride, B.C.....	" 23	1	Head-on collision
Fireman.....	Moberly, B.C.....	" 31	1	Explosion of oil burning locomotive
Brakeman.....	Buckingham, Que.....	" 26	1	Fell from car and run over
".....	Galt, Ont.....	" 30	1	Run over by cars
Yardman.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 26	1	Struck object when passing same
".....	Lachine, Que.....	" 2	1	Run over by a car
Machinist.....	Regina, Sask.....	" 8	2	Run over by cars
Stationman.....	Tilbury, Ont.....	" 7	1	Run over by a train
".....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 13	1	Crushed by falling timber
".....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 16	1	Drowned; hand-car ran into open draw bridge
".....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 5	1	Run over by a train
".....	Souris, Man.....	" 8	2	Collision
<i>Electric Railway Service—</i>				
Motorman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 14	1	Electric construction train struck by steam railway train on diamond crossing
Mechanic.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 26	1	Run over by a car
Shed Man.....	Fort Rouge, Man.....	" 9	1	Crushed between cars
<i>Navigation—</i>				
Schooner captain.....	North Sydney, N.S.....	" 13	1	Crushed by heavy piece of falling timber
Deckhand.....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	" 22	1	Drowned; fell into lock
".....	Grimsby, Ont.....	" 24	1	Drowned; fell overboard
".....	Powell River, B.C.....	" 16	1	"
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" —	1	Crushed by a roll of paper
Longshoreman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 15	1	Struck by falling piece of iron
<i>Miscellaneous</i>				
<i>Transport—</i>				
Carter.....	" ".....	" 5	1	Run over by wagon
".....	" ".....	" 12	1	Wagon struck by street car
Teamster.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 2	1	Crushed by wagon
Driver.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 19	1	Fell from wagon
".....	" ".....	" 9	1	Run over by a wagon
Stableman.....	" ".....	" 18	1	Burned; stables caught fire
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled Trades—</i>				
Warehouse Employee.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 25	1	Struck by an elevator
Retail Clerks (female).....	Peterborough, Ont.....	" 28	2	Crushed by falling building
Warehouse Clerk.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 19	1	Overcome by smoke in burning building
Soap Factory Employee.....	" ".....	" 27	1	Crushed by a box of soap
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>				
Labourer.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 21	1	Buried under sand being unloaded from a chute
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" —	1	Fall
".....	" ".....	" 9	1	Crushed by cave-in of earth
".....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 5	1	By a fall
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 14	1	Falling earth

TABLE OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING AUGUST, 1913.

TRADE OR INDUSTRY	CAUSES																		
	Falls	Falling material	Contract with Machinery, Saws, etc.	Flying material	Burned by acid, electricity, molten metal, etc.	Runover by locomotives, cars and other vehicles	Crushed by & betw'n cars other vehicles and boats	Struck by locomotives, cars and other vehicles	Collision of trains and street cars	Collision with street cars and other vehicles	Falling or thrown from cars and other vehicles	Struck and runover by mine cars	Cave-in of earth	Tools	Struck object when passing some	Crushed by an elevator	Runaway	Miscellaneous causes	Total
Agriculture . . .	2	3									6						2	3 ¹	16
Lumbering . . .	2	5				1													8
Mining.....	9											5						2 ²	16
Railway Construction	1																	2 ³	3
Building Trades	36*	9	1	1				1						1				2 ⁴	61
Metal Trades..	13	29	24	7	22			2						4	2			6 ⁵	109
Woodworking Trades	1	9	1													1			12
Printing and Allied Trades	1																		1
Clothing	1																		1
Textile	1	4	1													2			8
Food and Tobacco Preparation		1									1			1		1		1 ⁶	5
Steam Railway Service	6	30	4			6	11	9	7		16		3	3	2			10 ⁷	107
Electric Railway Service..											1								4
Navigation	3	1	1															1 ⁸	6
Miscellaneous Transport			1		1					6	8				1		6	1 ⁹	24
Public Employees	4			2		2		3										4 ¹⁰	15
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades	2	4	2						3							1		1 ¹¹	10
Unskilled Labour..	3	5	1	1		2	1					4	1						18
	72	91	56	13	23	11	12	15	10	6	32	5	7	10	5	5	8	33	414

*Of the thirty-six men injured by falls in the building trade, fourteen were injured as the result of falling scaffolds.

Note.—Miscellaneous causes explained:—

¹Agriculture: Two persons were injured by being run over by farm implements, and one was kicked by a horse.

²Mining: Two miners were injured by the premature explosion of dynamite.

³Railway Construction: Two railway construction hands were injured by the premature explosion of dynamite.

⁴Building Trades: Two workmen were injured by electric shock.

⁵Metal Trades: One workman was injured by electric shock; one was scalded; one was kicked by a horse; one strained himself by lifting heavy material; one stepped on a nail; and one was burned by the ignition of gas.

⁶Food and Tobacco Preparation: A butcher had his thumb severed while handling a cow.

⁷Steam Railway Service: Four employees were injured in derailments; one was scalded by steam; two stepped on nails; one was injured by the explosion of an oil-burning locomotive; one sprained his ankle; and one put his hand through a window.

⁸Navigation: A longshoreman was injured by swinging material.

⁹Miscellaneous Transport: A driver was kicked by a horse.

¹⁰Public Employees: Three firemen were overcome by smoke; and one received an electric shock.

¹¹Miscellaneous Skilled Trades: A pulpmill worker was scalded by boiling acid.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during August, 1913:

DOMINION OF CANADA REPORTS.

The Coal Fields of Western Canada.

Report of D. B. Dowling of the Geological Survey on the coal fields of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Eastern British Columbia. Pages, 111. Ottawa: King's Printer.

THIS report is intended as a concise statement of the area and probable contents of the various coal fields of the middle portion of Canada. Manitoba has an area of about forty-eight square miles available for coal mining; Saskatchewan, upwards of 4,000 square miles; and Alberta considerably in excess of 15,000 square miles. The eastern British Columbia areas are part of the same field as the western and mountainous sections of Alberta. The report gives a minute description of the above fields, the whole being prefaced by an interesting historical summary of coal mining operations. The earliest mention of coal in the central part of the continent was probably that made by Sir Alexander MacKenzie in 1789. David Thompson, in 1800, noted the coal seams of the Saskatchewan valley, as did Alexander Henry in 1811. The report is profusely illustrated, and contains a bibliography of the principal works relating to the geology and topography of the region. An index adds greatly to the usefulness of the report as a work of reference.

Commission of Conservation.

Report of the fourth annual meeting of the Commission of Conservation of Canada. Pp., 238.

This report covers the proceedings of the fourth annual meeting of the Commission, which was held at Ottawa in January last. It includes summary

statements of the work done under the various committees of the commission during the current fiscal year. Public health, minerals, forestry, fisheries, game protection, fur farming and water powers are among the subjects on which these committees have been at work. Other subjects on which interesting matter will be found in the volume are the work of the Biological Board of Canada, the insect food of fresh water fishes, conditions in the clay belt of Ontario, the Trent canal watershed survey, smoke prevention, Canadian town planning, the protection of birds, etc., etc. The volume is well indexed.

Oyster Farming in Prince Edward Island.

Oyster farming in Prince Edward Island by M. J. Patton, Assistant Secretary of the Commission of Conservation. Pp., 14. Published by the Commission of Conservation.

The section of the annual report of the Commission of Conservation dealing with oyster farming in Prince Edward Island, by M. J. Patton, Assistant Secretary of the Commission, has been issued separately. During the past year the Dominion Government waived its claim to granting leases of oyster areas in Canada, and the disposal of these areas is consequently now under Provincial jurisdiction. The present report gives a succinct account of the present oyster culture operations in Prince Edward Island, with a review of the more important considerations involved in oyster culture. Attention is drawn to the inadequate protective service now afforded to oyster beds. Some suggestions looking to the revision of official regulations are made.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REPORTS.

Mining Operations in British Columbia during 1912.

Annual report of the Minister of Mines, British Columbia, for the year ending December 31, 1912. Pp., 349. Victoria, B.C.: King's Printer.

The total value of the mineral productions of British Columbia in 1912 was \$32,440,800. The highest previous value was in 1910 when the total was \$26,377,066. The output was distributed as follows:—

QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA MINERAL PRODUCTS IN 1912

	Customary Measure	1912	
		Quantity	Value
Gold placer.....	Ounces.....	.....	\$ 555,000
“ lode.....	“.....	257,496	5,322,442
Silver.....	“.....	3,132,108	1,810,045
Lead.....	Pounds.....	44,871,454	1,805,627
Copper.....	“.....	51,456,537	8,408,513
Zinc.....	“.....	5,358,280	316,139
Coal.....	Tons, 2,240 lbs.	2,628,804	9,200,814
Coke.....	“.....	264,333	1,595,998
Miscellaneous products.....	.....	.....	3,435,722
			\$302,440,800

BRITISH REPORTS.

Inquiry into Industrial Agreements.

Somewhat over a year ago the British Government instructed the Industrial Council, of which Sir George Asquith, K.C.B., K.C., is chairman, to make enquiry into certain matters which appear to be difficulties in the way of peaceful and friendly relations between employers and workmen. The questions especially referred to the Council were as follows:—

- (1) What is the best method of securing the due fulfilment of Industrial Agreements;
- (2) How far, and in what manner, Industrial Agreements which are made between representative bodies of employers and of workmen should be enforced throughout a particular trade or district.

The report of the Council is now published and contains a most interesting discussion of the whole subject of Indus-

trial Agreements. It is pointed out in the opening paragraphs that an industrial agreement is essentially different from a contract of service entered into between an individual employer and an individual workman, and that, also, it cannot fairly be compared with the ordinary commercial contracts made between individuals or corporate bodies. Notwithstanding the difficulties inherent in dealing with large numbers of workpeople, the Council found that in most cases agreements are well kept. It is recognized by both sides that they are under a strong moral obligation to observe agreements. When they are broken it is frequently the case that the conditions at the time are abnormal. The report deals in considerable detail with these conditions and with the work of Conciliation Boards in the preservation of industrial peace. Separate sections are devoted to the discussion of the effects of organization, the efficacy of “moral obligations,” monetary penalties and guarantees, and the duration and extension of agreements.

The majority of the Council agreed that the best methods of securing the due fulfilment of industrial agreements are the following:—

- (1) Organization (ie., complete and effective organization on the part of both employers and workpeople).
- (2) Moral obligation.
- (3) Monetary penalties and prohibition of assistance to persons in breach.
- (4) Monetary guarantees.

The conclusions of the report are as follows:—

The whole organization of collective bargaining, of which we have expressed our approval, is based upon the principle of consent. We have found that such collective agreements have been as a rule kept, and we are loth either to interfere with the internal organization of the Associations on both sides by putting upon them the legal necessity of exercising compulsion upon their members, or to introduce a new principle which might have far-reaching and unexpected effects upon the natural growth of such Associations or upon the spirit with which as a rule they have been carried on. We have, therefore, as will be seen, come to the conclusion that the establishment of a system of monetary penalties is not desirable, and that such penalties as prohibition of

assistance to persons in breach should not be made legally obligatory. We have stated, however, and we wish to give our opinion the maximum degree of emphasis, that where a breach of an agreement has been committed no assistance, (financial or otherwise), should be given to the persons in breach by any of the other members of the Associations connected with the agreement. The language of our Report is intended to express as strongly as possible our adherence to the view that moral influence should in every feasible way be brought to bear in favour of the strict carrying out of agreements, and that, in cases where, by any of the methods to which we have alluded, a breach is found to have been committed, Associations should accept the findings of the tribunal and should exercise to the full the disciplinary powers of their organization, assisted, as would no doubt be the case, by the force of public opinion.

As regards the second portion of our reference (as to how far, and what manner, industrial agreements which are made between representative bodies of employers and of workmen should be enforced throughout a particular trade or district), we have come to the conclusion that, subject to an enquiry made by an authority appointed by the Board of Trade, an agreement entered into between Associations of employers and of workmen representing a substantial body of those in the trade or district should, on the application of the parties to the agreement, be made applicable to the whole of the trade or district concerned, provided that the agreement fulfils the requirements laid down in the Draft Scheme in paragraph 58 and contains conditions to secure:—

(a) That at least . . . days' notice shall be given by either party of an intended change affecting conditions as to wages or hours, and

(b) That there shall be no stoppage of work or alteration of the conditions of employment until the dispute has been investigated by some agreed tribunal, and a pronouncement made upon it.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Dominion Reports.—Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1912, Part VI, Subsidized Steamship Services with statistics showing steamship traffic to December 31, 1912, and estimates for fiscal year 1913-14. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Fifth Census of Canada, 1911, Manufacturers for 1910 as enumerated in June, 1911, Volume III. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Report of Progress of Stream Measurements for the calendar year 1911, by F. H. Peters, C.E., Department of the Interior. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Ontario.—Thirteenth Annual Report of the Agricultural Societies of Ontario and of the Convention of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions for the year 1913. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

Great Britain.—Forty-Second Annual Report of the Local Government Board, 1912-13. Supplement in continuation of the Report of the Medical Officer of the Board for 1912-13, containing a second report on Infant and Child Mortality by the Medical Officer of the Board. London: Wyman & Sons, 1913.

France.—Republique Française. Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Statistique Générale de la France, Historique et Travaux, de la Fin du XVIII^e Siècle au Début du XX^e avec 103 Tableaux Graphiques Relatifs aux Travaux les plus Regents. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1913.

Caisse d'Epargne et de Prévoyance des Bouches-du-Rhone. Fondée à Marseille le 3 janvier 1821. Rapport et Comptes Rendus des Opérations de la Caisse et de ses Succursales pendant l'année 1912. Marseille: Typographie et Lithographie Barlatier, 1913.

Germany.—Beitrage zur Arbeiterstatistik Dr. 12. Gebiete und Methoden der amtlichen Arbeitsstatistik in den michtigsten Anduftriebsarten. Berlin: Carl Penmanns Derlag, 1913.

Bericht Über die Tätigkeit des K. K. Arbeitsstatistischen Amtes im Handelsministerium, Während des Jahres 1912. Wien: Druck und Verlag der Kaiserlichen-Königlichen Hof-Und Staatsdruckerei, 1913.

K. K. Arbeitsstatistisches Act Im Handelsministerium. Erhebung Über Die Kinderarbeit In Oesterreich Im Jahre 1908. II. Teil. Textliche Darstellung. 11. Heft. Wein: Alfred Holder, K. U. K. Hof-Und Universitäts-Buchhandler, Buchhandler Der Kaiserlichen Akademie Der Wissenschaften, 1913.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

NOVA SCOTIA CASES.

Injury to Employee.—Negligence.—Employer's Liability.

A successful appeal from the judgment rendered by Sir Charles Townshend on the findings of the jury was heard in the Nova Scotia Supreme Court on April 12.

The plaintiff was an employee in the defendant's sawmill. His duty was to take away slabs and lumber from a rotary saw, and for this purpose he worked within three or four feet of a revolving shaft connected with a saw. There was a collar on this shaft, with a screw or bolt on the collar. It revolved 800 times a minute and was unguarded. A piece of bark dropped near this, and his superior told him to reach in and get it; he did so and his gauntlet glove was caught by the screw and his arm was badly broken. The plaintiff claimed damages under the Nova Scotia Employers' Liability Act. At the original trial the jury found that the plaintiff received injuries from the machinery in the defendant's mill, that the dangerous part of the machinery was not securely guarded as far as possible that the injury to the plaintiff was caused by his obedience to the order of the defendant's superintendent, that the plaintiff was not aware of the dangerous character of the machinery, that the machinery was of the usual kind used in Nova Scotia, that the accident occurred through the plaintiff's own negligence in wearing loose-wristed gloves, and that the plaintiff suffered damage to the extent of \$300. The action was, however, dismissed.

In the appeal to the Higher Court it was held that the injury was not the

ordinary, natural or probable consequence of wearing at such work gauntlet gloves instead of short-wristed gloves, and that the guarding of the shaft would have prevented the plaintiff's alleged negligent act from causing the injury.

Reference was made to the fact that the jury had found that the machinery, although usual, was unduly dangerous, and that it was not guarded to the degree required by the Statutes. The former judgment was, therefore, set aside and a new trial ordered with costs.

(*Zwicker v. McKay.*)

Master and Servant.—Wrongful Dismissal.

In an action by an employee for wrongful dismissal, it appeared that plaintiff had entered the service of the defendants under a parole control of hiring for a term of three years. The defendants took over the business and assets of the vendors, assuming their liabilities and continuing the employment of the staff of officers and servants. This transfer took place some few weeks after the plaintiff had entered upon his service. The payments of salary by the defendants to the plaintiff were made irregularly. He was dismissed after having served for some five and one-half months.

The Court having found that the plaintiff was competent for the service he undertook, drew the inference from all the facts that the contract for hiring was a yearly one and that the plaintiff was entitled to damages in respect of the salary he would have earned for the balance of the year remaining after the period when he was dismissed.

In an appeal to the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, the former ruling was maintained and the appeal dismissed with costs.

(*Archibald v. The Hygienic Fresh Milk Co.*)

Negligence. — Street Railway. — Liability.

NEW BRUNSWICK CASE.

In an action by the widow of a person killed by an accident on a street railway, the plaintiff must prove, in the first place, that the death of her husband was caused by the negligent act of the railway company or its servants. In the absence of such proof, or if the circumstances are equally consistent with the allegations of the plaintiff and the denial of the defendant, the plaintiff must fail. Again, if the defendant proves, or if it appears from plaintiff's own case, that the accident occurred through some negligence of the deceased which directly contributed to it, then the plaintiff cannot recover unless it appears that the defendant might by care have avoided the accident.

(*Ryder v. St. John Railway Co.*)

ONTARIO CASE.

A second appeal to the Supreme Court of Ontario (First Appellate Division) from the judgment of the County Court of Wellington, dismissing an action for \$180 for work and material supplied for the construction of a silo, and allowing the defendant \$96.00 on his counterclaim for damages for defective work, was heard by Hon. Sir W. Meredith, Hon. M. Justice MacLaren, Hon. Mr. Justice McGee and Hon. Mr. Justice Hodgins.

Hon. Mr. Justice McGee, in giving his opinion, said it was unnecessary to enter into the question as to whether the defective silo was the result of changes in manner of construction required by the defendant. The quality of the work in the concrete wall itself, which the trial Judge had found to be defective, though there had been much contradictory evidence, was one which the Appellate Court would not be justified under the circumstances in questioning. But he held that the award of \$96.00 to the defendant on his counterclaim for damages

through loss of corn in not having a silo in which to store it, should be reduced to \$40 in view of the fact that he left the corn in the field, making no endeavour to reduce the loss, and that the next year he planted the same amount of corn, still having no silo in which to store it.

The other judges agreed with Mr. Justice McGee, and with the exception of the reduction of damages on the counterclaim, the appeal was dismissed, but without costs.

(*Rice v. Sockett*)

MANITOBA CASE.

Injury to brakeman.—Appeal against award allowed.

An appeal of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company was heard in the Court of Appeal against a decision of a jury awarding \$6,000 to a brakeman for injuries sustained at Melville, Sask. The accident occurred when the plaintiff and other members of the crew of a train were attempting to make a "flying switch," so as to place the end car on a siding without the other cars passing over the switch. The duty of the plaintiff was first to throw the switch and then to climb to the top of the end car and be ready to apply the hand brake in order to stop the car at the proper place on the siding. When the time came to disconnect the car, the coupling pin could not be withdrawn, and the end car was checked with the others when the engine driver applied the brakes. The sudden jolt threw the plaintiff off the car, which ran over him, cutting off an arm. From the evidence in the first trial it appeared that the coupling had been inspected in the usual way and nothing was found wrong with it, but after the accident it was discovered that the failure of the pin to work was due to an accumulation of snow and ice in a cavity of the coupler where it could not be seen from the outside. It was held by the trial jury, in answer to certain questions put to them by the trial Judge, that the defendants were guilty

of negligence through lack of proper inspection, and that the injury to the plaintiff was caused by their negligence.

The Court of Appeal decided, with Chief Justice Howell and Mr. Justice Richards dissenting, that the inspection that had been made was, upon the evidence, all that was usual in such operations, and was reasonably sufficient, and that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant the finding of the jury that there was a lack of proper inspection causing the accident. The defendants were, therefore, entitled to judgment, notwithstanding the finding of the jury.

The dissenting Judges held that the jury might have thought that it was incumbent on the defendants, in the circumstances, to have a more careful inspection, or a test made of that particular coupling, before attempting the flying switch, as the success of the attempt was dependent on the coupling working properly. They considered that this was a reasonable view to take, and that there was sufficient evidence to justify the jury in their finding.

(*Phalen v. Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co.*)

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASES.

Injury to person at work on a highway. — Negligence of driver of motor. — Appeal of owner of car dismissed.

In an action to recover damages for the death of a man shovelling snow upon the highway, who was killed by a motor car, the jury awarded the plaintiffs \$5,000 damages. An appeal was entered, based on the grounds that the verdict was against the law and evidence; that there was no evidence to go to the jury; that the evidence was consistent with the theory that some car other than the defendant's was the one that struck the deceased.

The appeal was dismissed on the ground that there was sufficient evidence in favour of the plaintiffs to justify

the trial Judge in sending the case to a jury, and that the jury having made a finding upon conflicting evidence, their finding should not be interfered with by the Court of Appeal.

(*Longman v. Cottingham.*)

Injury to a servant through the fall of an elevator in a factory. — Damages awarded. Verdict sustained on appeal.

The plaintiff was injured by the fall of an elevator in the defendants' factory, and action was taken for damages both at common law and under the Employers' Liability Act. The evidence showed that the elevator had safety appliances and was inspected once a month, but that on account of the sugar carried in the elevator getting into the working parts of the elevator, it should have been inspected twice a week. On this evidence damages was awarded to the amount of \$12,000. The appeal was dismissed on the ground that the injury to the plaintiff occurred on account of a defective system adopted by the defendants, and therefore the plaintiff was entitled to recover at common law.

(*Hitchen v. British Columbia Sugar Refining Co.*)

Negligence—Independent Contractor. — Injury to servant. — Liability of owner.

An action was brought in the British Columbia Court of Appeal for the setting aside of the judgment rendered in the Trial Court upon the verdict of the jury in favour of the plaintiff for injuries sustained while in the employ of a contractor engaged by the defendant Company, through alleged negligence on the part of the defendants.

The facts of the case were as follows: The defendants had erected a line of poles upon which they intended to string their electric wires. Before the time arrived for stringing the wires some of the poles had become insecure by reason of the action of water and otherwise. A contractor was employed to make these

poles secure and to string the wires. It was found that he was an independent contractor, and that the plaintiff was employed by him to string the wires on the poles. In performing his duties a pole which he had climbed fell, causing injuries for which he sued the defendant Company instead of his employer, the contractor. Chief Justice MacDonald gave as his opinion that the plaintiff had no cause of action against the defendants, the negligence being the contractor's, and that unless the Company owed a duty to the contractor's employees the plaintiff could not succeed. He, therefore, would allow the appeal and dismiss the action. Mr. Justice Irving was also of the same opinion.

Messrs. Justice Martin and Justice Gallihier were of opinion that the defendants were responsible for injuries sustained by the plaintiff. The case of *Marney v. Scott* (1899) 1 Q.B. 986, was cited, which not only had never been questioned, but had been mentioned with approval in *Valiquette v. Fraser* (1907), 39 S.C.R. 1, in which case Justice Dingham had said: "I think that a man who intends that others shall come upon property of which he is the occupier for purposes of work or business in which he is interested, owes a duty to those who does so come, to use reasonable care to see that the property and appliances upon it, which it is intended shall be used in the work, are fit for the purpose to which they are to be put, and he does not discharge this duty by merely contracting with competent people to do the work for him." Other cases cited, in support of this view, were those of *Tarry v. Ashton* (1876), 1 Q.B.D. 314; *Penny v. Wimbledon Urban District Council* (1899), 2 Q.B. 72; *Kirk v. City of Toronto* (1904), 8 O.L.R. 730; *Canada Woollen Mills, Limited, v. Traplin* (1904), 35 S.C.R. 424, and *Ainslie Mining and R. W. Co. v. McDougall* (1909), 42 S.C.R. 420. They, therefore, were of opinion that the appeal should be dismissed. The Court being equally divided, the appeal was dismissed.

(*Velasky v. Western Canada Power Co.*)

Master and servant, — Liability to account to master for money received by servant.

An appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Lampman in favour of the plaintiffs was heard in the British Columbia Court of Appeal. The action was for recovery of money paid to the defendant in relation to a transaction between one Wright and one Cohen regarding the sale of lots, the plaintiffs alleging that the defendant received the sum claimed for the use of the plaintiffs. Wright listed the property with the defendant; but the defendant was afterwards employed by the plaintiffs, and there had been no sale up to the time that the defendant entered into the plaintiffs' service. Subsequently the defendant made a new arrangement with Wright as to the price of the property, and secured an option in the name of Cohen for ten days, for which he paid Wright \$5. Two days later, Wright's principal (the owner) sold to other persons. Wright then paid the defendant \$250, for which he received back the option given to Cohen. The defendant then paid Cohen the \$250, less \$15 for his services.

The appeal was heard by Chief Justice MacDonald, and Messrs. Justice Irving, Justice Martin and Justice Gallihier.

Chief Justice MacDonald said he thought the appeal should be dismissed, there being no question but that the listing was obtained by the defendant for his employers, the plaintiffs, and he had been told to push the sale of the property. The \$250, according to the finding, was paid for services performed by the defendant in and about the option; perhaps not strictly a commission, but in lieu of the commission he lost by the sale of the property over his head. Being in the employ of the plaintiffs he was bound to account for what he received.

Mr. Justice Martin held the same opinion. Mr. Justice Irving, in giving his opinion, said he would allow the appeal, stating that the plaintiffs' claim never fell within the terms of the de-

endant's retainer, unless possibly to the extent of \$15. The fact that the defendant introduced the matter to Cohen, obtaining an option for him, and the deal fell through, left Wright liable to a law suit, but Wright settled this possible law suit by paying \$250. That sum was really paid to settle Cohen's claim, not the defendant's, because Cohen was the only person who had any cause of action against Wright. For these reasons he did not think that this settlement for \$250 was within the defendant's retainer, but for obtaining that settlement a fair commission from Cohen would have been \$15. The defendant, having regard to the fact that the plaintiffs were entitled to a percentage, would not be entitled to receive from the plaintiffs as much as \$10 out of the \$15.

Mr. Justice Galliher said that he agreed with Justice Irving in this matter, and thought the appeal should be allowed.

The Court being divided, the appeal was dismissed.

(*Canadian Loan and Mercantile Co. v. Lovin.*)

Workmen's Compensation Act. — Injury on ship. — Functions on Appeal Court.

Where a workman is injured in circumstances entitling him to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, the person liable to pay compensation is his employer at the time of the injury.

A Harbour Board appointed certain men to act as meters and weighers, a head man and eight assistants, all of whom were sworn and licensed. The employment of a licensed man was compulsory, and the men were employed in rotation. A ship desiring the services of meters and weighers had to communicate with the harbour office, when the number of men required were sent to the ship. They were paid by a fixed scale, generally at so much per ton. No money was paid directly by the shipowners to the men employed, but all money was received by the head man, who divided it equally among the others,

subject to certain deductions. While one of these men was engaged in the ordinary way of his duties as a meter and weigher at the unloading of a ship, he was injured by an accident in circumstances entitling him to compensation. He took proceedings against the shipowners, but they contended that they were not liable under the Act as the harbour authority and not the shipowners were the employers of the injured man. The County Court Judge, however, held that the shipowners had hired him, and were his employers, and that the harbour authority were not his employers, therefore the shipowners were liable to pay compensation. An award was therefore made in favour of the applicant. The shipowners appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that in this case they could not overrule the finding of fact by the County Court Judge. Where a County Court Judge goes wrong in law or gives a decision on a point of fact which there was no proper evidence to support, the Court may set aside his decision; but where there was evidence both ways so that it was open to the Judge to come to the decision to which he had come, the Court are not entitled to set aside his award, even though they might have decided the facts in a different way. In this case the shipowners employed a man selected for them by the harbour authority, they found the money which provided his wages, they gave directions when, where and how the work should be done, and they could dismiss him from their ship if they chose. There was no difficulty, therefore, in holding that they were the employers of the man. The appeal was therefore dismissed.

(*Wilmerson v. Lynn and Hamburg S. S. Company.*
—Court of Appeal. July 5, 1913.)

Who are dependants? — Wife and children deserted by workman.

Where a workman is injured by accident in circumstances entitling him to compensation under the Act, and his injuries cause death, compensation is pay-

able to his dependants. By the Act "dependants" means such of the members of the workman's family as were wholly or in part dependent upon the earnings of the workman at the time of his death.

In 1907 a workman deserted his family, consisting of his wife and four children. In the first two years after the desertion he paid a very small sum towards the support of his family, but after that he paid nothing, although a judicial order for payment was made against him. In 1911 he was killed by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment as a miner. For some two years before his death his family were entirely ignorant as to his whereabouts, and the mother and the two younger children were wholly supported by the earnings of the two elder children, supplemented by some small sums earned by the mother herself. In these circumstances the widow took proceedings for an award of compensation on behalf of herself and her two younger children against the colliery Company by whom her husband was employed at the time of his death. The employers contended that they were under no liability to pay compensation under the Act, as the claimants were not dependants. The Sheriff-Substitute, however, decided that they were dependants, and made an award of compensation in their favour. The employers appealed, and

the Court of Session over-ruled the decision of the Sheriff-Substitute holding that the wife and children were not dependent upon the deceased at the time of his death. The widow appealed.

The House of Lords reversed the decision of the Court of Session, and restored the award of the Sheriff-Substitute. They held that the question was primarily one of fact on which the conclusion of the arbitrator ought only to be set aside if it was clear that there was no evidence to support it, or if he was wrong in law. In this case the claimants were dependants, and the two younger children were wholly dependent upon the deceased man. They had a right to look to their father for maintenance, and they had no other means of support which could render their position one of partial dependants. The father was under a legal obligation to maintain them, and although this of itself is not necessarily sufficient to establish dependency, here an attempt had been made to compel him to fulfil that obligation. Nothing had been done by the wife which constituted any abandonment of her rights, which she was only waiting the opportunity to enforce. The obligation of the deceased remained in existence to the time of his death, and was a valuable asset to his wife and children, and the only reliable maintenance to which they could look.

(*Young v. Niddrie and Benhar Coal Company, Limited.*—House of Lords. July 1, 1913.)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

OCTOBER, 1913.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1913.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

FROM all parts of the country reports showed industrial conditions to have improved considerably during September as compared with the previous months of the year. This was largely attributable to the optimistic feeling caused by the satisfactory state of the western grain crop. Building permits decreased during the month, but workers in the building trades were better employed than they have been for some time, owing to a desire on the part of contractors to get the outside work completed before the winter sets in. Manufacturing plants were also reported busier than during last month, though there was a falling off in output as compared with September, 1912.

Agriculturists had a satisfactory month. The western grain crop was harvested under excellent conditions and threshing was generally somewhat earlier than last year. Shortage of labour was experienced in some parts but it was offset by the excellent weather conditions prevailing. The fishing industry was quiet. Lumbering firms were completing their season's cut and despatching men to the woods. The mining industry continued active in all localities except on Vancouver Island where the dispute was still in existence. The fall trade, while not up to the standard of that of last year, showed some improvement and was generally satisfactory. Immigration continued on a large scale.

Unskilled labour was generally well employed, harvesting operations and railroad construction absorbing most of the supply.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices for September stood at 136.0 as compared with 136.3 in August and 132.7 for September, 1912. The movement was downward in fresh fruits and vegetables, canned salmon and grain, but upward in eggs, sugar, silk, jute, anthracite coal, some lumber and building materials, hops, rubber and starch.

Interruptions to Industry.

September presented a very favourable record from the viewpoint of industrial disturbances. The number of trade disputes occurring during the month was two, which is the smallest number recorded for any month of the present year. One of these was soon terminated; the other, that of garment workers at Montreal, was still in existence at the end of the month. Of the disputes beginning previously the only one of importance was that of coal miners on Vancouver Island which continued without a termination being effected.

Among industrial establishments, etc., destroyed by fire or through other causes during September, 1913, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations, or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

Nova Scotia.—Ice company's barns at Amherst, loss \$20,000; hotel at Glace Bay, loss \$5,000; premises occupied by motor company at Liverpool, loss \$10,000; oil tank steamer with cargo of 2,000 gals. of kerosene and gasoline burned to water's edge at Halifax; fraternal hall and storehouse at Hopewell, loss \$6,000; barns with season's crop and live stock at Lunenburg; at North Sydney, steel company's warehouse, loss \$90,000; at Shelburne: municipal alm-house, loss \$10,000.

New Brunswick.—At Moncton: warehouse, loss \$7,000; at Petitediac, portion of town, including five stores and dwellings, loss \$20,000; at St. John: hardware and rubber company's premises, loss \$70,000; at Three Brooks: sawmill, loss \$12,000.

Quebec.—Farmer's residence, together with barns, 225 tons of hay, and live stock, loss \$15,000; pulp and paper company's mills at Lake Edward, loss \$17,000; at Montreal: lumber and sheet metal company's premises, loss \$180,000; dry goods storage sheds, loss \$12,000; school for girls at Maisonneuve, loss \$150,000; wood and coal dealer's premises, loss \$6,000; brewery, loss \$5,000.

Ontario.—At Carleton Place, crockery store, loss \$3,000; at Castleton, sawmill; at Chatham, barns with implements and season's crop; at Cornwall, business block, loss \$8,000; at Comber, premises of stove mill and cooperage plant, loss \$15,000; at Belleville, hotel, second-hand store and a livery stable, loss \$15,000, also hotel premises, loss \$15,000; at Bobcaygeon, portion of village destroyed by fire, loss \$15,000; at Branford, a barn with machinery and crops, loss \$8,000; at Deux Rivières, portion of village wiped out by fire, loss \$20,000; at Durham, business portion of town, loss \$30,000; at Essex, a planing mill, loss \$10,000; at Ft. William, iron company's premises partially burned, loss \$2,000; at Heidelberg, a planing mill, loss \$4,000; at Kincardine, a grist mill, loss \$10,000; at Kingston, a dry dock, loss \$5,000; junk warehouse at London, loss \$6,000; at Milverton, barns with live stock, loss \$6,000; at Norwich, barns containing season's crops and live stock, loss \$6,000; at Ottawa, paint and wall paper store, restaurant and leather goods shops, loss \$30,000; sawdust conveyor of J. R. Booth's lumber mill, loss \$15,000; J. R. Booth's timber mill, loss \$100,000; drug store (in Eastview), loss \$8,000; at Perth, felt mills, loss \$10,000 (75 employees thrown out of employment); barns and crops at Pleasant Ridge, loss \$5,000; barns with machinery and crops at St. George, loss \$8,000; at Sault Ste. Marie, a coal unloader derailed and rendered useless, loss \$10,000; sawmill, loss \$10,000 at Timmins, portion of village burned, loss \$20,000; at Toronto: ferry company's office building, loss \$2,000; machinery making plant, loss \$8,000; auctioneering firm's store house with contents of dry goods and carpets, loss \$40,000; warehouse, loss \$4,000; drug supply premises, loss \$2,000; garage, loss \$4,000; pottery plant at North Toronto, loss \$5,000; at Thornton's Corners, barns with crops and machinery, loss \$5,000; at Trenton, skating rink and Canadian Northern Railway Station, loss \$7,000; at Woodstock, a fruit store, loss \$3,000; at Zurich, barns with contents and implements, loss \$4,000.

Manitoba.—Portion of business section of Strathclair, loss \$50,000.

Saskatchewan.—Barn at Hillview, loss \$4,000; dairy farm at Kildonan, loss \$10,000; two grain elevators at Milestone, loss \$50,000; restaurant and hardware store at Weyburn, loss \$5,000; grain elevator at Zealandia, loss \$15,000.

Alberta.—Business section of Brooks, loss \$25,000; at Edmonton, hotel premises, loss \$3,000; club house with contents of furnishings, loss \$12,000; clothing store at Calgary, loss \$20,000; at Innisfail, Methodist church and parsonage, loss \$15,000; also livery barn, loss \$25,000.

British Columbia.—Nurseries and green houses at Port Hammond, loss \$30,000; pottery plant at Victoria, loss \$75,000.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following is a brief statement of the changes in wages and hours of labour reported to the Department during September:—

Building trades.—On September 1 plasterers to the number of 1,000 at Montreal received an increase of five cents per hour. Bridge and structural steel workers at Montreal had their working hours reduced from ten to nine per day on September 2.

Miscellaneous.—Theatrical employees at Hamilton numbering between ten and twenty received an increase averaging twenty-seven per cent. on September 15.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during September in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents of *The Labour Gazette* and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

September was an exceptionally favourable month for agriculture. The weather was generally fine and the month's work for the farmers comprised threshing, corn-cutting, fall plowing and fruit gathering.

Grain cutting in the West was completed early in the month under favourable circumstances. From all parts reports indicated a yield not only of good dimensions but also of excellent quality. In Manitoba the crop was heavy and there was no particular shortage of la-

bour. Heavy frosts were experienced late in the month but practically no harm was done by reason of the good progress made with harvesting operations, which were from two to three weeks earlier than last year.

Saskatchewan reported one of the most uniformly and high graded crops ever produced in the Province. Considerable shortage of labour was experienced in this province and in spite of the payment of a high rate of wages it was impossible to meet the demand. Threshing was well advanced in the middle of the month and the quantity as well as the quality of grain was excellent.

Alberta reports were also favourable. Grain commenced moving as early as the fourth of September. In this province an increase in mixed farming was noted.

Excellent weather conditions prevailed in Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces. The grain ripened well and the root crops were in a good condition. The apple crop, however, was unsatisfactory.

In Ontario the farmers experienced a very busy month getting in the fruit, tobacco and corn crops, together with threshing operations and fall plowing. Fruit growers and gardeners marketed their products in large quantities. Peaches particularly were an exceptionally heavy crop and were sold at very low prices.

In general the month may be considered a satisfactory one. It was estimated that upwards of forty thousand labourers were required for the harvest field. This number was not forthcoming, but their shortage was not so keenly felt on account of the excellent weather conditions.

The agricultural exhibitions in all parts were largely attended.

The Fruit Crop Report, No. 5, published under date of September 15 by the Department of Agriculture, reported some improvement in weather conditions throughout the whole of Ontario. Quebec and New Brunswick experienced favourable weather in the main, though

in some sections dry weather hindered development. With special reference to the apple crop of Canada a most unsatisfactory state was noted. From British Columbia to the Atlantic coast, reports, except in a few favoured localities, indicated that the crop was below the average and in many cases total failures have been recorded. The extremely dry weather of the first part of the season was given as the cause of this condition. The pear crop was reported excellent in Ontario but light in Nova Scotia and British Columbia. Peaches in all parts were a good crop. In British Columbia the canneries were unable to handle them successfully.

The number of bushels of grain inspected at Winnipeg during August amounted to 5,284,960. For the twelve months ended August, 1913, there were 238,425,100 bushels inspected as compared with 212,612,000 bushels inspected during the corresponding period a year ago. At the end of September some 25,000,000 bushels of wheat had already passed through Winnipeg.

From a cablegram received in the Department of Agriculture on September 20, the following estimate of the production of oats by various countries is given for 1913, together with figures for 1912:—

	1913.	1912.
Prussia	404,234,000	363,828,000
Belgium	44,043,000	33,023,000
Bulgaria	16,210,000	11,347,000
Denmark	47,103,000	48,765,000
Spain	25,260,000	21,680,000
Roumania	32,420,000	20,101,000
England and Wales . .	86,378,000	83,925,000
Hungary (proper) . . .	91,931,000	72,253,000
Italy	33,718,000	26,642,000
Luxembourg	3,116,000	2,758,000
Switzerland	4,656,000	3,780,000
Russian Empire	1,010,102,000	1,004,728,000
United States	1,066,000,000	1,418,337,000
Japan	5,077,000	5,176,000
Canada	395,341,000	361,733,000
Totals	3,265,589,000	3,478,076,000

Fishing.

The fishing industry was quiet during September. In the Sydney district codfish were plentiful but herring were scarce and catches of mackerel were

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent	Agri- culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construction	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Sydney.....	Active	Quiet			Active		Active	Fair	Active
2—Westville.....	Active	Quiet		Active	Active			V active	V active
3—Truro.....	Quiet	Quiet		Fair				Quiet	Fair
4—Halifax.....	Active	Active	Active				Active	Active	Active
5—Amherst.....	Active				Active			Active	Active
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active					Quiet	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Moncton.....	Quiet							Active	Active
8—Newcastle.....		Fair		Active			Active	Active	Active
9—St. John.....	Active	Active						Active	Active
10—Fredericton.....	Active							V active	V active
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Quebec.....			Active				Active	Active	Active
12—Sherbrooke.....	Active					Quiet		Active	Active
13—Three Rivers.....	Active						Quiet	Fair	Fair
14—St. Hyacinthe.....	Active							V active	V active
15—St. John & Iberville.....	Active						Active	V active	V active
16—Sorel.....	Active							V active	V active
17—Montreal.....	Active							Fair	Active
18—Hull.....	Active		Active	Active				V active	V active
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Ottawa.....	Active		Active	Active			Active	Active	Active
20—Brockville.....	Active	Quiet	V quiet			V quiet	Active	V active	Active
21—Kingston.....	Active	Quiet						Active	Active
22—Belleville.....	Active							Active	Active
23—Peterborough.....	Active							V active	V active
24—Orillia.....	Active							Active	Active
25—Toronto.....	Active						Active	Fair	Active
26—Niagara Falls.....	Active							Fair	Fair
27—St. Catharines.....	Active							Active	Active
28—Hamilton.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
29—Brantford.....	Active							Quiet	Active
30—Guelph.....	Active							Active	Active
31—Berlin.....	Active							Active	Active
32—Woodstock.....	Active							Active	Active
33—Stratford.....	Active							Active	Active
34—London.....	Active							V active	V active
35—St. Thomas.....	Active							Active	Active
36—Chatham.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
37—Windsor.....	Active							Active	Active
38—Owen Sound.....	Active		Active					Quiet	Quiet
39—Cobalt.....	Active					Active		Active	Fair
40—Sault Ste. Marie.....	Active						Active	Fair	Fair
41—Port Arthur and Fort William.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
42—Winnipeg.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
43—Brandon.....	Active						Active	F r	Active
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
44—Regina.....	Active							Quiet	Fair
45—Moosejaw.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
46—Saskatoon.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
47—Prince Albert.....	Active							Active	Active
<i>Alberta—</i>									
48—Medicine Hat.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
49—Calgary.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
50—Edmonton.....	Active				Active		Quiet	Active	Active
51—Lethbridge.....	Active				Fair			V quiet	V quiet
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
52—Nelson.....	Active					Active	Active	Fair	Active
53—New Westminster.....	Active	Fair	Fair	Active			Active	Quiet	Quiet
54—Vancouver.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
55—Victoria.....	Active			Active			Active	Quiet	Quiet
56—Nanaimo.....	Active	Active		Active	Active		Active	Quiet	V quiet
57—Prince Rupert.....	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1913.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condi-

Metal, Engineering, & Shipblding				Woodworking and Furnishing			Printing and Allied Trades.			Textile		
Metal workers	Stat'nry Eng nrs.	Electrc'l Wk'rs & Linemen	Ship builders	Wood-workers	Uphol-sterers	Coop-ers	News	Job	Book-binding	Cotton	Woolen	Carpet Wv'rs.
1- Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
2- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....
3- Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	.....
4- Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
5- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
7- Active	Active	Active	.....	v active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
8- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9- Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
10- Active	Active	Fair	.....	v active	Active	.....	v active	v active	Active	v active	.....	.....
11- Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
12- v active	v active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
13- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	v active	.....	.....
14- Active	Active	Active	.....	v active	v active	.....	Fair	Fair	Active	.....	.....	.....
15- v active	v active	v active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
16- Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
17- Quiet	v active	v active	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	v active	v active	Active	Active	Active	.....
18- v active	v active	v active	v active	v active	.....	.....	v active	v active	.....	.....	v active	.....
19- Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
20- Active	Active	Fair	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	.....	.....	.....
21- Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
22- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active
23- Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
24- Fair	.....	Fair	.....	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
25- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
26- Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27- Quiet	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
28- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
29- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
30- Quiet	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
31- Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
32- Quiet	Quiet	Fair	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	.....	.....	.....
33- Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
34- Quiet	Fair	Active	.....	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
35- Fair	Fair	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	v active	v active	.....	.....	.....	.....
36- Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	.....
37- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	v active	v active	Active	.....	Active	.....
38- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
39- .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
40- .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
41- Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
42- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
43- Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
44- Active	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45- Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
46- Quiet	Quiet	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
47- Active	.....	Active	.....	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
48- .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49- Active	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
50- Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	.....
51-	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
52- Active	Fair	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
53- Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
54- Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55- Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56- Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
57- Fair	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent.	Clothing.			Food Preparation.		Tobacco Prepar'n.		Leather Trade	
	Tailors	Garment Workers	Boot and shoe workers	Bakers & confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather workers
Nova Scotia—									
1—Sydney.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....
2—Westville.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
3—Truro.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
4—Halifax.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
5—Amherst.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island—									
9—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
New Brunswick—									
7—Moncton.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Fair	Fair
8—Newcastle.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9—St. John.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....
10—Fredericton.....	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	.....	.....	Active	Active
Quebec—									
11—Quebec.....	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
12—Sherbrooke.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
13—Three Rivers.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
14—St. Hyacinthe.....	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
15—St. John's and Iberville.....	Active	Active	.....	V active	V active	.....	.....	V active	Active
16—Sorel.....	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
17—Montreal.....	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Fair	Fair
18—Hull.....	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	.....	.....	Active	V active
Ontario—									
19—Ottawa.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Fair	Fair
20—Brockville.....	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair
21—Kingston.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Fair
22—Belleville.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
23—Peterborough.....	V active	V active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
24—Orillia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Active
25—Toronto.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
26—Niagara Falls.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active
27—St. Catharines.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
28—Hamilton.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active
29—Brantford.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
30—Georgian.....	Quiet	Active	Quiet	V active	Fair	Active	Active	.....	.....
31—Berlin.....	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet
32—Woodstock.....	Fair	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active
33—Stratford.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
34—London.....	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair
35—St. Thomas.....	Active	.....	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	.....	.....
36—Chatham.....	Quiet	V quiet	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
37—Windsor.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
38—Owen Sound.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
39—Cobalt.....	Fair	.....	.....	Quiet	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
40—Sault Ste Marie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41—Prt Arthur & Fort William.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba—									
42—Winnipeg.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
43—Brandon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saskatchewan—									
44—Regina.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
45—Moosejaw.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
46—Saskatoon.....	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47—Prince Albert.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....
Alberta—									
48—Medicine Hat.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49—Calgary.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active
50—Edmonton.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
51—Lethbridge.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia—									
52—Nelson.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....
53—New Westminster.....	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
54—Vancouver.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55—Victoria.....	Quiet	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
56—Nanaimo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57—Prince Rupert.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1913.—Concluded.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condi- quiet.

TRANSPORT											
Steam Ry. Service		Electric Railway Service	Marine transport	Long-shoremen	Transfers, cabmen, etc.	Miscellaneous					Unskilled labour
Operating	Mechanical					Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employes	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks	
1—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
2—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
3—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
4—Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	V active
5—.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
7—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
8—.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
9—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	.....	Active	V active
10—Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	.....	Active	V active
11—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	V active
12—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
13—Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair
14—Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
15—Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
16—Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
17—Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active
18—V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	Active	V active
19—Active	Active	V active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair
20—Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
21—V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair
22—Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	V active
23—Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
24—.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
25—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Active	.....	Active	Active
26—Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
27—Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
28—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair
29—Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
30—.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Fair
31—Fair	Fair	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Active	.....	Active	Fair
32—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
33—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
34—V active	V active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
35—Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
36—Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
37—Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
38—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Fair
39—.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Active
40—.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet
41—Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active
42—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
43—Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet
44—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Fair
45—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Quiet
46—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Fair	.....	.....	Active	Active
47—Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
48—.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
50—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
51—Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	Active	Quiet
52—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Fair
53—Active	Active	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
54—.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet
55—Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Quiet
56—.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet
57—Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	V quiet	V quiet	Active	Active	.....	Active	V quiet

small. Halibut was scarce, due to bad weather. It was reported that the Labrador fall codfishing season opened with good promise. Herring also were found plentiful. Considerable hindrance was caused by the prevalence of dogfish. The British Columbia canneries reported an unfavourable season just closed. Steelhead and coho were plentiful in the New Westminster district, but the late run of sockeye was not up to the expectations of the fishermen. Puget Sound canneries made a better showing but the Fraser River pack amounted to only 500,000 cases as compared with one million in 1911.

Figures showing the exports of fish for the first four months of the present fiscal year have recently been published and show an increase. In all \$5,032,000 worth of domestic fish were exported by Canada during that period as compared with \$3,748,000 for the corresponding period of last year.

The Fisheries Board appointed under the terms of an agreement of July, 1912, between Great Britain and the United States, following the decision of The Hague Tribunal of September, 1910, has been completed. This Commission is appointed for five years and will sit only when there is any disagreement between the United States and Canada as to the reasonableness of any regulation made concerning fisheries in treaty waters by either country.

The lobster season of the Magdalen Islands closed on September 30. The total pack for the year is reported to be considerably less than that of last year.

In the annual report on sea fisheries of Great Britain, issued during August, it is recorded that the total landings of fish was more than fourteen and a half million hundred weights, and the total value was nearly nine and a quarter million sterling, which constitutes a record. The increase in weight over the previous year is 200,000 hundred weights and the increase in value is over \$800,000. It is estimated that sixty millions are invested and 350,000 hands employed in various branches of the fishing industry.

The Monthly Bulletin of Sea Fishery Statistics for August, 1913, published by the Department of Marine and Fisheries during September, states:—

The weather during August, on the Atlantic coast, was fine, not only for fishing, but for fish drying, but in many districts haymaking interfered with the progress of the deep sea fishery. Mackerel and herring are reported to have been fairly plentiful in Sherburne County during the first half of the month, but very scarce in the latter half. In Digby County fish were scarce during the latter part of the month and dogfish became somewhat troublesome. Along the north shore of New Brunswick, cod fishing was not so good as it was in July, owing to the presence of dogfish. Cod fishing was good at the Magdalen Islands when the weather was suitable. Mackerel appeared in small quantities. On the Labrador, cod fishing improved very greatly during the last days of July and throughout August. Lobster fishing was carried on for ten days in August on the Prince Edward Island coast from Cape Traverse to West Point and on the New Brunswick coast from Cape Tormentine to Chockfish River. Since the opening of the present season in November last, till the 10th of August, there were 153,815 cases canned and 93,736 hundred weights shipped fresh to market. During the corresponding period in the preceding year there were 162,370 cases canned and 110,311 hundred weights shipped fresh.

Lumbering.

September saw the closing of several sawmills and the departure of a large number of men for the lumber camps. On the whole the situation, both as to trade and labour conditions, did not compare favourably with last year. The St. John trade was quiet, the strike being still in existence, and very little lumber being shipped from that port. There was a good demand for lumber in Quebec; in Ontario trade was somewhat dull. In Quebec some of the large mills closed down through want of water to float the logs. Generally speaking there was no shortage of labour for the camps, and wages were about the same, or if anything less, than last year. It is expected that the various lumber and pulpwood companies will send more men to the woods this winter.

The annual meeting of the Laurentide Company Limited, held in Montreal on September 2, shows net profits for the year ending June 30, of \$758,085, which is equivalent to about ten and a half per cent. on the capital stock. The profits show a slight increase over those of the previous year, but were reduced some-

what by an explosion in the sulphite mill which compelled the company to buy its sulphite for some months.

Reference is made in the bulletins published from time to time by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior to the waste of wood in Canada and its prevention. In connection with the desirability of reducing the waste that takes place in the different processes of transforming the standing timber into finished product, it is noted that the Canadian Government is establishing a fully equipped wood products laboratory at McGill University for the conducting of experiments to discover new uses for common Canadian trees, and for the enormous quantities of sawdust and other forms of waste wood which now represents a money loss to the country of millions of dollars annually.

Mining.

The mining industry throughout Canada was in an active condition. In the Nova Scotia mines, trade was steady and large shipments were made. The Dominion and Nova Scotia Companies opened up new collieries and made good progress. It was reported that large deposits of silver, lead and zinc-ore have been opened up in Gloucester County, New Brunswick. The copper mines at Eustis in the Province of Quebec were running to their full extent with a shortage of men reported. The mines in the Cobalt district maintained a normal output. Its value increased owing to the higher price of silver. Activity continued in the Alberta coal mines. In the Lethbridge district complaints were reported of a shortage of cars. This was probably due to the preparations for handling the grain crop. The strike of coal miners on Vancouver Island remained unsettled at the end of the month. Operations were being pursued at the Extension Lines with about 150 men at work. The Pacific Coast Coal Company at South Wellington were also working. Normal outputs were being made by the Vancouver Nanaimo Coal Company who recently arrived at an agreement with their employees.

The six months' production of the Cobalt Mines announced by the Provincial Government during September, showed a slight decrease over the corresponding period of 1912, while the gold production of the district was nearly two million, many times the figures of last year.

The Provincial Workmen's Association held its 35th annual meeting in Halifax in the early part of the month and discussed a large number of matters in connection with coal mining. An increase of ten per cent. to common labour is being applied for, as the difference between this class and the class that works by the ton or contract is too great. The local government at Halifax will be presented with petitions asking for weekly payment, eight hour day, and other legislative action. The use of electricity in the coal mine received the attention of the Council and the question is to be settled by a Commission appointed by the local government. The funds of the Society are in fairly good condition, while the membership showed an increase in some sections of the Province.

A census bulletin, showing the mineral production in Canada for the year 1910, has recently been issued. As compared with the mineral output of the Dominion in 1900 an increase in the ten years, is shown, of 849 in the number of mines or works, of \$65,734,248 in the value of buildings, and plant, of 31,442 in the number of persons employed, of \$24,597,877 in the earnings of salaries and wages, and \$74,048,070 in the value of production.

The sixteenth annual convention of the American Mining Congress will be held in Washington during the latter part of October.

Manufacturing.

An increased activity in manufacturing establishments was reported during September. This was partly due to the optimistic feeling caused by the fulfillment of expectation for a heavy western grain crop. Special activity was noted in the basket making factories to provide baskets for the handling of fruit. On the other hand, decreased activity

was noted in the shoe industry as evidenced by one factory at Berlin laying off all its hands for two weeks. The International Harvesters Company resumed operations; the foundry department, however, was working only five days a week.

Railroad Construction.

Construction on the various railways proceeded without interruption during September. Weather conditions were good, and satisfactory progress was made. Double tracking was continued on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia. Track laying on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific was also proceeding at a rapid rate. One hundred and four miles of branch lines in Saskatchewan have just been opened for traffic by this railway, with the inauguration of mixed train service on a part of the Biggar-Calgary Branch. On September 7 the first train of the Grand Trunk Pacific to enter Calgary over its own rails, steamed into the city. It was reported that track laying on the Regina, Moose Jaw and Northwesterly Branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway had been completed to within two miles of the Saskatchewan River, and that a permit had been granted by the Board of Railway Commissioners for the operation of this line. The announcement was made that three miles of steel rails per day was being made by the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway on its Sudbury and Port Arthur line in order to complete this section by the end of the present year. This company also carried on active construction in the neighbourhood of Calgary.

Active operations were in progress on the Hudson Bay line from Le Pas to Nelson. Equipment and supplies for a continuation of the work during the winter have been placed at Port Nelson, the terminus of the line and upwards of 200 men were at work building quarters, store-houses, railway yards, etc. Work on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway was in full pro-

gress. It was announced that grade and track work would continue on this line throughout the winter.

A large force of men was employed on the Pacific Great Eastern Railway in British Columbia.

The Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo railway is being improved by the installation of a telephone despatching system over the whole line, a block-signal system between Welland and Hamilton, double-tracking from Welland to Fenwick and many new long sidings and passing-tracks.

In the annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the year ended June 30, 1913, reference was made to the projected work of the company. It was stated that a line would be run from a point near Swift Current on the main line in Saskatchewan in a northerly direction to Sedgwick between Saskatoon and Edmonton, a total distance of 290 miles. Two other lines proposed were from Bassano on the main line in Alberta to a point connecting with the Swift Current line, a distance of 118 miles and the other from Gleichen to Shepard, a distance of forty miles. It was announced that the Weyburn Branch, running parallel to the main line in Saskatchewan and Alberta, was in the course of construction and also branch lines from Gimli in Manitoba in a northerly direction for a distance of twenty-six miles, and from Snowflake in Manitoba in a westerly direction a distance of nine miles, and an extension of the Suffield Branch in Saskatchewan. Reference was made to the important additions and improvements now in progress. These included twenty-nine miles of second track between Islington and Guelph Junction, on the Ontario Division, to cost \$750,000; 133 miles of additional second track between Sudbury and Port Arthur, on the Lake Superior Division, to cost \$5,300,000; 178 miles of additional second track between Brandon and Calgary, to cost approximately \$5,000,000; eighteen miles of second track and grade improvements including a double track tunnel, five miles in length, between Six Mile Creek

and the "Loop," near the summit of the Selkirk Mountains, at a cost, without electrification, of about \$8,000,000; 139 miles of second track between Revelstoke and Vancouver, in stretches where it will give the most immediate relief, to cost \$6,350,000. On the completion of this work there will be 200 miles of double track between Sudbury and Port Arthur, leaving 352 miles to be provided in the future; between Port Arthur and Calgary there will be 165 miles, and between Calgary and Vancouver 158 miles of double track, leaving 488 miles to be built hereafter.

Transportation.

The movement of general freight was very heavy during September. Passenger traffic on steam railways was not as large as in the corresponding month of last year; electric railway receipts, however, showed an increase in nearly all localities. Active preparations were made at lake and ocean ports early in the month for moving western grain crops; no serious congestion is anticipated. Especial activity was noted in the Fort William harbour frontage. Several large elevators are being built and all the railways are putting in greater facilities for handling the coal and grain that passes through the port. Canal returns show a large increase over those of the previous year. Transportation employees in all branches were generally well employed, an exception being noted in the case of longshoremen at Halifax. These, however, were able to secure other work and will return to the docks when winter activity sets in.

At the annual meeting of the Quebec Railway an increase was shown of \$108,000 in gross earnings, but to offset this there was an increase of \$160,000 leaving the net earnings less than the previous year.

According to a report submitted at the annual meeting of the stock holders of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway for the year ending

June 20, 1913, the gross earnings were shown to be \$21,410,672.03 as compared with gross earnings of about \$17,000,000 during the previous year.

The Trades.

Building.—There was a decreased activity in the building trades as compared with last September, although conditions were better than they have been during the last few months. Building permits decreased during September; there was considerable activity, however, among the members of the building trades in order to get the work in good condition for the winter's operations.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—The various metal trades were fairly active during September, electrical workers and linemen being well employed. Shipyards were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing.—The various branches of the woodworking trades report active conditions during September. Carriage, waggon and car-builders continued active. Makers of fruit packing cases were exceedingly busy.

Printing.—Printers generally had a good month.

Clothing.—Tailors and garment workers were actively employed. A strike of the latter in Montreal threw a considerable number of men and women out of work and was unsettled at the end of the month. Boot and shoe workers were reported slack in some localities.

Textile.—Cotton mills were more active than during the first part of the year. Textile workers in general were well employed.

Leather.—Leather trades had an average month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers were generally more active than they were last month. Butchers were also well employed. Ice dealers concluded an exceedingly active season.

Miscellaneous. — Decreased activity was noticed among some of the miscellaneous workers. This was especially the case with hotel and restaurant employees, summer resort hands and retail clerks. Theatre employees were commencing a busy season.

Unskilled labour—This class was busy throughout the country; supply and demand, seemed to be fairly well balanced. Work was plentiful in the mining and agricultural industries, railroad construction also absorbed a large number of the unskilled classes. Wages remained firm and were much the same as last year.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and Imperial Trade. — There was a decrease in the total value of imports entered for consumption into the Dominion of Canada, as compared with the corresponding month of 1912, the

amounts being respectively \$58,425,425 and \$58,459,925. For the five months ended August, 1913, the value of imports shows an increase of \$2,717,912 over the corresponding period of the previous year. The total value of domestic exports during August, 1913, amounted to \$34,175,708, an increase of \$4,871,273 compared with the same month of 1912. The value of domestic exports during the five months ended August, 1913, was \$151,356,700 as compared with a value of \$136,613,371 for the corresponding period of the previous year. During August there was an increase in the domestic exports of the products of fisheries, agriculture, manufactures and miscellaneous merchandise, and a decrease in the domestic exports of the products of mines, forests and animals and their produce. The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:—

Canadian Trade, August, 1913.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA,

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of August		5 Months ending August	
	1912	1913	1912	1913
Dutiable goods.....	37,880,860	39,277,690	176,447,886	189,061,056
Free goods.....	20,188,932	18,579,549	90,885,952	94,672,285
Total.....	57,999,792	57,853,239	267,333,838	283,733,341
Coin and Bullion.....	400,133	572,186	1,892,544	2,391,657
Grand Total.....	58,459,925	58,425,425	269,226,382	286,094,998
Duty collected	9,949,170	0,125,376	45,939,231	48,657,143

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS							
	Month of August				5 Months ending August			
	1912		1913		1912		1913	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines.....	5,210,983	21,533	4,690,937	10,878	21,795,085	52,408	21,871,405	451,582
The Fisheries.....	1,346,585	8,401	1,502,985	1,251	5,095,031	29,763	6,535,238	25,882
The Forest.....	5,383,962	149,005	5,063,551	1,253	18,838,040	266,468	19,235,181	84,348
Animals and their produce.....	5,579,758	193,748	4,817,785	219,925	19,200,272	343,058	17,901,019	457,732
Agriculture.....	8,603,843	313,946	13,176,343	1,421,163	55,825,765	2,607,081	64,798,680	3,922,578
Manufactures.....	3,170,362	877,069	4,911,478	878,179	15,829,471	3,432,853	20,963,373	5,709,817
Miscellaneous.....	8,932	233,721	12,629	629,225	29,707	1,036,650	51,804	1,559,566
Total merchandise.....	29,304,435	1,799,023	34,175,703	3,161,874	136,613,371	7,768,221	151,356,700	12,211,515
Coin and Bullion.....	.....	459,521	.....	1,979,574	.....	5,050,774	.....	6,559,954
Grand Total Exports ...	29,304,435	2,258,544	34,175,708	5,141,448	136,613,371	12,818,995	151,356,700	18,771,469

From the weekly reports published by the Department of Trade and Commerce it is learned that several large shipments of British Columbia potatoes and onions have gone out to Fiji and New South Wales, and that the inspector's report with reference to the potatoes is very encouraging. Attention is drawn to the fact that apples and some other early fruits have exactly different seasons in British Columbia and Australia, this fact permitting the development of a large trade between these two countries.

The bank statement for August shows an increase in paid-up capital of \$298,098, the total at the end of August being \$116,818,251. There was also an increase in deposits in Canada payable on demand, the totals being \$358,321,925 and \$356,585,196 for August and July respectively. Notes in circulation amounted to the value of \$105,806,914 as compared with \$99,143,411 in July. Current loans in Canada showed a decrease of \$2,417,559 the amounts being \$899,132,894 and \$901,550,453 for

August and July respectively. Of this amount \$41,310,281 was in loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts.

Domestic trade.—The reports of trade conditions improved during September. Wholesale houses were making preparations for an extensive fall trade and some complaint was made as to the state of mill deliveries. There was considerable activity in shoe factories cotton and knitting mills where until lately conditions have been less active than last year. No material easing of the money market was felt in the west and payments were slow. In the east they were normal. Building permits fell off during September.

According to R. G. Dun & Company, business reverses in the Dominion of Canada during August, were larger than in the same period of recent years, and, with the single exception of 1911, there was also more or less increase in the sum of money involved. There were 112 com-

mercial failures compared with 103 in the preceding year, 105 in 1911 and 95 in 1910, while liabilities were \$1,173,755, as against \$925,428 in 1912 and \$1,307,198 and \$669,993 respectively in 1911 and 1910.

Canadian revenue—Canadian revenue for the month of August, 1913, amounted to \$14,547,853.20 as compared with

\$14,445,849.42 in August, 1912. The total revenue from April 1 to August 31, 1913, amounted to \$39,428,472.94 as compared with \$35,351,137.34 for the corresponding period of the previous year. The expenditure during August, 1913, comprised \$3,900,926.34 on public works, including railways and canals, and \$3,299,947.52 on railway subsidies.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

A CIRCULAR letter received from the headquarters of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers announces that, acting under the authority granted at the last Convention of this organization, the General Executive Board has determined that the headquarters of the body shall be for the future located at 6334-5 Yale avenue, Chicago, Ill., the Board having purchased for the organization the building at that address. Here also will be, it is added, the "future home" of the official journal of the organization, namely, the International Steam Engineer.

New Brunswick Federation of Labour.

A Federation of Labour for New Brunswick was organized at St. John, Sept. 16, 1913, by delegates from the various labour unions of the Province, with officers as below:—

James L. Lagrue, President, St. John.

F. C. Wilson, First Vice-President, Moncton.

Neil Savage, Secretary, Moncton.

P. D. Ayer, Treasurer, Moncton.

The British Canadian Co-Operative Society, Sydney Mines.

The financial statement of this Society for the past half year shows that the sales amounted to \$84,000, an in-

crease of over \$6,300 over the last term and an increase of over \$16,000 over the corresponding term of last year. During the term eighty-five new members joined and sixty-two withdrew, leaving a present membership of 453. A dividend of ten per cent. was paid on membership purchases and five per cent. on non-membership purchases.

Opening of Alberta Legislature.

The first session of the third legislature of the Province of Alberta was opened at Edmonton on September 16, 1913. The speech from the throne referred to the severe financial depression which the people of Alberta, in common with the whole civilized world, had experienced, but in spite of which general business throughout the Province had been good, and to the unmatched harvest which promised better prospects than ever before for all classes of people. Reference was also made to the work done this year on road and bridge building, telephone extensions and various other public works, the three agricultural schools which will shortly be in actual operation, and the commission appointed to study in Europe the question of agricultural credit. During the present session a number of important bills dealing with administrative and other questions, together with a large number of private bills, will be introduced.

Employment in Building Trades in Western Canada.

The Secretary of the Inter-Provincial Conference of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta of the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union of America reports with regard to membership and employment in the organization on September 1 as follows:—

Union	Members.	Employed.
Winnipeg.....	946	500
Brandon.....	52	10
Regina.....	200	110
Moose Jaw.....	93	60
Saskatoon.....	170	53
Prince Albert.....	40	12
North Battleford.....	76	65
Swift Current.....	25	13
Edmonton.....	284	130
Calgary.....	432	184
Lethbridge.....	41	37
Edmonton South.....	82	37
Medicine Hat.....	94	25
	2535	1236

There were also reported 198 non-union men, of whom 138 were working, the majority at a lower than the standard scale of wages. The general prospects are brighter than in the previous month, though the prospects for the winter are not considered good, while it is believed that next season the work will be late in starting.

Montreal Free Employment Bureau.

The following table shows the operations during the month of September, 1913, of the Montreal Free Employment Bureau established by the Government of Quebec:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
No. of positions offered.....	695	83	728
No. of applicants for situations..	747	48	795
No. per cent. of persons placed..	85	90	...

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Sydney.

Labour conditions continued active, and labour generally was well employed over the whole district. The larger industries were busy, which had a favourable effect on all the other works and trades of the locality. Weather conditions were ideal, the latter part of the season making up for the tardy, cold spring. The farming districts are very prosperous.

The coal trade was steady and large shipments were made during the month. The coal heaps at the different collieries were all filled away and shipping from this on to the end of the season will depend upon the direct output of the mines. Both the Dominion and Nova Scotia Companies are busy opening up new collieries and making rapid progress. Inverness colliery continues to give fairly good daily outputs.

The steel industry was brisk, and departments of the Sydney and Sydney Mines works produced up to their capacity. The new 50-ton open hearth furnace at Sydney Mines was completed and is now producing steel, and a marked improvement in the output is looked for.

Rail transportation was fairly heavy, as was also passenger traffic during the early part of the month, when the Halifax Exhibition attracted large numbers from Cape Breton Island. Water shipments continued heavy and will be slightly increased in the coming month by the arrival of vessels carrying produce from Prince Edward Island and other parts.

The building and allied trades were fairly steady.

The wholesale and retail trades did a large volume of business during the month.

An increase of 2½c per dozen was

noted in the price of eggs, while potatoes decreased \$1.35 per bag.

The good weather was beneficial to the ripening of grain and of the root crops, and the year will be a more profitable one for the farmer than was expected three months ago. The Cape Breton Island Exhibition held last year gave an impetus to the raising of stock, to good dairying and good farming in general. Preparations are now being made for this year's Exhibition to be held in Sydney beginning September 30 and ending October 4.

Westville.

Labour generally has been well employed during the past month. The collieries have been able to secure quite a number of men who prefer to work in the mine during the cold weather.

The Pictou Dairy Company have deposited plans with the town government of Stellarton, of their proposed creamery building. They have received special concessions from the town in water rates and taxation.

The building trades were particularly busy and hundreds of houses are nearing completion in the different towns in this district.

The crops are now housed and are heavy, especially the hay, grain and vegetable crops. Fruit was poor as the blossoms were injured by spring frosts.

Lumber men are preparing for the winter's work. during the last year 2,500,000 feet of lumber have been shipped from this county and probably 1,000,000 feet supplied to the local market.

Farmers were active and have just completed harvesting a large crop. Collieries were active with good outputs. Manufacturers were busy.

Truro.

Though there were some indications of a quiet spell in the near future, labour conditions in all branches continued satisfactory. Every person that wants work can get it, the minimum wage being \$1.60 for a ten hour day.

Though a bit quieter than this time last year, Stanfields Ltd., are running steadily. The bit of quietude is due to the western depression.

The hat and cap makers are busy working overtime.

*The Canada Cap Company Ltd., contemplate the erection of larger quarters.

Business is good with the Truro Engineering Company Ltd. It is reported that three large locomotives are to be repaired there.

All industries are running full handed. Labour of all kinds is not as scarce as it was a few months ago. This is due to the lessening in farm work, and the betwixt seasons in respect to lumber operations.

There is nothing being done in the fishing industry on the North Shores or the Cobequid Bay.

Lumber operations promise to open up well. Already preparations are being made to get the men into the woods.

Mining is quiet.

No railroad construction is being carried on, but operating is very brisk.

Owing to the lime kiln workers' strike in New Brunswick, Mr. G. E. M. Lewis who is erecting large factory buildings at Stewiacke is operating the stone quarries near Brookfield. He has one or two kilns in operation.

Londonderry. — Notwithstanding the difficulties of the Canada Iron Corporation Ltd., the pipe works are running steadily with plenty of orders booked ahead.

Bass River. — The Dominion Chair Company's works are running steadily. A new industry has been opened up, which will manufacture lumber, heavy team waggons, sleds, etc.

Halifax.

There was practically no change in the condition of the labour market from that of last month; activity still prevailed in the building trades, and the outlook for busy times appear favourable for the balance of the year.

There is still a scarcity of houses for rent to meet the requirements of the working people, despite the fact that a greater number of small cottages and self-contained flats have been erected this summer than in previous years.

The contractors of the Halifax Ocean Terminals Railway have about 150 men at work, and good progress has been made during the month.

Contracts for the erection of a new residence for the bacteriologist of the Agriculture Department, at a cost of \$9,600, and a laboratory building at the Halifax quarantine station, costing \$6,600, have been awarded, and the work will be commenced at once.

Good progress has been made on the new city water reservoir, Dalhousie University, and other building under construction. A start has also been made at the new addition to St. Mary's College.

The annual Provincial Exhibition was held early in the month. Farm and agricultural exhibits did not compare favourably with previous years, but this was due to the early dates set for the fair. The fishery display was also disappointing; the display of minerals, however, was creditable.

Pier construction work is progressing favourably, and an effort is being made to equip Pier No. 2 temporarily to assist in handling the traffic during the coming winter.

Longshoremen have had a quiet month, but many of those engaged in this calling are employed at other work during the summer months, returning to the docks when the winter activity sets in.

The various manufacturing industries have been kept busy during the month, garment makers and confectioners reporting a shortage of help.

Amherst.

Labour conditions were similar to those of the preceding month. The building trade was active. The contract for the new Armoury building has been

awarded to the Rhodes-Curry Company of Amherst. Work of excavating for the foundation has been commenced, and the building, which is to be built of stone, will be rushed forward as quickly as possible.

Farmers have finished their harvest, and report an average crop. The fruit crop in this district has been a failure this year owing to the late spring and heavy frosts. Lumbermen are preparing for a large cut during the coming season. At present the price of lumber is high. The various industries report a busy month.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

Activity prevailed in all branches of trade and conditions were somewhat better than for the same period last year. The fall boom commenced and the wholesale buyers of produce are preparing for a big export trade.

The different trades were active, more especially carpenters, machinists, stove fitters and unskilled labour.

The Prince Edward Island Railway did the heaviest passenger business for this season during Exhibition week, carrying into this city in two days about 8,000 or more people. Every passenger car fit for service was in use.

The rate of wages remain the same, no changes of note being made.

Labour in general is quiet as regards strikes, etc.

Cost of living, while on a par with more active communities, remains as in the past.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen held a meeting in Charlottetown on September 21. The reports showed the Island membership to be almost forty, and the Brotherhood to be in a good condition.

The crops were good, considering the lateness of the season. Wheat is reported exceptionally good. The potato crop is also up to the standard of any previous year. The fishing industry was

almost at a standstill, very little coming to the local market. Lumber mills in this city were all having a brisk trade.

The managers of the fox exchanges report that there is an unusually brisk trade in fox shares at present. Stock in old companies is being disposed of at good premiums, and stock in new companies is eagerly sought after.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Moncton.

Labour was well employed in all lines, showing no diminution from the previous month, and being fully up to the standard of September, 1912. Weather conditions upon the whole were favourable for the prosecution of all outdoor operations, and good progress was made in all such enterprises. Building operations were active, and artisans of that class were in good demand. Work for the excavation of the foundation of the new Baptist stone church to replace the one recently destroyed by fire is well under way, about twenty-five hands being employed. The new brick pumping station, erected by the city, is nearly completed, and work upon the Maritime Hat and Cap Company factory building is also being carried on. The city corporation is pursuing a progressive policy of sewer and water extension, and these together with the gas extensions carried on by the Tramways, Electricity, Gas and Power Company employ a large number of labourers. The enrollment of pupils in the various city schools numbers 2,028 for present term. 316 permits have been issued this term. The staff of teachers for these various departments now numbers fifty. Wholesale and retail trade was active and healthy during September. Rents remained unchanged with line of choice limited. Real estate was active and at firm quotations. No labour difficulties were noted, and no material change in hours of labour.

Farmers had an active month, weather conditions being favourable for grain harvesting and marsh hay making, both

of which are about completed, the crops in each case being average. Potato digging commenced, the yield being good. Local retail price 50c per bushel. Apples are a poor crop and of inferior quality. Retail price \$1.00 per bushel. Butter, 26c to 28c per lb. Eggs, 30c per dozen. Farm help was scarce.

Mining.—The Maritime Oilfields Company, Limited, are at present boring for gas at Sussex, with promising indications at a depth of 650 feet. A new well, No. 36, has been sunk by the same Company on their Coverdale areas, and a heavy flow of gas struck at a depth of 1,640 feet.

Newcastle and Miramichi.

There was no change in labour conditions. The demand continued to equal if not to exceed the supply, and few men are idle. About 270 men were employed on the new bridge and the wireless station, and as most of their wages come back among the storekeepers in the town business conditions are good.

A proposal is on foot to erect and equip a hospital in the town, an anonymous donor having offered to give \$25,000 for the purpose, provided enough endowment is forthcoming to make it self-supporting. There seems to be little doubt about this latter condition, and construction of the hospital will doubtless be well under way at an early date.

Considering the backwardness of the season, the crops have been very good. At the recent agricultural exhibition of the Miramichi Association the display of roots and vegetables was declared by the judges, who had also officiated at other provincial exhibitions, to be infinitely superior to any shown elsewhere.

Fishing is over for the season as far as fresh water fish is concerned.

All the mills have now closed down, and the men are preparing to go to the lumber camps. Quite a number of the men who work in the mills, however, have found employment on the construction work going on around town.

Expropriation proceedings are pending in connection with the acquisition of the right-of-way for the railway diversion near the town, and it is understood work will commence shortly laying it out.

The stone quarry recently opened below town is kept quite busy, and its prospects are very good.

Shipments of iron ore from the Drummond mines continue to be made regularly. Regrets are expressed that it cannot be smelted in the Province, for so much raw material being shipped away means considerable loss to the local community.

St. John.

The labour market continued active during September, although some branches were dull, such as ship labourers and millmen. The building trades were well employed, and the supply equalled the demand.

The cessation of work at Courtenay Bay and the completion of excavation work at the sugar refinery and Canadian Pacific Railway elevator caused the laying off of a large number of labourers.

The J. S. Metcalfe Company, Limited, has been awarded the contract for the construction of the grain conveyors at West St. John.

Excavation work has commenced for a new branch building for the Royal Bank of Canada on Main street. The building will be twenty-five feet in height, and frontage of twenty-five feet, and will cost \$20,000. Work has commenced on the building of a new warehouse at the Partington pulp mill at Union Point. The structure will be of wood, one storey in height. The last piece of cribwork on the southern extension of the new wharves at West St. John was laid on September 24. This crib is 250 feet long, and will extend due south, making the western end of the new berth. Work on the construction of the piers and anchorages for the new Provincial Government bridge across the

Falls is being rapidly pushed forward. The contractors have a crew of about fifty-five men and thirty horses at work.

Fire broke out on September 6 in the hardware establishment of Robertson, Foster & Smith, Limited, and the entire damage amounted to about \$80,000. The fire also did considerable damage to the stocks of Estey & Company and J. H. Poole & Son. The building was completely gutted. The total loss to the stock of Robertson, Foster & Smith was adjusted at \$36,000, and the loss on the building was appraised at \$11,500, and was insured for \$10,000.

Messrs. George & Moses have been awarded the contract for paving one block of Queen street, the contract price being \$5,703.60, and the paving of the south side of King Square was awarded to the Warren Bitulithic Company for \$6,170.95.

The inland revenue receipts for the month of August were \$16,512.73, and for the corresponding period last year \$17,459.31, a decrease of \$946.58.

The deposits at the Dominion Savings Bank for the month of August were \$67,991.14, and the withdrawals \$85,780.36.

Bank clearings for the four weeks ending September 25 were \$6,006,996, and for the corresponding period last year \$7,082,241, being \$1,075,245 less in 1913 than in 1912, and \$1,658,428 less than for the four weeks ending August 28 of the current year.

Several of the mills have resumed sawing, and the lockout or strike is practically ended. The men who have gone back to work went at the old rate.

The Street Railway Company is extending its line out the Marsh road, and about one hundred men are rushing the work to completion.

Fredericton.

There was an exceedingly active demand for labour in nearly all branches of industry in this district during September. Factories of all kinds were working to full capacity, in some cases

a shortage of labour being reported. Good progress was made during the month on construction work on the St. John Valley Railway, which gave employment to a large number of men. Both freight and passenger traffic by water and rail was above the average, while the tourist travel was greater than in previous years.

The biennial Fredericton exhibition was held during September, and was the most successful in the history of the Association. More than 32,000 paid admission at the gates, and with the number of strangers that took advantage of the cheap rates the week was a busy one with storekeepers, hotelkeepers and others.

Farmers experienced good weather for harvesting, and report that yields are generally up to the average.

Work at the lumber booms on the river is drawing to a close for the season, and the workmen there are already departing from the lumber woods.

QUEBEC.

Quebec.

The month has been a good one, the heavy demand for labour being steadily maintained. The line of railway for the Transcontinental along the river front is being rapidly pushed forward as well as the other harbour improvements now under way, the fine weather helping considerably towards this. Business activity was exceptionally brisk, and fall orders came in rapidly. There were no labour difficulties to note during the month.

Farmers have nearly finished harvesting their grain crops. The lack of rain during the greater part of the month made pasturage scanty. In the lumbering industry a few of the big outside mills closed down through want of water to float their logs to the mills. In the building trades exceptional activity existed throughout the whole month. This is to be expected as the general desire is to have buildings in course of construction covered in before the bad weather starts.

Labour Day was duly celebrated. The Federated Trades Council have sent delegates, and so also have some of its affiliated bodies, to the annual session of the Trades and Labour Congress at Montreal. The National Trades and Labour Council and affiliated bodies have elected delegates for the convention of the National Congress, the meeting of which takes place in Brockville on October 8.

Sherbrooke.

Labour generally has been well employed for this season of the year. The favourable weather has enabled those having outside work to carry on the same without interruption. While the demand for labour has not been so keen as in previous months during the summer, there have been very few idle men. The machine shops were very busy, and all departments running to full capacity. Building operations were not quite up to those of the corresponding period of last year, but there is sufficient work going on to keep the trades active. The new hospital is being rushed, and work was commenced on the new building for the Canadian Connecticut Company. Men are being advertised for, and work will be pushed ahead so that the plant may be in running order with as little delay as possible.

The railways were very busy, and much freight was carried through to the terminal points on the various systems.

During the month the Eastern Quebec Associated Board of Trade took up the question of immigration and repatriation. It was decided to form an incorporated Company, which will have for its object the securing of farm and other help from the Old Country by means of assisted passage, and in this way endeavour to meet the demands of the farmers for more assistance.

Farmers have secured all their crops in good condition. The yield was above the average. The scarcity of help prolonged operations somewhat, but they were assisted by the good weather which prevailed during the month.

Lumbering operations have commenced, and a large number of men are being engaged for the various camps.

The manufacturing industry was active. Orders have been fairly well filled, but all branches are running full time.

Mining operations in this section are running to the full extent. At Eustis sufficient men cannot be had to work in the copper mine there.

Three Rivers.

Labour conditions were somewhat similar to those of August. The work on the two churches and the court house is progressing satisfactorily.

A Montreal firm have commenced to run a line of autobusses in this city with good results so far.

The "Corporation des Ouvriers Catholiques" have taken possession of their new quarters on Royal street, and are holding their regular meetings, which are attended by a great number every time. There was an improvement this month in the commercial centre as much in the retail as in the wholesale.

There was no change in rates of wages or hours of labour; cost of living remains the same, and the best understanding prevailed between employers and employees.

Farmers have completed their harvesting and are busy bringing farm produce to town. The rain of the end of the month has enabled some to start plowing. Fishing was quiet. Lumber mills were all active sawing and shipping. All factories were running full time with good prospects for the future. Industries in general were active.

Labour conditions in the district were about the same as last month, with plenty of work at Grand Mere, Shawinigan Falls and Cap de la Madeleine.

St. Hyacinthe.

The condition of the labour market was fair during the month, but not as good as during the corresponding month of last year. The building trades were

quiet; there were only three new buildings under way and repairs and alterations to the amount of about twenty thousand dollars. The leather industry was a little more active. Green skins are very high, and leather steadily going up. The boot and shoe industry had a very quiet month, factories working only five days per week. The other factories were active.

A large number of labourers were employed on the streets; the work will be kept on until winter. The City Council has voted a by-law granting a thirty year franchise to a concern which agrees to furnish all the electric power for the existing industries and those to come at very reduced prices, the same to be submitted to the taxpayers. Bank clearings were much better than for several months past, and collections were easier. Retail business was fair and the month was good for the wholesale trade. The butter trade took a better turn, and prices went up on account of the increased demand from the Pacific coast and the Northwest. Cheese also has increased in price, there being a better demand from the English buyers. The receipts since May 1 were 143,215 boxes less than during the same period last year.

The cost of necessities of life has changed but little; butter, eggs, hams, rents and coal have gone up. There was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and relations between employers and employees were cordial.

The general condition of agriculture was good. The hay crop was better than was expected. Potatoes will give a good crop and prices are much lower than last year, but the yield was larger, so that the return per acre will be the same. Fruit gave a poor crop, especially apples, which are very high. Farm, garden and dairy products sold well at good prices.

Sorel and Richelieu.

Continued activity in all lines of industry was noticeable during September. All out of door work was actively carried on. The building trade was good and all factories were running full time.

As a consequence the condition of labour has been exceptionally good.

The work in the streets, in the City of Sorel, employing a great many hands, has been advanced and, at the government shipyard, where work is plenty, more men have been employed.

Commercial activity has been evidenced by the extent of the traffic on steamboats and by the Quebec, Montreal and Southern Railway, and the volume of wholesale and retail trades has increased.

No changes have been noticed in the cost of living which continued high.

Agriculture had one of its busiest months, farmers being all engaged in harvesting. The grain crop will give a good average. Farm products bringing very high prices, the condition of the farming class will be greatly improved thereby.

Hay has been good, giving a fair average and obtaining fair prices.

Stock raising and dairying have been quite satisfactory, as was evidenced by the exposition of farm products that has just been held in the center of the counties of Richelieu and Tamaska. In some cases the quality was superior to what was exposed last year, especially cattle, horses, poultry and butter and cheese.

Market gardening was actively carried on, more farmers than last year having given their attention to that kind of work.

The vegetable crops: cabbages, carrots, beets, potatoes, promise an exceptionally good rendering.

St. John's and Iberville.

There was a change for the better in the condition of the labour market since last month, a larger demand being noted in the shops. The scarcity of bricklayers somewhat delayed building operations.

The city is replacing the old system lamps. The Hamilton Bridge Company of Hamilton, Ont., has secured from the Ottawa Government the contract for building a \$2,450 steel bridge over the Chambly canal. The Canadian Pacific

Railway Company is getting the materials ready to build the approaches to its double-tracked bridge, the work to be finished during the coming winter. The Windsor Canning Company has opened its plant for the season, employing a large number of young girls and men. The Imperial Tobacco Company, having secured a site and certain concessions from the city, will start building its factory this fall. The Singer Manufacturing Company has numerous and important orders to fill this fall and the coming winter. It now employs nearly nine hundred people in its factory here.

Navigation was very active in St. John's harbour during the month. Customs receipts for the month of August amounted to \$25,588.47, or an increase of \$3,657.55 over the same month last year. Business, wholesale and retail, was active in all branches. Banks reported a satisfactory month. There was no change reported in the rates of wages or hours of labour.

Harvesting is practically over in the district. Grain was harvested under very favourable conditions and the yield is reported excellent, both as to quantity and quality.

Fishing was very active. All branches of manufacturing were busy. Lumbering was active.

Montreal.

A number of buildings which were started will not be finished this year, work having been discontinued owing to financial reasons. In all the suburbs there was some activity in the construction of dwellings, but the number in sight is far below the demand. The mayor of Maisonneuve recently called attention to the fact that there was an immediate demand for a thousand residences in that city within the city of Montreal, and not a quarter of that number are being built. Inflation, promoted by real estate agents, and aided by the daily press, has made residential property in town too expensive for living purposes, and working people are

being forced to the suburbs. The housing problem in Montreal is more serious than it ever was before, people who occupied houses being reduced to rooms, and those who had rooms to a room.

At this time of year there is not much movement in the way of new industries or enlarging old ones. J. R. Beauchamps is about to establish a concrete block factory at Molson's Park, a north-eastern suburb, and the Imperial Oil Company have purchased land for a new plant at Lachine.

Work on the Armstrong-Whitworth new steel plant at Longueuil is progressing rapidly. The works were visited during the past month by two of the directors from England, Sir Philip Watts and Mr. J. H. Noble. Five large buildings are now under way with two hundred men at work, beside those engaged in putting up the steel frames. It is expected to have all roofed in by December, after which the machinery, already ordered, will be put in, ready for opening in the spring.

The volume of traffic through Lachine Canal and the port of Montreal shows remarkable increases in nearly every line. Grain passing through the canal into the harbour is close upon fourteen and a half million bushels more than for the corresponding period of 1912. Of this over five millions is in wheat. The only decrease is in Indian corn, caused by a failure of the crops in the States of the Middle West, which has already resulted in two shiploads of corn being despatched from the Argentine Republic to Montreal direct.

The coal trade shows a remarkable increase of nearly 356,000 tons over last year.

Wheat brought down to the harbour measures up to 20,621,325 bushels for 1913 up to September 30 inclusive, as against 15,574,659 bushels for the corresponding period of 1912, an increase of 5,046,666 bushels. Corn shows a decrease of 55,697 bushels; the figures being 182,718 bushels for the present year and 238,415 for 1912. Oats have increased by 1,430,307 bushels, the quantity for this season to date.

being 7,907,473 bushels, as compared with 6,477,166 bushels for the corresponding period of 1912. The total quantity of grain brought down the canal for this season to date is 37,576,434, as compared with 23,127,729 bushels for 1912 up to September 30 of that year, an increase of 14,448,705 bushels.

Coal brought down the canal into the harbour this year, so far, weighs up to 679,763 tons, as compared with 355,846 tons, and coal landed at various points on the canal banks 340,463 tons, as compared with 308,438 tons, an increase to the harbour of 323,917 tons and to the canal banks of 32,025 tons.

Permits issued to boats to pass through the canal this season to date number 4,933, as compared with 4,525, an increase of 408 permits.

The following comparisons are for the month of September this year and last respectively: Number of trips made, 1,389, as compared with 1,346, an increase of 43. Tonnage operated, 711-203 tons, as compared with 576,308 tons, an increase of 134,895 tons. The number of passengers carried was 16,309, as against 11,662, an increase of 4,627 passengers. Cargo tonnage operated totalled 601,350 tons, as against 447,493 tons, an increase of 153,857 tons.

Hull.

Labour conditions were affected to a certain degree by two fires which occurred at the J. R. Booth works during the first week in September. A number of men were left without work for some time, but some have found employment at the Booth works and the others in the lumber camps. Apart from that, industrial activity was excellent. The trades were well employed, and the financial stringency has not affected the working class to a large degree. Wages for shanty work are as high as last year, and the demand exceeds the offer.

Trade, although quieter than during last month, was as good as during the corresponding month last year. Bank reports were satisfactory and collections easy. The cost of living was about the

same as last month. The hay crop in this district was below the average. Domestic service was active, and mica workers were well employed. Houses to let are scarce and rents have a tendency to increase. Customs receipts in the locality for the month of August amounted to \$7,144.07.

The corporation of Pointe Gatineau had to stop the work of macadamizing its roads, not having received the balance of the money borrowed from the Quebec Government. Work will be resumed as soon as the money, \$10,000, is available.

ONTARIO.

Ottawa.

Labour conditions in Ottawa showed little or no change during the month, with continued activity in building construction outside of the residential districts. Considerable progress has been made in the construction of large store and office buildings in the business section of the city. A contract for the new Custom House to be erected on Sussex street was let during the month and work on the building will commence as soon as the excavation is completed. The season for heavy canal traffic in this district is closing and summer passenger service is being discontinued. The Canadian Northern Railway line from Ottawa to Toronto is nearing completion and work has been started on the shops and round houses to be built at Rideau Junction. A fifteen-stall roundhouse is to be built at the outset but with provision for subsequently trebling the capacity when necessary. In addition to the repair shops there will be a lodging house for employees.

Master car-painters from all parts of the United States and Canada held their 44th annual convention in Ottawa during the month, nearly all the car and locomotive industries of the continent being represented. The convention lasted four days and was very successful.

The question of establishing a schedule for payment for overtime work by

corporation laborers, or the adjustment of shifts so as to eliminate overtime work has been before the Ottawa Board of Control and is under consideration.

The plasterers' strike which began on August 1 was called off on September 17 with the signing of a three-year agreement, the terms of which are given elsewhere in the present issue of *The Labour Gazette*.

The settlement frees the Ottawa district from serious industrial disputes, although the demand of the plasterers' laborers for an increase of five cents an hour has not been granted and the strike in this branch of labour has not been officially terminated.

Brockville.

Unusual activity prevailed in the labour market generally, and some trades found it difficult to supply the demand for labour. Conditions were better than during the previous month and compared favourably with the corresponding month of 1912.

There were few, if any, unemployed, and the opportunity for employment was good.

The Perth street pavement, and also other work, were at a standstill for a short time for lack of cement. A Company has been formed and the contract let and work commenced on the new skating rink.

Ten building permits were issued during September, at a total cost of \$28,250.00.

Railway traffic was active in the freight line; steamboat likewise.

Forty cents per hour will be the rate of wages paid carpenters on the new Arena.

A shorter hour schedule has been adopted in the cotton mills in Cornwall, to take place on Sept. 29th, which will reduce the hours worked per week from sixty to fifty-seven without any reduction in pay. The cost of living is practically unchanged; there is an abundance of fruit at reasonable prices.

Farmers were unusually active during September with corn cutting and thresh-

ing operations and the harvesting of apples and potatoes.

Manufacturing was fair in all the industries. All local firms were running full time with a good number of orders.

Pembroke men have organized a new Company to erect houses for the accommodation of the growing population. The capitalization of the Company will be \$100,000.00, and work has been commenced on a number of new houses.

Kingston.

Labour conditions during September remained about the same as in August, the supply of labour exceeding the demand in almost every case.

The outside work of the Salvation Army Citadel is practically finished, also the brickwork of the Floor and Wall Tile Company factory. The roof is being placed on the new Baptist church, and taking it all through the outside work in the building line points to an early finish, no new work coming out excepting the addition to Victoria school which was started last week.

The contract for the building of the new roadway through Barriefield Heights has been let to Fallon Bros., contractors on the new Causeway. After being closed down for a number of weeks the Wormwith Piano Company's plant has resumed operations with a full staff of men.

Workmen are engaged at the customs house placing on a new roof and other repairs. The old wall is also being torn down, which will be replaced by a stone wall with an iron fence on top. A wireless station is being erected at Barriefield by the McFarlen, Pratt & Hanley Company of Toronto. Messrs. Robinson & Dowsley of the Equity Realities Company of this city have the contract for supplying the material for the erection of the new Salvation Army Citadel in Pieton.

The old dormitory at the Royal Military College is being re-wired for electricity.

The Kingston Township Fair, held on September 17 and 18, was a decided success, over 4,000 persons being present.

At a meeting of the Portsmouth Council on September 8, the rate of taxation was struck, this year's rate being four mills higher than last year, being increased to thirty-two mills. The reason is attributed to the school rate being higher.

A larger number of cattle are being shipped from the city to Cape Vincent than ever before.

Belleville.

The general condition of labour for the month of September was fairly active. Building operations were in excess of those a year ago. At present a large public school is being erected in the city, and at the Deaf and Dumb institution, just west of the city limits, extensive improvements are being made. Two large dormitories for girls and boys are being erected and fitted up in the latest improved methods. Other improvements are also being made. In the city a number of residences are in course of erection. There is at present much work for bricklayers, stone masons, carpenters and other branches of trade.

The Randolph Macdonald Construction Company who have the contract for the building of the new Government dock here have at present about forty men employed upon the work. Dredging is being done and piers and crib work is going on.

In the various industries of the city there is considerable activity. In some factories it is necessary to work overtime in order that articles may be manufactured to keep up to the demand for same. This is especially the case in the lock and brass works.

Local fishing at present is quite brisk. Pickerel in abundance is being caught in the inland waters in this vicinity.

Railway construction in this city and vicinity at present is brisk. At present a bridge is being placed in position over

the Moira river in the city for the entering of the Canadian Pacific Railway here. The roadway east and west of the city is being prepared as rapidly as possible.

Peterborough.

September was a busy month in labour circles, both for skilled and unskilled workers. The building trades continued very busy and civic work kept a large number of men steadily employed. The construction of the factory of the Henry Hope & Son is being pushed forward as fast as possible. The work was delayed for several weeks waiting for the steel, but it will be completed this fall. The DeLaval Dairy Supply Company have about completed their building operations, and the machinery is being installed in the new buildings. They are also building a huge chimney which will be 115 feet high. The Vermont Marble Company buildings are nearly complete, and the machinery is being installed. They will commence operations about the first of next month. The Bonner Worth Company are installing the machinery in the new addition just completed. The Peterborough planing mill has been sold to Harry Baker, contractor. They have had a very busy season, and the outlook gives abundant promise for a good long fall season's work. The Company who have the contract for paving the principal streets in this city have about seventy-five men employed on the work. The Radial Railway are replacing the old rails with new and heavy, rails that weigh eighty lbs. These are being put down while the road is being torn up for the pavement. At a meeting of the Milk Vendors' Association, it was decided that all milk sold on credit will in future be charged one cent per quart in advance of the prevailing price.

Farmers were very busy, as is usual at this season of the year. From enquiries among the farmers of this district as to the potato crop, the report is generally good. The potatoes are smaller than last year, but they are in

better condition. Apples will be a small crop and high prices are ruling. There is also a great scarcity of turkeys. This is said to be owing to the cold wet spring. Lumbering operations have already begun. The lumber companies are sending men to the North country to begin the season's work. All the factories are working full time with full complement of hands.

Fenelon Falls.—Mickle & Diamant's large new sawmill which has been in the process of building all summer, commenced operations on the 22nd of this month. The Company have a large drive of logs at the mill. They will run the mill as late in the fall as possible.

Orillia.

Labour continued to be surprisingly well employed in the town and neighbourhood, all things being considered. Employment agencies are finding difficulty in securing a sufficient number of men for the lumbering operations.

In view of the excellent reports from the West, the factories depending upon that market have decided to make up the usual amount of stock.

Retail business is rather quiet, but probably little if any more so than is usual at this season.

For the first time in many years, however, there is some tendency towards a weakening in rents. This is scarcely to be wondered at considering that considerable building has been done during the past summer, without any corresponding industrial expansion.

There is little out of the ordinary to record. A number of large contracts still uncompleted keep building brisk.

Weather conditions were for fall work, and farmers were busy. Lumbermen were making preparations to begin operations in the woods.

Toronto.

Labour conditions as compared with August showed some improvement, though they were still far from satisfactory, as in practically every trade there were many men who could not find em-

ployment. This was largely due to the influx of immigrants, who arriving at a time when many establishments were curtailing production found no demand for their services. The building trade showed increased activity owing to improved financial conditions, but the supply of labour was considerably in excess of the demand and many carpenters, bricklayers, builders' labourers and members of other trades were out of work.

Construction work has been started on the new seven storey office building of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the southeast corner of King and Simcoe streets, to cost \$250,000.

A six storey re-inforced concrete building 206 by 200 feet, will be erected by the Ford Motor Car Company at a cost of \$250,000 on the corner of Dupont and Christie streets.

Plans have been completed by the Fred Victor Mission for a large hall and lodging house having 300 rooms, in addition to a hall capable of accommodating 1,000 people near the corner of Queen and Jarvis streets. The cost will be approximately \$125,000.

Contracts for the improvement of Toronto harbour to the aggregate amount of \$11,010,000 have been let to the Canadian Stewart Contracting Company. The work includes extensive dredging operations, the construction of a breakwater from the Eastern Channel to Woodbine avenue and westward to the Humber, and the excavation of a ship channel 6,800 ft. long and 400 ft. wide from the eastern end of the harbour through the Ashbridge's Bay industrial district. The terms of the contract provide for the completion of the work within four years. During the winter the necessary plant will be installed and construction work begun early in the spring.

The civic contracts for sewer construction now outstanding provide for the building of thirty-one miles of sewers during the present year, the contract prices aggregating \$2,193,000. About 1,200 men are engaged in the work.

An interim financial statement of the Toronto Hydro-Electric system for the six months ending June 30th showed gross profits of \$231,072, which after paying interest charges and all expenses left a net profit of \$71,000. The sum paid for electric current was \$114,061 and operating expenses amounted to \$197,233.

The assessment of the city for 1914 has been completed, the total amount being \$516,489,032, as compared with \$436,330,015 for 1913. The population is given at 445,575, as against 417,250 for last year.

The attendance at the Canadian National Exhibition, which closed on September 6, was approximately 1,109,000, the million mark being passed for the first time.

The first issue of 5% bonds of the Toronto Housing Company amounting to \$65,000 has been sold, and the money will be used to carry out the building plans of the company on Logan and Bain avenues and north of St. Clair avenue.

The gross receipts of the Toronto Railway Company for August were \$538,322, and the city's share was \$107,644, as against \$73,011 and \$94,602 for August, 1912.

The metal and engineering trades were quiet but conditions showed improvement towards the end of the month. The large harvest in the West has resulted in a considerable increase in orders in the leading lines and more men are finding work though many are still unemployed. The agricultural implement industry continued quiet. Furniture and upholstery workers were fair, piano workers quiet. Printers and bookbinders had steady work. The strike of photo-engravers was declared off, the men returning to work on an increased wage scale. The leather and harness workers had a quiet month. Custom tailors were active, and garment workers, boot and shoe workers and hat and cap workers were fairly well employed. The provision trades were normal. Hotel and restaurant help, barbers, laundry workers, and all engaged in trans-

portation had an active month. Many unskilled labourers were out of work.

Farmers were engaged in fall plowing, ensilage cutting and getting in root crops. The ensilage crop and vegetables in some localities were badly injured by early frosts. Potatoes were a small crop in most places owing to drought and the yield of apples was generally light. The Toronto Milk and Cream Producers Association has fixed the winter price of milk at \$1.70 per eight gallon can, an increase of eight cents over last winter's price.

Niagara Falls.

September was rather a busier month than August. The activity in the building trades and in agriculture was maintained, and there was increased business in some lines of manufacturing. Employment of electric railway, steamboat, restaurant and summer resort hands declined, and there will be a further falling off in October.

A new brick manufacturing company with \$100,000 capital purchased a site in the city. The Electrical Development Company of Ontario contracted to supply 46,000 horsepower, generated at its power house here, to an American distributing company. The Ontario Power Company was rushing work on the extension of its generating plant as the twelve units now in operation are taxed to their full capacity to supply the 140,000 horsepower used by the Company's customers. The extension will consist of two units of 12,000 horsepower each.

The city council decided to undertake its own construction work on sewers and sidewalks in preference to the contract system.

There was a continued demand for more dwelling houses, though many have been erected during the summer.

Wheat turned out well, and the acreage will be increased next year. Peaches and plums were a record crop. Apples are scarce. Heavy early frosts killed vegetables in some localities. Honey was a heavy crop in this district, and prices are good.

Every manufacturing concern was reported busy or very busy.

The American Cyanamid Company was employing 650 men in operating its plant and 450 in building extensions. The new buildings include, besides duplications of the present process buildings, new offices, wash-house, laboratory, restaurant, hospital and a liquid air plant. The world's production of cyanamid is estimated at 120,000 tons per annum. The present plant here produces 30,000 tons, but when the new plant is in operation 60,000 tons per annum will be turned out.

The commencement of work on the Northern sections of the new Welland ship canal will have a great effect on labour conditions in this district this winter.

Humberstone. — The village will spend \$5,000 on fire-fighting equipment.

Port Robinson. — The Standard Steel Construction Company's plant was running day and night. A new factory will be built to manufacture steel window frames and sash. It will be 500 by 150 feet in size, and will employ seventy-five hands.

Bridgeburg. — Work is about to be commenced on building a \$50,000 subway across the railway yards.

Port Colborne. — The Canadian Union Furnace Company's plant, erected at a cost of two million dollars, was nearly ready to commence running.

Welland. — The Empire Cotton Company will start its carding mill in October, its spinning mill in November and its weaving mill in December. Contract for re-building the court house, damaged by fire, was awarded at \$16,000. The contract for the construction of the million dollar plant of the Union Carbide Company has been awarded to the Lackawanna Bridge Company of Buffalo. The plant is to be in operation by February 15 with 750 hands.

St. Catharines.

The conditions of the labour market during September were more favourable than those of the previous month.

The building permits for August show a decrease of \$61,820, with those of August, 1912, which totalled \$109,320.

Never in the history of the city has the Western Hill shown such building activity as during the present season. St. Mary's Church is nearing completion; the surveyors are actively at work laying out the line for the Dunnville, Wellandport, and Beamsville electric line; the ground has been broken for the new shoe factory on Permilla street; Christ Church parish hall is well under way, and a number of new houses have been erected during the summer.

A new modern and complete livery stable is being erected on Summer street.

Extraordinary shipments of fruit are sent to Provincial and Western Points. Twenty-one carloads were shipped to the West one day and twenty-five another day. The crop is far heavier than even last year and the quality is particularly high.

Canneries in this city and district are working overtime just now principally on tomatoes. Peaches and apples will be handled at the factories as soon as the tomato supply is finished.

Factories are not all working their full capacity just now.

McCalla's Grove is fast becoming the scene of active operations. Two new offices are well under way. A double track will be laid by the canal constructors from the harbour at the Grove to the new Niagara Central line. The Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto is building a spurline on the west side of the farm, to tap the canal tracks in order to give first class shipping accommodation. The spur is laid a considerable distance. In the Grove proper concrete monuments, to be used as permanent workers along the new canal route, are being made as gravel and water are both easily obtained.

The Griffin Amusement Company has secured land for a playhouse with seating capacity of 2,500. Entrance to be located on St. Paul street. The extensions will be 150x90 feet and sufficient

land has been secured for a ten foot exit court on the side and rear.

A small theatre is to be built on St. Paul street opposite the Grand Central hotel known as the St. Paul St. Theatorium.

The work on the Mausoleum at the Victoria Lawn Cemetery is progressing.

The area in the northeastern section of the city which was devastated by fire a few months ago is fast being rebuilt. A number of new residences have been erected in that section; new barns have been built to replace those which were destroyed. The Begy cooper shop has been rebuilt and enlarged and is once more in full operation. It is the intention of the St. Catharines Ice Company to rebuild its plant, and a modern fire-proof building will shortly be erected in place of the frame structure which was burned.

Port Dalhousie. — Labour generally was well employed for the month. During the holidays the contractors have been busy, having doubled the capacity of the school by adding another storey the upper part being of pebble asphalt effect. Many improvements were made inside, hardwood floors have been laid, new lights, new desks, new blackboards, etc. — The improvements cost \$11,000.

Merritton. — Labour continued active throughout the month. The paper machine at the Lybster mill was shut down for a week. About twenty men were laid off at the Riordon mills, as both paper machines were shut down. Building has been carried on to a great extent a number of new houses have been erected in the village.

Thorold. — Labour was well employed for the month. Work on the Beaver Company's factory is being rushed. The plant will cost \$500,000. The new Ontario paper mill has commenced work. A number of foreign labourers have arrived and work on the canal will soon commence. A steam shovel and two engines have arrived in order to start work on No. 3 section of the Welland Canal.

Hamilton.

The condition of labour during September remained about the same as during the previous month in most lines of industry, and was not as favourable as during the corresponding month of last year.

Work on the new west end sewage disposal plant is progressing, and it is expected that the new works will be in operation by the end of the year.

Civic road work is almost completed for this year, but extra gangs have been put on cement sidewalk construction work in order to complete the large amount of work that has been mapped out before the cold weather sets in.

Guest & Company, the Montreal contractors who were awarded the contract of building the city's underground conduit system, have large gangs of men on the work, and expect to complete the work in twenty weeks. The Tuckett tobacco factory was closed down for a week during stock-taking. After a partial shut-down for six weeks, the International Harvester Company has resumed operations in all departments, about 1,500 men being now at work. The foundry department, however, is working only five days a week.

The Harper-Presnail Cigar Company of this city has decided to open a branch factory in Edmonton, Alberta.

The McKittrick Syndicate, which has a large survey on the Dundas road, has offered to build a concrete bridge 2,500 feet long from King street to Dundas street, providing the city will pay the cost of the wood blocks and macadam approaches on each side of the bridge, meaning an expenditure of only \$20,000 as compared with the \$80,000 proposed to be spent on a bridge from Main street to Dundas street by the city. The Syndicate also agreed to construct a trunk sewer, tapping all parts of its survey, and ending at the west end sewage plant. The city will be given the right to use the sewer where available, and the Syndicate agrees to pay the city a nominal sum for treating the sewage.

It is expected the ratepayers will be called upon for an additional \$150,000 or more to carry on to completion the Hydro system.

The latest addition to Hamilton's industries is a charcoal manufacturing concern. The new firm comes from Toronto and will commence active operations in a short time on Wentworth street. The Canadian Westinghouse Company has decided to erect a new foundry building on Aberdeen avenue, opposite the golf links, at a cost of \$125,000. The contract has already been awarded, and it is expected the work will start immediately. The new building will be of reinforced concrete.

The Sawyer-Massey Company have taken out a permit for a new foundry building to be erected on Wellington street north, to cost \$5,000.

The Grasselli Chemical Company have taken out a permit for new buildings on Ottawa street to cost \$5,000.

The Merchants Bank of Canada will erect a new branch building at the corner of King street and Holton avenue.

The Dominion Steel Castings Company will erect a \$12,000 addition to its chipping and annealing building on Depew street. The Dominion Power and Transmission Company will build a new freight shed at the corner of Main and Catharine streets, to replace the old one which was destroyed by fire.

The Royal Templars of Temperance will erect a large building on Main street, comprising four suites of apartments, lodge rooms, Dominion Council offices, banquet hall, and nine private offices.

Among the local companies incorporated during the month were The Wentworth Preserving Company, Limited, with a capital stock of \$40,000, and the Nagrella Manufacturing Company, Limited, with a capital of \$250,000.

The stage employees employed at the Grand Opera House have received an increase in wages amounting to about twenty-seven per cent.

About 250 labourers employed on the new conduit system went on strike on September 18 for an increase in wages. After being out for two days the majority of the men returned to work at the old rate and the places of the others were filled by new men. When the contract for the work was awarded one of the stipulations was that Hamilton labourers were to be employed as far as possible at current rate of wages and the civic authorities expected the rate to be the same as that paid by the city, twenty-two to twenty-five cents per hour, but the majority of the men were offered only seventeen and a half cents per hour. The contractors argued that some local factories and contractors did not pay their labourers any more.

The price of all kinds of anthracite coal advanced 25c per ton on the first of the month.

Farmers have had a busy month, threshing operations and fall plowing taking up most of their time.

Fruit growers and gardeners have been marketing their products in large quantities daily. Peaches have been an exceptionally heavy crop and were sold at very low prices.

The Canadian Express Company reports that this year's fruit crop is the largest for some years. Three fruit trains are being operated daily through the fruit belt and an average of 70,000 baskets of fruit are being shipped daily.

Corn, potatoes, melons and tomatoes suffered considerably by frost during the month in some parts of the surrounding country.

Manufacturing was more active during the month than in August, but tightness of the money market has curtailed production considerably in some lines.

Basket factories are working night and day in an effort to keep up with the exceptionally heavy demand for their product this year.

Caledonia.—The Alabastine Plaster company is overstocked with orders, and has increased its night staff. The day staff is working overtime to increase the output of plaster rock.

Burlington.—Dalton & Company, basket manufacturers, whose plant was burned down a year or two ago, will shortly establish another plant in Burlington and recommence the manufacture of baskets. It is understood that the new plant will be located near the Grand Trunk station. The concern has factories at Grimsby and at Stoney Creek. Work on the new \$25,000 school, shortly to be erected on the Plains road near the Hendrie farm, will be commenced shortly. J. H. Coleman and Frederick Klainka have been awarded the contracts for the carpenter work and plastering respectively.

Guelph.

The condition of the labour market remained about the same as last month.

Building operations were not as active as during the corresponding month last year, no new works of importance being undertaken. About fifty workmen employed on construction work at the Ontario Prison Farm were laid off, owing to the building appropriation for that institution being exhausted, but a number found employment on the new buildings at the Ontario Agricultural College as the dining hall and poultry buildings are being rushed to completion.

Quite a large force of labourers are employed on civic work, two new bridges being under construction, also street paving and side walk construction. Building permits for the month of August numbered twenty-one and were valued at \$29,000, an increase of \$2,575 over the corresponding month of last year.

The new Young Men's Christian Association building has been completed and formally opened.

The report of the city assessor shows an increase of \$827,715 in the total assessment of the city and an increase of 989 in the population, the total population now being 16,319.

At a joint meeting of the city and county councils a plan was formulated for the permanent upkeep of the plots in

the cemetery. It was decided to raise prices to provide more revenue, as the public have asked that the cemetery be made a beauty spot.

Two hundred and fourteen first year students will attend lectures at the Ontario Agricultural College this year, the largest class in the history of the college. The total attendance is 413.

Customs receipts for the month of August show an increase of \$3,270.30 over the corresponding month last year.

Wholesale and retail merchants report trade fair.

Farmers have been very busy threshing, filling silos and plowing. Dry weather has retarded the growth of root crops and the potato yield is light. The apple crops is generally small.

The Guelph Central Fair was held and proved a success despite unfavourable weather, exhibits of farm and garden being of a very high order.

Manufacturers report trade a little better than last month.

The Canadian Northern Railway are rushing work on the road to Guelph and grading may be completed before winter.

Berlin.

The demand for labour during September remained about the same as last month but fell below the corresponding month of last year. With the exception of one large shoe factory laying off all their help for two weeks, all factories were running full time, although they are not taking on any extra help as is usually the case in the furniture line at this time of the year. The building trades were busy. The new W. G. & R. shirt factory as well as the Dominion tire factory will be practically completed by the end of the month. Work, however, began on the Buffalo Forge Company building in Woodside park, and local carpenters, bricklayers and labourers will be employed, the firm agrees to employ 100 skilled mechanics the first year and increase from year to year. The contract for the Berlin branch of the J. Sloan wholesale grocers of Toronto wholesale house, to be erected

in the Centre Ward, was given to J. Baetz for mason work and G. Bucher carpenter work. Outside labour is still well employed on the West Ward trunk sewer and on paving and double tracking King street west. The large reservoir on the water works property was completed this month. Work on this reservoir was started in July, 1912, and cost \$15,450. It is built of concrete and is divided into two parts, each one hundred feet square, and holds one million gallons. Eight thousand cubic yards of earth were removed in the excavation, and 2,400 barrels of concrete required. It will be supplied by ten artesian wells situated near it. With this reservoir completed, and the new stand pipe in the North Ward, the city will have 1,500,000 gallons of water at its call. During the past few months \$25,000 have been spent by the Dominion Sugar Company in repairs, and by the first week in October operations will begin. Three hundred men will be engaged making two shifts of 150 each. Among the improvements made, one is that they will pump their water with Hydro-Electric power. 3,000,000 gallons are pumped every twenty-four hours. It is expected that the output this year will be between thirteen and fourteen million pounds, three million in excess of last year. They will use the crop of about 5,000 acres, and the tests show the beet to be above the average this year, testing between sixteen and eighteen per cent. Farmers in this district were busy threshing and silo filling. Some of the corn has been injured by the frosts of a week ago. The cost of living remained about the same as last month. Potatoes dropped to \$1.15 per bag, and eggs raised to thirty cents per doz. The customs returns show an increase of \$4,099.49 over August last year. Aug. 1913, \$38,043.31; Aug., 1912, \$33,943.82.

Waterloo. — Conditions in the labour market were about the same as in Berlin. Work on the Kuntz Brewery Company's addition is nearly complete. Work on the Quality Mattress Company's new factory was commenced

There were no strikes nor labour troubles, and factories were all running full time.

Woodstock.

The spirit of optimism still prevailed, due to the encouraging crop reports from the West; but there was little actual improvement recorded in business conditions. The Karn-Morris Company, manufacturers of organs and pianos, say that within the past two weeks there has been an appreciable improvement in both collections and orders, but from most of the factories the word is that as yet there is no improvement and that no improvements is expected until the farmers of the West exchange their crops for money.

Shopkeepers report that business is fairly good. So far it depends upon the people of the country districts. With regard to orders from factory employees, it is not so good. While there is very little complaint of actual want of employment, a good many factory hands are working short time, which means short wages and reduced purchasing power.

Business is still quite active in the building trades, and promises to be so as long as the weather holds out. There is a good deal of work still to be done. Contractors say that as yet they experience no difficulty in securing men, either skilled or unskilled, except tin-smiths and plumbers. There seems to be a scarcity of these mechanics. Contractors say there is employment for some good men in these trades. The factories are not looking for any men at present, unless it is for pipe-organ builders, for whom there is a constant demand. Generally speaking, it may be said that the local supply of labour, skilled and unskilled, is able to find employment, though in many cases on short time.

The farmers are busy threshing, doing their fall ploughing and filling their silos. The result of the threshing, generally speaking, is satisfactory. In some districts the corn was so affected

by the frost as to be unfit for silo use; but the damage is probably not very serious.

Stratford.

The general condition of the labour market during September was exceedingly good, even better than the corresponding month of 1912. The building trades had an active month, and from present indications will be kept busy for the balance of the season on most branches. Real estate was quite brisk and prices firm.

A large number of men and teams were engaged on civic works finishing the many contracts on hand this season. The Canada General Electric Company who have lately acquired the Stratford Mill Building Company, are building a large addition to the foundry.

Trade, both wholesale and retail, was reported active in all its branches.

The excise returns for the port of Stratford for the month of August were \$4,296.96. The customs returns for Stratford amounted to \$21,657.95 for the month of August. The returns for the corresponding month of last year were some what higher, but the sum realized was average. There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour.

Farmers were busy threshing and getting in the root crop. Garden products were abundant and brought good prices. All manufacturing establishments were active. Railroad employment was active.

London.

No noticeable improvement has taken place in the condition of the labour market in this city, and a number of workers, chiefly among the labourers, were idle. Building conditions continued brisk. At the beginning of the month a fire swept away a number of buildings belonging to the Western Fair, and as the Fair was held a week later these buildings were rushed up in less than a week, on which all available carpenters

in the city and numerous other tradesmen worked. Other building construction continued heavy, and building permits this year already exceed the whole of last. On the railroads business is very good. In the factories and foundries, however, conditions were not so good, and in several cases short hours and shutdowns have occurred. At the present time the London Bolt and Hinge Works is closed waiting until some of the stock on hand is worked off; and at the McClary foundry some parts are only working four or five days per week; and in their tin shop nine hours instead of ten per day.

The Western Fair, during the second week of the month, brought a large number of visitors to the city, and greatly helped wholesale and retail trade throughout the city.

A number of asphalt pavements are now under construction, and the city is also constructing a number of concrete pavements under the day labour employees.

On October 22, money by-laws are to be voted on by the ratepayers as follows: Electrification of the London and Pt. Stanley Railway (owned by the city, 26 miles long), \$700,000.00; storm sewers, \$400,000.00; West London breakwater, \$25,000.00; and also at the same time vote on a by-law for a Board of Control for the city to be composed of four controllers and the mayor.

Fruit crops in this district are exceedingly heavy, and very heavy markets are the rule. There is also a good crop of potatoes and roots of all kinds.

St. Thomas.

Labour of all classes was well employed in this city and district during the month of September. In the building trades, skilled and unskilled workers were kept busy, the month showing a slight improvement over the previous month. The supply of and demand for labour was about equalized.

A local company has been organized for the manufacture of leather and cotton gloves, to be capitalized at \$100,000,

divided into 600 shares of common stock at \$100.00 and 400 shares of preferred stock at \$100.00, bearing 8% interest. Twenty-five hands will be employed at the commencement.

The new biscuit works has commenced operations and about one hundred hands are at work. The factory is equipped to turn out a monthly average of \$70,000 worth of goods.

The steel work is now being placed in the construction of the Michigan Central Railway shops. The Michigan Central Railway has returned a signed contract to use Hydro-Electric power, the contract calling for a minimum of 670 horsepower, with the privilege of having the amount increased to 1,200 horsepower. With the completion of the shops now under construction, it is expected that 1,000 horsepower will be required by the Michigan Central Railway. The letting of this contract will materially affect the users of Hydro in this city, as the increased demand will lessen the cost to all consumers. The amount now used in this city, according to last month's figures, was 1,150 horsepower.

The Monarch Knitting Company report most favourably concerning the amount of business being done and the orders on hand. 220 hands are now employed, at an average wage of \$7.00 weekly.

The Michigan Central traffic employees have been busy during the month; the Wabash traffic men were fairly well employed during the first two weeks of the month, but business has fallen off during the past two weeks. The Pere Marquette traffic men report a quiet month. Retail trade has been fair.

The Municipal Street Railway reports a good increase in passengers carried during the month; the increase is above the 4,000 mark over the corresponding month of last year.

The Michigan Central Company will commence at once to pay their men twice monthly, an order having been received to that effect.

The industrial night classes, under the auspices of the Board of Education, will commence Oct. 13th. The curriculum will include all branches of study applicable to working men.

Farmers were busy with their root crops and reports are most favourable as to the crop and quality. Fruit has been very plentiful during the month. Peaches were brought into the city in carload lots, and the prices demanded were within the reach of all. The supply of plums and pears was plentiful.

Local industries were busy during the month of September. Large gangs of men have been at work on the railroads making repairs to the roadbeds.

Chatham.

There was little change in the labour market during September. The building trades were still quite active.

The four large factories that were closed down during August resumed work on the first of September, and those who were temporarily out of work resumed their former positions.

Wholesale trade was not very active, manufacturers not being anxious to stock up at present.

The merging of the Chatham Malleable and Steel Company, with the Kooff Manufacturing Company of Lansing, Mich., was another industry secured by Chatham that will be a great benefit to the working classes.

Corporation work was very active during the month. The scarcity of labourers interfered to such an extent that work undertaken will not be completed until late in the fall.

There was no trouble or unrest in the labour market.

Farmers were very active during the whole month, tobacco and sugar beets being harvested towards the latter part, both of which are a large and excellent crop. The bean crop will be below the average. Apples will be a light crop.

Manufacturing and railroad construction were quiet.

Windsor.

Labour conditions in this vicinity improved considerably since last month, but there is no great demand for labour.

The money stringency has loosened to a certain extent, which has been the cause of new buildings being erected. Among new buildings are the six-family flat, estimated cost \$16,000; Oddfellows' Temple, cost \$35,000; stores, cost \$22,000; addition Neal Baking Company, \$15,000; dance hall, cost \$2,000. Firms locating in this vicinity are the Burroughs Adding Machine Company, the Union Electric Products Company, the Renchard-Elmes Shirt and Tie Factory, the St. Louis Wire and Iron Fence Works, and the Johnson & Delaney Glove Company.

The Swedish Crucial Steel Company are erecting a factory, and operations have just commenced.

The building trades were better employed than last month, although there are plenty of mechanics to do all work so far.

The Remington-Ames Union Metallic Cartridge Company contemplate building six new one-storey buildings for the manufacture of metallic cartridges.

Building permits will be higher this month than any month this year, and greater than during September last year.

The automobile industry has been closed down for a few weeks, but is again in full force with a greater amount of orders ahead. They do not contemplate shutting down this winter as in former years.

No labour trouble was reported during the month.

Real estate is improving after a quiet summer. Retail merchants, planing mills and all manufacturers report a busy month. Agriculturists in this vicinity have had a good year. At the present time the farmers are harvesting tobacco and corn. Fruit has been fairly good this season. The canning factories have had an exceptionally good season in tomatoes.

Walkerville. — Buildings have been erected in all parts of the town, among them being the new incinerator, just completed; addition to the Berry Bros. Varnish Company, cost \$15,000; the Merchants' Bank building. Buildings contemplated include an eight-room school, alterations to fire hall and police station, Grand Trunk station, various homes and the Government buildings. During the month the Diamond Manufacturing Company have established a plant for the manufacture of auto stamping and wind shields.

Sandwich. — Considerable money has been spent in water mains, sewers and pavements this year. A canning factory has been established, which has employed considerable hands this season.

Owen Sound.

Labour was fairly well employed. Building was quiet, but factories were active, orders received showing generally an increase over last month's receipts.

Wholesale business was active, and retail merchants reported a good business being done, in some cases as much as a ten per cent. improvement over the record of September of last year. Taken all in all business is in a healthy condition and there is no labour unrest.

Cobalt.

There were few noteworthy developments during September in Cobalt or the district at large and conditions were on a par with the preceding month. Unskilled labour was in good demand due to the completion of outside contracts before the winter months. The crop in Temiskaming has been a good one this year considering the many adverse weather conditions of the early year. The six months production of Cobalt mines, announced by the provincial government during the month shows a slight decrease over the corresponding period of 1912, while the gold production of the district was nearly two millions, many times last

year's figures. The spru line to Iroquois Falls was completed during the month, and large gangs of men are endeavoring to have the Transcontinental completed within the next two months to take care of the 1913 Western grain crop.

Sault Ste Marie.

Labour conditions were a little more active during September, considerable activity being noted in dock construction and residence building. Though the season from the building point of view was but an average one, it would have been considered an active one but for the fact that it followed one of unusual activity last year. A great deal has been done in dock-building by the Algoma Central Railway, the oil company, and private parties, and quite a number of business places, school buildings, and residences have gone up in Sault Ste. Marie and Steelton. Considerable street paving and sidewalk building have also been done. Considerable activity has existed throughout the summer in Steelton in new railway switching tracks, on dock-building, and preparations for additions to the steel plant that will probably be commenced next spring. It is also supposed some preliminary work will be done at once on the new thirty foot ship canal to be built here. The necessary land is now being expropriated for the purpose. There is a slight advance in the cost of living through an advance in meats.

A new hardwood sawmill is projected at Blind River.

Port Arthur and Fort William.

September was a busy month in these cities and all industrial concerns were fully employed.

The building trades have all had a good month's work. The supply of bricks is more nearly reaching the demand and bricklayers and masons were busy and all the building trades have felt the impetus of this increased work.

Large and important buildings are under construction in both cities.

All trades have been quiet as regards unrest and strikes.

The cost of living maintains its high level. There has been very little tendency to drop any prices in living commodities; house rents remain high, and although a goodly number of houses have been built the demand seems to increase rather than decrease.

During the month the labour councils and unions of these cities sent seven delegates to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada meeting in Montreal Sept. 22 to 27 inclusive.

The agricultural interests of this district are steadily growing as was evidenced by the exhibition held in the agricultural grounds between the cities during this month. The exhibits showed the progress made by the farmers in the adjacent townships where settling the land is steadily proceeding.

The fine exhibits of root crops, cereals, animals and poultry clearly demonstrate that after the excessively hard work of clearing and working the land the reward is sure and abundant.

Fishing, another industry calling for much labour, and producing wealth from the waters of the great lake is in active progress and many men are employed in following this vocation.

Saw mills have been busy all the month employing many men in the production and distribution of lumber, shingles and lath. Manufacturing concerns have had a busy month.

Many men are recruited here for the railway construction camps and all through the month unskilled labour has been fully employed.

The opening of the Royal Arthur Sailors' Institute on the water front at Port Arthur was a notable event of the month.

The building is now open for the use of sailors and there is splendid accommodation for them, including reading and writing rooms, recreation rooms, library, assembly hall, shower baths, dormitories and free berths for men who are destitute.

The building was erected by the Upper Canada Tract Society at a cost of \$36,000 of which the city of Port Ar-

thur granted by special by-law \$6,000, and prominent citizens have made the sum up to some \$12,000. The society have been helped by many prominent men of Canada in the erection of this buildings that will add importance and dignity to the cities.

The new car works and grain exchange in Fort William and the armoury, Presbyterian Church, and Whalen Commercial building in Port Arthur are notable instances of the erecting of five buildings that will add importance and dignity of the cities.

The stretch of land between the cities is being steadily improved and built upon by the Canadian Resources Company and some fifty working men's dwellings have been erected while it is stated that another two hundred will probably be erected if demanded this fall, as the houses are being taken as fast as they are built.

The metal, engineering and ship building trades have all had a busy month, the Western Dry Docks alone employed over 800 men.

Cabinet workers and upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, pattern makers, shipwrights and caulkers have all been fully employed, in fact every line of skilled industry employed here has been fully engaged for the month.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.

Manufacturers and merchants reported a slight improvement of trade for September, but few additions have been made to their staffs.

Work for unskilled labour has been plentiful, but the unskilled labour market has been exceptionally overcrowded.

The Canadian Pacific Railway have adopted a winter short time schedule at the Winnipeg car shops. The working week is brought down from five and a half to five days, and hours are from 8 a.m. till 5.30 p.m., a daily reduction of half an hour in comparison with the company's summer schedule. About 2,000 men and youths are affected by

the change, but as this is regarded as an annual occurrence no alarm is felt.

The inspection of grain was very heavy during the month, as the following figures show:—

	No. of cars inspected.	No. of bushels of grain cars contained.
Wheat	22,921	25,786,125
Oats	2,281	4,447,950
Barley	2,149	2,793,700
Flax	554	581,700

Bank clearings totalled \$120,668,990. Customs returns were \$819,390.20 as compared with \$1,088,041.53 for Sept., 1912. Building permits numbered 373, and were valued at \$3,445,000.00. In Sept., 1912, 369 permits were issued, having a money value of \$1,750,100.00.

The Greater Winnipeg water scheme has been endorsed by the ratepayers by the passing of a by-law for the expenditure of \$13,500,000 for the development of the scheme, which means that Winnipeg and district will have an adequate supply of soft water from the Shoal Lake for many years. The Shoal Lake supply was commended by experts.

A By-law providing for \$275,000 to be given the Winnipeg General Hospital was defeated at the same time the water by-law was passed. The Trades and Labour Council offered strong opposition to the hospital by-law, mainly on the principle of municipal ownership.

Labour Day was recognized by local trades unionists when thousands of them took part in a parade and athletic events.

W. G. Lumsden has been elected business agent of the local plumbers' union in place of J. Wooding, resigned.

Christie Bros., contractors, were fined \$40 for a breach of the Provincial Building Trades Protection Act.

The free employment bureau of the city of Winnipeg was opened at the end of the month, and is in charge of the city relief officer, Mr. Frank Kerr. The full text of the by-law providing for the bureau appeared in the July issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

The annual meeting of the Winnipeg grain exchange was held during the month, when the officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President,

A. K. Godfrey; vice-president, S. T. Smith; secretary-treasurer, C. N. Bell; committee of arbitration, H. N. Baird, G. R. Crowe, John Fleming, A. R. Hargraft, T. N. McLaren, W. L. Parrish, A. C. Ruttan. The exchange is being considerably enlarged.

E. McGrath, president; R. A. Rigg, secretary, and J. Wooding of the Trades and Labour Council, represented that body at the Trades Union Congress, which was in annual session at Montreal during September.

James C. Olson was fined the costs of the court for failing to report a fatality which occurred on a building for which he was contractor.

Brandon.

The employment of labour, though slightly in excess of last month, was still far short of conditions that obtained during the corresponding month of last year. There was, however, very little unemployment in the city, owing to the demands of the harvest fields, and the fact that many mechanics in the building trades have left for other points.

The city, having sold some of its debentures, has made a partial recommencement of its civic improvements, but it is not expected that much new work will be undertaken this fall.

The construction of the car barns is practically completed, and work will be commenced as soon as possible on the construction of a car line to the Experimental Farm and Industrial School.

Retail and wholesale business was fair, and bank clearings showed a slight increase over the figures of the corresponding month of last year.

The cost of eggs and butter increased slightly during the month.

The labour market was quiet.

Harvest and threshing operations were practically completed; the weather was exceptionally fine, and the yield and sample excellent.

The Manitoba Engines and McDiarmid & Clark sash and door factory were running full time.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Moose Jaw.

There was a good demand for labour and at times more men than were available could have found employment. The harvest operations gave employment to a great number and will continue to do so for a month.

The foundations of the twenty-four press linseed oil mill are about completed, and it is expected that good progress will be made with the mill and that it will grind some of this year's flax.

Work was commenced on the terminal storage elevators being erected by the Dominion Government at a cost of one million dollars, and with a storage capacity of three million bushels. It is expected that these elevators will do much to relieve the car shortage which usually takes place here each fall when the crop movement gets under way. This year, however, the railway companies have done excellent work in this respect and have been assisted by excellent weather.

The volume of business, both wholesale and retail, has increased with the shipment of the grain, and prospects are bright for good business during the remaining months of the present year.

The cutting of the grain occupied the first fifteen days of the month, when threshing operations commenced. There are some fields of flax that are being cut now, but all cutting was practically completed at the middle of the month. Since that time threshing has been general, and fully fifty per cent. of the threshing is done. The grain is yielding well and the grade and colour are good.

Regina.

The condition of the labour market compared favourably with the preceding month, although towards the latter part, unemployment was steadily on the increase.

Such conditions are unusual at this period of the year, and all trades are us-

ually active, on account of the contractors desiring to have the buildings in the course of erection closed in before the cold weather sets in; but this year all the big jobs are advanced to such a stage that the usual "rush" is not to be found. Another cause for such unemployment in the building trades is attributed to the increase of mechanics in this city.

A satisfactory standard was maintained respecting transportation, shipments and bank clearings.

Both wholesale and retail trades were brisk and trade results satisfactory.

With about one-third of the total grain yield threshed, a fair position is obtained to compare the general situation with that of last year. A temporary check to threshing operations was caused by the recent rains, but good weather generally prevailed and from exhaustive reports received throughout this district the quality of the crop establishes a record. Of the three hundred cars handled during the latter two weeks of the month, none was graded lower than No. 2 Northern, and six cars were graded No. 1 Hard. This is very satisfactory in view of the fact, that last year not a single car received was graded so high. In this district the average yield per acre is thirty-three bushels, although for the entire province, twenty bushels.

Both flax and oat crops are disappointing in view of the large yield look for earlier in the season. Oats are running from forty to fifty bushels to the acre, while a yield of from sixty to seventy was confidently expected. The same holds good respecting flax. This crop was over-estimated, and the latest returns show a yield of from seven to twelve bushels per acre against an estimated one of fifteen to twenty.

The general movement of the crop is three weeks ahead of last year; the demand for cars is being promptly met, and the greatest crop is being moved without a hitch.

As a consequence of the heavy demand for threshing and the high rate of pay now prevailing for this class of labour,

railway contractors and builders are suffering serious handicap.

The rate of wages for threshermen ranges from \$3 to \$3.50 a day, but still there has been an apparent shortage of labour, and while this has interfered with the operations to a great extent, a continuance of such conditions is practically alleviated by the influx of men and outfits from different parts of Manitoba where threshing is practically completed.

Saskatoon.

The opportunities for employment in the skilled trades showed very little improvement over last month. There was less work going on than a month ago. As mechanics have left the city in large numbers, however, there are not as many unemployed as during last month. There is considerable building in the smaller towns and villages of the Province. This may be said to be an after effect of the large and high-grade crop. There is also more building in the country districts than heretofore. The call for harvest hands has taken many men from the city, and the opportunities for employment in the unskilled lines shows an improvement over last month. 20c, 22½c and 25c per hour represent the wages paid this month as against 15c to 22½c last month in some lines of unskilled work.

There is a good demand for men threshing, but so far there is no shortage that will cause any great loss or inconvenience to agriculturists.

As threshing proceeds, a good crop is revealed. There is a high average yield, also a very high overage grade. It is reported the yield is about twenty-five bushels per acre.

Threshing hands' wages are running from \$2.50 per day for teamsters to \$3.00 for spike pitchers. There are no signs of any great shortage of men.

Prince Albert.

The open weather has kept all in employment, and the demand for men, especially in the farming line, has been excellent.

Building has commenced on the new offices for the Bank of Nova Scotia. This is the fourth new bank to be erected this year.

No particular activity was noted, but a quiet carrying on of work enough to keep the labour market empty.

The harvest yield is excellent and the quality of the best. The Prince Albert Lumber Company has stated that it will need as many men as usual for the lumber camps.

The new creamery which is to deal with the milk and cream for many miles around the city is to be opened this month. The machinery has been installed and everything is now in readiness.

Medicine Hat.

There was no apparent improvement in the general condition of labour for September. While there was considerable building going on, the supply of labour in the various building trades far exceeded the demand. The building permits, however, for the months of August and September of this year show a considerable increase over that of 1912. There has been a large influx into Medicine Hat of artisans in the different building trades during the year, and this will to a certain extent account for so many idle men.

The construction of the large plant of the Canada Cement Company at Delaney, a suburb of Medicine Hat, is well under way. It will, however, take nearly two years before the different buildings are completed and the machinery is all installed. It is estimated that the cost of the plant will be nearly two and a half million dollars, and will be one of the most up-to-date plants in the Dominion. It is to have a capacity of 4,000 barrels per day.

The figures for the building permits for the month of September, as furnished by the city building inspector, are as follows:—

September, 1913	\$515,611
September, 1912	513,180
Increase over 1912	\$2,431

Both wholesale and retail trade was reported good, with an improvement over the corresponding month of last year.

Threshing operations are about completed in this district, and the farmers are now busy harvesting their root crops. All manufacturing concerns in this city were running full time, and reported plenty of orders on hand.

ALBERTA.

Calgary.

The condition of the building trades showed no improvement, and there were still a large number of bricklayers and masons, stonecutters, labourers, carpenters and painters unemployed.

The financial stringency was prevalent and hindered work on several buildings.

The city has had great difficulty in selling bonds to raise the necessary funds to carry on the civic work, but enough has been raised to complete the year's work. Work at the Canadian Pacific railway shops at Ogden was not brisk. The different trades employed there are only working forty hours per week. Up to August 31 the city has spent \$4,33,484.00 on its civic work.

Net earnings of the street railway for August, 1913, were \$5,561.22; for August, 1912, they were \$16,137.38.

The bank clearings for August were \$18,692,392, as compared with \$22,86,030 in 1912. The steel has arrived for the Canadian Northern Railway bridges and trains are expected to be in operation within sixty days.

The retail merchants did a normal business; nothing brisk was reported in any branch.

Grain harvesting and marketing progressed during the month under good conditions. Threshing met but trivial interruption, and it is believed the yield is far greater than the most optimistic forecasts. Canadian Pacific Railway officials estimate Alberta's grain crop at 89,000,000 bushels, which is about 25,000,000 bushels in excess of last year.

Calgary Four Mills Company is an industrial enterprise recently announced. With a capitalization of \$4,500,000 subscribed very largely in Minneapolis and Minnesota, it is planned to erect here what will be the largest flour mill in the British Empire. Owing to the possibility of reaching the Pacific Coast trade on a shorter rail haul than from any other point where such a volume of milling wheat will be concentrated, the Company anticipates a big business for its undertaking.

A rasp and file works, the first in the middle Canadian West, will shortly begin turning out this line of goods. Mr. D. D. Lewis, of Massillon, Ohio, has arranged to build a plant here.

The clerks' association has instituted a campaign in this city in favour of purchasing home sold goods.

Edmonton.

The general condition of the labour market was not as active as during the corresponding month of last year, but there was a slight improvement over the previous month in the demand for unskilled labour. A large number of this class of labour found employment in the harvest fields.

The number unemployed in the building trades is much smaller than in the previous month owing to the fact that a large number of building mechanics have left the city. Bank clearings for August, 1913, were \$15,770,803, as compared with \$18,306,532, in 1912.

Building permits were, 1912, \$1,314,275; 1913, \$393,470. Total for eight months, 1912, \$10,165,727; 1913, \$7,515,025.

Customs house office receipts were, August, 1912, \$132,979; 1913, \$176,270. Wholesale and retail trade showed a slight improvement over the previous month.

The weather has been favourable for farmers, consequently the grain is about all harvested, and record crops are reported from all parts of the district. Farmers experienced no difficulty in procuring sufficient help. Sawmills

were idle owing to low water in the river. Coal mining was active. Railroad construction continued active.

Lethbridge.

The labour market was dull and with the exception of demands for the harvest fields there was no improvement. For the harvest the demand is greater than the supply owing to local men waiting for openings in and around the city. A company, Delaney's Limited, was formed to establish a packing plant. Contracts for the basements of buildings will be let this fall. A branch of the Richardson Automatic Scale Company of Passaic, N. J., is to be established here. Temporary premises have been secured and a factory established. Machines of the largest size will be made in Lethbridge.

The Ellison Milling Company are enlarging their mill. The new addition of 60,000 barrels to the local brewery is finished; the capacity will now be 100,000 barrels.

The Macaroni factory will be finished some time in October. A new oxy-acetylene welding industry has been established here. They will weld the largest and smallest articles in iron, brass, steel or aluminum.

Coal mining was busy. There was no increased activity in wholesale or retail trade. Bank clearings were below last year's figures. Customs returns for August were \$23,926.85, for 1912, \$52,155.77.

Harvesters' wages were about the same as in 1912 and for the long day worked are not considered high. There were no changes reported and no unrest.

Farmers were busy harvesting the best crop that has been raised in this district. Weather conditions have been ideal, the harvesting in advance of last year.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nelson.

All classes of labour were well employed, building trades being busier than during last month. A considerable

amount of work was done by the city, including the setting up of a large stone crusher for crushing stone to macadamize the principal streets. The zinc smelter in Fairview will be operating in the near future. The Dominion Government has granted a sum of money for experimental work and the power will be supplied from the city power plant at Bonnington Falls. The new ferry in the west arm of Kootenay Lake has been connected with the new road built to Queen's Bay. The first trip was made on September 27. The Kalso-Slocan branch will be completed by the end of October and will then be ready for the steel. Considerable activity was evinced at Rossland where more ore is being taken out of the mines than for a long time previously. The Trail smelter is running with a large force of men. Three new furnaces have just been completed for treating low grade ore, at a cost of about \$30,000.

The tenth annual Fair was held at Nelson during the month, when excellent exhibits of fruits and vegetables were made.

New Westminster.

The conditions of the labour market during September showed no improvement over those of the previous month. Very little new work has been commenced, and most of the lumber mills have reduced their cut. The addition to the post office has been started and the contractors have agreed to employ union labour throughout.

The Fraser mills, the largest concern in the district, have discontinued the night shift and have made a reduction in wages all round, while other mills are running only four or five days a week.

Men in nearly all trades are leaving daily but their places in the unemployed ranks are taken by the steady influx from the east.

The crops have been exceptionally good in the Fraser valley and the harvest and threshing is now almost over, the weather having been generally all

that could be desired. The potato crop is now coming off and is a good one, but prices are low.

Fishing has, on the whole been fair, steelhead and coho now being quite plentiful, though only for ready market or cold storage. The late run of sockeye was not up to the expectation of the local fishermen, but was fair.

Manufacturing is not brisk, especially in the lumber trade, most of the mills having reduced their output. Railroad employment is at a minimum in the district and street work, paving, etc., is practically at a standstill.

Vancouver.

Quietness in the building trades in particular, and all lines generally, can be said to be an accurate statement of conditions during the month. More bricklayers were employed than during the previous month, due to a number of buildings of considerable size simultaneously coming to the particular stage of development requiring this class of labour. The slight improvement is only temporary.

There were ninety-four building permits taken out, aggregating \$67,740, in South Vancouver during August, as against 253 permits, amounting to \$363,310, for August, 1912.

In Vancouver city the permits for August reached \$874,603, as compared with \$944,970 for the corresponding month in 1912.

The granite cutters' union, after a strike of three weeks, were able to secure an increase from \$27.50 to \$30.80 for a fourty-four hour week, bringing the Vancouver rate up to the wage paid in Victoria. About eighty men were affected.

Since the end of June, when an agreement between the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees and the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, covering three years, expired, there have been constant negotiations between the representatives of the two parties. Unable to reach an agreement, recourse was had to a Board under the Industrial Dis-

putes Act, composed of Mr. Justice Murphy, Chairman, and Messrs. H. O. Alexander and A. P. Cotsworth, representing the Company and the employees respectively. The majority report was signed by Messrs. Murphy and Alexander, but when submitted to a referendum vote of the employees in the three cities of Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria, was rejected by a substantial majority. After the rejection of the award, the Company made a few additional concessions, with the result that a new agreement was drafted and signed to cover a period of two years. Approximately two hundred and fifty men out of 1,500 receive an increase of two and three cents per hour.

The Company on Sept. 18 increased the fares on all of its city lines an average of one and one-quarter cents per passenger.

The strike of coal miners on Vancouver Island continued. The coal situation locally is being met by importations from Japan, Australia, and the State of Washington. A scarcity of millwood is also anticipated, owing to many of the mills having shut down until building conditions improve.

Victoria.

Labour conditions during September showed no improvement over the previous month, and employment in almost all branches of industry continued dull. In the building trades owing to the falling off in building operations, there were a large number of unemployed; while the same may be said of unskilled labour of various kinds.

The value of building permits issued during August amounted to \$158,815, compared with \$430,815 for the same month last year. Bank clearings for August totalled \$14,133,320, as against \$16,254,589 for the same period a year ago. During August the local lines of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company carried 1,202,113, a larger number than in any previous month.

The City Council is advertising for lands to be leased to the city for a term of not less than twenty-five years, for

the purpose of re-lease by the city to persons who will establish industries thereon.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Jubilee Hospital, it was decided that all material and supplies to be used in connection with the new hospital about to be erected, should be of British manufacture, and that all workmen employed on the work must be British subjects.

At the request of the Trades and Labour Council, the School Board has decided to incorporate a clause in all future contracts for new schools, etc., providing for the payment of the union rate of wages.

The City Council has refused to consider any increase of the scale from \$2.75 to \$3.00 a day on the Sooke Lake water works, as the scale of wages (\$2.75 per day) is specified in the contract.

Commencing on September 18, the British Columbia Electric Railway made a material increase in fares on all city lines. Increased cost of labour, materials, rolling stock, etc., is stated by the Company to be the reason for the increase in fares.

The Canadian Northern Pacific Railway has let a contract for the construction of a line of railway twenty miles in length extending from Victoria to Saanich Inlet. It is expected that construction will commence in a short time.

A Retail Merchants' Association has been organized by the retail business

men of the city, with a membership of more than thirty, and it is expected that a large majority of the retail merchants of the city will become members.

The cement workers' union, Local No. 162, have surrendered their charter.

Nanaimo.

There was little change in the labour situation, the strike affecting nearly all classes of labour, and causing a slackness of work in the whole district.

The wholesale and retail merchants reported trade as very poor and money scarce.

There have been no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour during the month.

There is very little change in the strike situation. The mines at Cumberland are working, although a large number of men are on strike there, and the other mines affected are not doing much.

The cost of living has shown a little increase during the month.

Farmers and fruit men were busy with their fall work. Fishing was quiet in the district. The sawmills and logging camps were working steadily. Railroad construction work was being pushed as fast as practicable on the extensions on the Island. The pressed brick and tile company have their plant running, and report a very promising demand for their product. There has been very little work done by the city during the month.

CONDITIONS DURING SEPTEMBER AFFECTING WOMEN WORKERS IN LEADING INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.—REPORTS OF WOMEN CORRESPONDENTS TO THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Montreal

September, as usual, has seen an increased activity in many trades.

Demands were numerous for saleswomen in the large stores where the fall business was booming. Milliners and dressmaking establishments were preparing for the large demands made upon them at this season.

In domestic service there was every opportunity for employment as the supply was still quite insufficient.

During this month, bringing as it does the close of the summer holidays, one's attention is first brought to the re-opening of schools. In Montreal the enrolment has been very large in both public and private schools. The tech-

nical high schools have increased lists both for day and evening classes.

Teachers in all grades find ready occupation.

Special attention has been given by the school inspectors to the enforcement of the vaccination law; 10,000 children were vaccinated by the civic inspectors. In this connection it has been noticed that the old prejudice against compulsory vaccination is fast disappearing. A contrary motion was noticed, however, in the form of a "protest" being filed in Court by a citizen against the "Compulsory Vaccination Act" requiring all employees of factories and all school children to submit to this regulation. The case has not yet been argued.

It is during the first weeks of the school term that the inspectors of education announce the winners of the bonuses awarded by Provincial Government for special efficiency in teaching. Many have been won by the women teachers of our rural schools. There are two kinds of bonuses given by the Government, one calculated upon the number of years' active service, the other upon merit.

The Y.W.C.A. opened its classes on September 29 with an extensive programme offering every opportunity for instruction at a nominal fee. Besides the usual courses, instruction is given in home nursing, the care and feeding of infants, and first aids to the injured. The Local Council of Women has published the report of the work done during August at the Pure Milk Depot under the Council's direction. It shows that in spite of August being, perhaps, the most trying month for infants, only one death occurred among those treated at this station.

A comparative table of the results obtained in the Montreal Pure Milk Depots during 1911 and 1912 was given in last month's issue of the *Labour Gazette*. 1913 shows, so far, a steady increase of usefulness. This is so evident that the Municipal Assistance Bureau has decided that a certain number of stations will be kept in working order during the coming winter.

Fédération Nationale St-Jean-Baptiste. — The various women's associations of La Fédération have taken up their usual monthly meetings. These will be made as attractive, helpful and instructive as in previous years.

The members of the various associations will have special advantages during the next few months in being given a course of lectures on sociology, specially suited for them, by an eminent sociologist, the R.P. Plantier, S.J., of "l'Action Populaire" of Reims, France. It is interesting to note that courses are to be given free by this lecturer to all those who wish to become better acquainted with modern social problems.

These subjects will be treated so as to be grasped by all classes. Besides the special series for the associations of the "Fédération," there is to be a course for the working classes, and one for the clergy.

The Provincial School of Domestic Science is to open its classes on October 1. The programme of both the English and French sections is most complete. A special course in house management in all its branches is to be inaugurated this year.

On September 28 the corner stone of a new building was laid to accommodate the Ste. Justine Hospital, a children's hospital established some years ago through the sole efforts of a number of earnest women workers, the committee as a body being affiliated with the Fédération. The necessity of a much larger building has proved the urgent need of this undertaking.

The women laundry workers were asked, some time ago, to become members of a union which would be affiliated to the International union of laundry workers. The majority refused on the ground that by being members of the Factory Employees' Association (Association des Employées de Manufacture) they were afforded better protection and more practical help than could be obtained from the International union.

An incident such as this shows what a living factor the associations establish-

ed by La Fédération have become, working as they do for the better guidance of their members. It is to be hoped they will be given the help and encouragement they deserve.

During the last week of September the 29th Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada held its meetings in Montreal.

One woman delegate was present in the person of Miss Alice Henry, the editress of "Life and Labour," representing the National Women's Trade Union League of America.

Miss Henry gave an address in which she pointed out the urgent need of organization among women workers. She pointed out that as things stood they got much less wages than men, and therefore undercut them, and so were a disadvantage to every other class of worker.

The Congress approved of the principles she enunciated, and left the matter to a committee to draw up resolutions thereon.

From a feminine standpoint some of the other deliberations were of great interest. Mr. Simpson of Toronto, a delegate to the present Congress, and who was the representative of organized labour on the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, spoke in his report of the work done by the said Commission.

Mr. Simpson touched upon the entrance of women and girls into the industrial world, and after referring to the different walks which they may enter commented as follows: "To enable women to perform these several gainful occupations with success, that is with satisfaction to their employers and satisfaction and contentment to themselves, they require special knowledge and special training. If these are not obtained, the effectiveness of the worker and the results of her work are to that extent lessened. It seems an obvious obligation and privilege upon all the people to ensure that girls will have opportunities, assistance and guidance to enable them to become qualified for that occupation which, more than any other,

is necessary to the continuous well-being, strength, health, progress and happiness of the whole people. While food, raiment and shelter are not the main objects of life, life is more worth living to the individual and the community where the houses and homes are kept and managed by women who have been educated in such a way as to enable them to make the best use of the native talent which they possess."

Among the resolutions adopted by the Congress, those of general interest were demands for: (1) stricter application of the immigration laws; (2) more inspection of factories; (3) the suggestion of the establishment of a Department of Labour Statistics Bureau under the direction of a Commissioner of Labour. Other resolutions were drafted such as those advocating the study and diffusion of what are well known as rabid socialistic principles.

Strike among garment workers.—On September 19 a strike was declared among the garment workers, members of the United Garment Workers' Union, a Jewish organization, employees of H. Vineberg Company, the contention being that the scale of wages was to be reduced. About 400 were affected. Some days after there was a development which was more directly connected with women workers, these latter being in reality the cause of dissatisfaction among the men workers in the J. Elkin Company. The main grievance was that girls were taught various branches of garment making by the men; when these were proficient the work was given to the women and paid perhaps from \$3 to \$6 per week; this notably in country districts such as Joliette, where a factory belonging to the same firm employed 300 women hands at these low wages. The same work in Montreal would bring the men from \$15 to \$20.

The objection, it is stated, is not to the women working, but to the extremely low wages paid, which alone constitutes the rivalry. The strike affects also the employees of another Jewish establishment, where the cause is said to be sympathy for the other strikers.

No settlement seems to be in view. The United Garment Workers of America have sent work that they have ample funds to support the strike.

Toronto

A large number of skilled mechanics are out of employment in the building trade in Toronto. It was stated at the Labour Temple that not for several years have there been so many men idle so early in the season. Carpenters, plasterers, bricklayers, lathers, painters and builders' labourers are unable to secure work. Business agents fear this means a bad winter for the trade and are seeking to find work for men outside the city. It is thought by some that the local situation may be still worse as soon as harvesting operations are over. As a result of the lack of employment a large number of women are seeking work by the day. All the creches report numerous daily applicants, and in most cases not nearly enough work to meet the demand.

Among firms employing women the Canadian Bag Factory is extremely busy, working overtime. Knitting mills are asking for experienced girls. Biscuit and confectionery establishments are reasonably busy, but report numerous applicants. Whitewear factories are very busy, but many girls are applying for work. The greatest difficulty seems to be the need of experienced workers. This brings to one once again the great need of technical and vocational training for the business girl.

At a city council meeting on Sept. 30, it was decided to have an immediate examination by privately employed experts, of the municipal revenue and expenditures of Toronto. A large and prominent deputation including Sir Edmund Osler, Sir James Byrie, and Mr. John Macdonald, waited on the city council and obtained permission for a committee of citizens to proceed with a civic survey under the direction of specialists from the New York Bureau of Municipal Research. The motion was passed by a division of 13 to 1. It is to

be financed entirely by a civic committee. Mr. Macdonald is chairman of the committee. It is hoped a report of the survey will be ready by February next.

Milk famine. — The milk producers held a meeting in the Labour Temple on Sept. 29. Over 130 farmers, representing about 700 milk producers covering an area of about fifty miles about the city constituted the meeting. They decided unanimously to raise the price of milk to \$1.70 per eight gallon can, an increase of eight cents over the prevailing price. If the producers can effect this change it will mean an increase of two cents a quart to the consumer. The new winter rate on milk, ticket basis, is twenty-three pints for a dollar, or nine and a half cents per quart, and ten cents per quart when purchased singly. This will mean that milk will retail at twelve cents a quart. The reasons for the raising of the wholesale price are as follows, increased cost of production, stringent regulations of the medical health officer, necessitating large additional expenditure, for sanitary improvement of their buildings, and for sealing the cans, the raising of the milk standard from three to three and a quarter butter fat, and the increased cost of cows. The milk dealers are divided as to the eventual success of the association in forcing the extra increase of eight cents per can upon the market. Most admitted the situation to be critical, but thought that a sufficient number of farmers to back up the association's advance would not be forthcoming.

Civic housing plan. — The Toronto Housing Company's dwellings on Spruce street are rapidly nearing completion. The company have recently secured a permit for building a similar set of workmen's houses on their property on Bain avenue. The block will contain fifty-nine houses all heated from a central plant costing \$120,000. Each house will have 500 square feet of open space, and will be in general of the two and three roomed type.

Detention Home and Psychiatric Clinic. The city are about decided to

have a detention home for feeble-minded women and for women under arrest and awaiting trial. Controller McCarthy's idea is to use a part of the old General Hospital combining the detention house with a psychiatric clinic where women would be kept till their mentality could be passed upon, after which they would be sent to private or governmental institutions.

White slave law operation.—Moral reformers are greatly pleased with the amendments to the criminal code recently come into force, dealing with the question of white slavery. The government has incorporated in their revision the strongest feature of the imperial law.

The national committee for the suppression of the white slave traffic will go one step further. It will endeavour to have the age of consent raised; it will also endeavour to secure the passage of an amendment making employers criminally liable for offences against female employees. At present the law makes employers liable for offences against girls under twenty-one in any shop, work shop, store, mill, or factory.

Residential homes for working girls.—Provision for the working girl, on the residential club principle is being made. The demand for such homes is increasing year by year in proportion to the influx of women of all ages into the labour market and to the world of commerce and education. The pioneer in this work has been the Y. W. C. A., with its five boarding homes ministering to over 4,000 girls and women during the past year. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association of Toronto are renting a building on St. Patrick street, for the accommodation of 100 permanent boarders with rooms at the disposal of girls coming to the city seeking employment. This will also be under the administration of the Y. W. C. A. The Frances Willard home, under the direction of the W. C. T. U. has a large building at 16 Gerrard street E. with accommodation for sixty-five permanent boarders and a few transient guests. It is under the auspices of the Anglican Church. Rosary Hall, un-

der the Roman Catholic management is able to take forty permanent boarders. The St. Philip Neri Home for immigrant girls is also under the Roman Catholic Church. Barbara House on Jarvis street in connection with the Methodist Church is a residence for business girls, and just recently a little farther up the street two residences have been purchased which, when altered, will provide accommodation for about thirty more girls. That there is still not enough accommodation of this character for the business girl is shown by the fact that one home alone had to refuse admission to 300 girls last year. As far as possible the superintendents of the homes give the preference to the young girl. In most cases the board ranges from \$2.50 to \$5 a week. There is also a laundry attached to each house at the service of the boarders.

The month of September has been slack with respect to bringing out domestic servants. The Salvation Army had none. Miss Rodgers' agency has placed twenty-eight. Miss Carmichael has placed eight. Miss Fitzgibbon had seventy-four registrations of girls from England, fifty of whom were domestics and placed in situations. One young woman who had returned to England with the hope of securing employment, and so of remaining there, came back to the Hostel recently discouraged at the labour situation in England. She reports great difficulty in securing work, a low wage, rendered still lower by the new insurance bill deducting a percentage of her wages each month. Mrs. Spencer reported 268 applicants for positions in domestic service, during the month.

Miss Paul, on Sept. 4, was appointed superintendent of school nurses to succeed Mrs. W. E. Struthers. The appointment is merely provisional for a year at a salary of \$1,200.

The policy of the Board of Education in the matter of defective children, was discussed on Sept. 12 by the Management Committee. The question was raised with reference to the special case of a boy, who having been examined was

found to be three years backward. He moreover showed a decided tendency to criminality, and was a menace to his class. The school could not in fairness shirk its responsibility, and yet it had no provision for such a case. It was decided to bring the matter before the government, with a suggestion for definite legislation regarding the care of defective children. In this connection it may be well to state that Dr. Helen Mac-Murphy in a recent report to the Ontario government estimated that there are in actual attendance in the public schools of Toronto at least 500 mentally defective children. At Dr. MacMurphy's suggestion two years ago four classes for mentally defective children were being taught; these four have dwindled to one, and so at present there are only fifteen out of 500 children who are cared for. It would seem to be time to take the matter up seriously.

The night schools opened on Oct. 1. Evening classes will be held in eighteen of the public schools of Toronto during the coming winter.

Winnipeg.

Women were not employed in Winnipeg as extensively during September as in August, and the demand for labour was noticeably less than during September of last year, and in fact during the previous months of the present year.

Office help has suffered in this respect. One agency reports having a supply of stenographers far in excess of the demand, and a waiting list at the close of the month of seventy-five. A second reports having difficulty in securing positions for their unusually large list of applicants, and a third states that even stenographers of long terms have lost their situations owing to reduced affairs. This latter, however, would appear to refer to such extreme cases as to be almost negligible in taking account of all.

Nurses, too, are finding work slack. Winnipeg is in a healthy condition at present, and there are evidently more nurses at present than are required.

The registry also reports that the cases are of short duration.

Garment workers report a slight improvement, and that things are gradually picking up in that industry.

The supply of domestics is better than at this time last year, but the demand is good, in fact shows some improvement over the early part of the summer.

The appointment of the factory inspector is still pending. The feeling of social workers is strong in favour of the appointment of a female inspector, and the Trades and Labour Council have requested the appointment, and it is hoped it will soon be made.

The Local Council of Women have confined their efforts to co-operating with the Colonial Intelligence League in looking after immigrants.

The Canadian Conference of Charities and Corrections was held in Winnipeg on Sept. 15, 16 and 17. The programme consisted of discussions on the following subjects: "The Boy and His Crimes," "Juvenile Courts and Probation in Canada," "Immigration and its effects on Canadian Life," "The Training of an Immigrant for Citizenship," "The Feeble-minded, a National Problem," "A Minimum Wage," "Public Employment Offices in Theory and in Practice," "Developing the Social Life of a Community," "The Country Life Problem," "Adult Probation and the Indeterminate Sentence," "Industrial Farms for Delinquents," "Social Work a Profession," "The Tenement House Problem," "Model Dwellings for the Working Classes."

In speaking on "A Minimum Wage," Mr. J. S. Woodsworth called attention to the effect of seasonal employment and showed a schedule, part of which is given below, of wages for all or part time at various rates:—

20c	per hr.	10 hr. day.	300 days.	\$ 600.00	per yr.
17½c	per hr.	10 hr. day.	200 days.	350.00	per yr.
45c	per hr.	10 hr. day.	200 days.	810.00	per yr.
45c	per hr.	9 hr. day.	300 days.	1,200.00	per yr.

This was followed by figures showing the budget for a family of three

children and the parents for one year as follows:—

Rent	\$240
Fuel, water light	102
Car fare (two trips daily), etc.	25
Health expenses, including confinements, averaging per year	48
Church collection, lodge dues, recreation, education, \$1 per week	52
House furnishings, repairs	25
Food budget	468
Clothes, man \$72, woman \$80, each child \$50	300

Total \$1,260

This amount does not include anything for insurance or savings. Mr. Woodsworth pointed out that according to the wages shown in the first schedule even a thrifty, honest, hard-working man could not earn enough to support his family without the assistance of charity; and advocated a law which would provide for a living wage and prevent industries existing at the expense of the employees. Mr. Woodsworth also pointed out that some of the business men of Winnipeg had gone into the question of a minimum wage for girls, and placed the amount at \$9 per week, and also called attention to the report of Prof. Derrick as given in a recent issue of the *Labour Gazette*, which declared that the average wage for 72,500 women workers in Canada was \$5 per week.

Speaking on the subject of "Public Employment Offices in Theory and in Practice," Mr. W. M. Leiersen, Superintendent of the Industrial Commission of the State of Wisconsin, pointed out the need for central bureaus to act as distributing agents, not only in a particular locality, but by means of affiliated offices throughout the state, distributing information as to the demand and supply of labour, thus preventing shortages of labour in certain localities when the market was overcrowded in places nearby. Concrete examples were given of how this was working out.

Referring to the question of seasonal employment, Mr. Leiersen pointed out that when capital was invested for our lighting systems, which throughout the summer required only a small portion of the plant to be in use, no one consid-

ered the original investment as waste money because temporarily non-productive; yet when employees were the producers and only part of the machinery were in use it was the employees who had to suffer. His solution of this difficulty lay in insurance for the time of non-employment for such persons; society requires their work, why should they stand the burden?

The organization of the "Canadian Welfare League" was consummated ere the conference adjourned.

Vancouver.

The demand for female labour during the month of September was less than the supply, and very little change was observed in labour conditions for women when compared with the previous month. Opportunities for employment did not compare favourably with the month of September last year.

While September showed increased activity in most branches of the clothing industry, there was a decided falling off in the demand for stenographers and those employed in clerical work; many firms having reduced their office staff until such time as the present financial depression shall have passed.

Business houses, both retail and wholesale, reported trade quiet. Women's work, so far as it was related to the labour market, was not represented at the Vancouver Exhibition, but the Women's Institute had some good exhibits, such as bread, cakes, preserves and needlework. The National Council of Women also played quite a prominent part in the Women's Section of the Exhibition.

The demand for domestic help was fairly constant throughout the month; the general servant, cook-general and working housekeeper being most sought for, while cooks, housemaids and children's nurses have also been in request.

There was, however, more supply than demand for the charwoman or daily help, this being due to the fact that many men being unemployed at present

their wives, in some cases, were seeking employment in this direction.

Garment workers were active, and the commencement of the fall season opened up the dressmaking, tailoring and millinery trades, but not to a great extent.

Candy and biscuit factories, sundries, and boot and shoe factories were fairly active, but bookbinders, waitresses and retail clerks were quiet.

School opening after vacation showed increased demand for teachers, and nurses had a constant call on their services.

A change in the hours of work for women employed in custom tailoring, dressmaking and millinery will shortly take place. The Factories Act, which provides for the working day of eight

hours, or for the forty-eight hours a week, being now about to be enforced in these establishments.

As to the notification of these places as factories under the Act only took place two weeks ago, the results cannot be accurately stated, either as to the benefit to the workers or the number of women affected by the change.

The placing of these establishments under the Factories Act will undoubtedly tend to better sanitary conditions, as well as limiting the number of hours for women and girls to work.

Most establishments are arranging things on the basis of nine hours a day for five days, with a Saturday half-holiday. This seems to give satisfaction to all concerned.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1913.

THE unanimous report was received on September 8 of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to inquire into certain differences between the Halifax and South Western Railway Company and employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.

On September 20 the unanimous report was received of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to inquire into certain differences between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its maintenance-of-way employees, members of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees.

Other Proceedings Under the Act.

In the September, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette** reference has been made to the establishment by the Minister of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to inquire into a dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its station and telegraph employees, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and to the appointment of Messrs. F. H. McGuigan and J. G. O'Donoghue, both of Toronto, Ont., as members thereof on the recommendation of the Company and of the employees respectively. On September 11 the Board was completed by the appointment as Chairman of His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, Ottawa, Ont.

*See *Labour Gazette* for September, 1913, p. 267

REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE HALIFAX AND SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND CERTAIN EMPLOYEES, MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

ON September 8 the Minister of Labour received the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to inquire into matters in dispute between the Halifax and South Western Railway Company and certain of its employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. The number affected was given as thirty-four directly and five indirectly. The matters at issue related to the alleged refusal of the Company to agree to a schedule providing for an increase of one and a half cents per hour and rules similar to those granted other employees.

A Board was established by the Minister on July 24, and was constituted as follows: Mr. A. B. Crosby, Halifax, N. S., Chairman, appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Major W. Ernest Thompson, Halifax, N.S., Company's nominee; and Mr. John A. McDonald, Halifax, N.S., employees' nominee.

The report of the Board embodied the terms of an agreement signed on behalf of both parties to the dispute. This agreement disposed of all points at issue and is effective for one year from June 1, 1913, and thereafter unless and until revised, thirty days' notice to be given by either party desiring to revise same after the expiration of one year.

Report of Board.

The text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

Halifax, N.S., August 30, 1913.

To the Honourable T. W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir,—

The undersigned members of the Conciliation Board, appointed to deal with certain matters of complaint between the Halifax & South Western Railway and some of its employees, desire to place on record their appreciation of the prompt and businesslike efforts put forth by your Department to have a Board appointed and assembled in this matter; and also of the courtesy and conciliatory spirit with which Superintendent Bayne, representing the railway, and Messrs. Mosher and McLean, representing the men, approached and discussed with members of the Board the various points at issue.

(Sgd.) A. B. CROSBY, *Chairman.*

(Sgd.) W. ERNEST THOMPSON,
For the Company.

(Sgd.) J. A. McDONALD,
For the men.

Rules and Rates of Pay Governing
Certain Classes of Employees as
Mentioned Herein.

ARTICLE 1.

The following rules and rates of pay will govern all employees mentioned herein on the Halifax and South Western Railway.

ARTICLE 2.

Employees shall be considered for promotion in the order of ability and seniority in the service, for any vacancy that may occur, or any new position that may be created.

ARTICLE 3.

Seniority will count from the date an employee last entered the service.

ARTICLE 4.

Any employee off duty on account of sickness for any reasonable length of time will not lose his seniority rights to the position held by him before reporting sick.

ARTICLE 5.

Where an employee is suspended or dismissed for an alleged fault he will be advised of the reason for such action, and a full and impartial investigation will be held and the employees advised of the decision within ten days. The employee will be advised to be present at such investigation, and may be accompanied by another employee from the same branch of the service. Should the investigation prove him blameless he will be reinstated and paid for time lost at his regular rate.

ARTICLE 6.

Employees will not be discriminated against for being members of a Union or Brotherhood, nor for serving on committees representing the men.

ARTICLE 7.

Ten hours will constitute a day's work, except on Saturdays, when nine hours will constitute a day's work with pay for ten hours.

ARTICLE 8.

Time and one-half will be paid for all time worked beyond the regular hours and for Sundays and the following public holidays, viz.: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

ARTICLE 9.

The rates of pay shall be as follows:—

Machinists	21½ to 26½	cts. per hr.
Blacksmiths	21½ to 27½	cts. per hr.
Boilermakers	21½ to 25½	cts. per hr.
Machinists' helpers	16½	cts. per hr.
Blacksmiths' helpers	16½	cts. per hr.
Wheel turner	21½	cts. per hr.
Pipe fitter	18½	cts. per hr.
Car inspector	19½	cts. per hr.
Car inspector and wreck- ing foreman	18½	cts. per hr.
Pattern makers	21½	cts. per hr.
Car repairers and carpen- ters	18½ to 21½	cts. per hr.
Storekeepers' helper	16½	cts. per hr.
Shop boiler fireman	14	cts. per hr.
Freight checker and porter	\$50	per month.
Boilermakers' helpers	14 to 16½	cts. per hr.

For the purpose of rating there shall be added to the schedule of employees mentioned herein one cent per hour to the rate paid May, 1913, as from 1st June, 1913, and a further increase of one cent per hour shall date as from 1st May, 1914.

ARTICLE 10.

This agreement shall take effect 1st day of June, 1913, and remain in effect for one year and from year to year thereafter unless and until revised. Thirty days' notice to be given by either party desiring to revise after the expiration of one year.

Signed on behalf of employees:

(Sgd.) A. R. MOSHER.

Signed on behalf of the Company:

(Sgd.) HECTOR McINNES.

REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY AND ITS MAINTENANCE-OF-WAY EMPLOYEES, MEMBERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF MAINTENANCE-OF-WAY EMPLOYEES.

THE Minister of Labour received on September 20 the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to inquire into certain differences between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its maintenance-of-way employees, members of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees, to the number of 3,000. The dispute grew out of the employees' demand for a general increase in wages.

A Board was established by the Minister on August 1, and was constituted as follows: His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, Ottawa, Ont., Chairman, appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. F. H. McGuigan, Toronto, Ont., Company's nominee; and Mr. G. D. Robertson, Welland, Ont., employees' nominee.

In the report it was stated that by frequent negotiation and friendly conference most of the matters in dispute had been satisfactorily disposed of, the following points being left for investigation by the Board, namely: (1) a change or revision of the methods of compensation from a monthly to a daily basis for section yard and extra gang foremen; (2) compensation for overtime for all foremen; and (3) a general increase in rates of pay of extra gang section and yard foremen and their men. The Board expressed the opinion that there would be no material advantage to foremen in changing the present method of compensation from a monthly to a daily basis, but recommended that all foremen should be paid the customary allowance for overtime, also in view of the extra hazardous service rendered by snow plough employees, foremen should be paid \$1.00 per day in excess of their

regular rate and other track employees 75c per day in excess of their usual rate while in snow plough service. Regarding the increase asked for, the Board stated that the Company had promised a very substantial increase in the rates of pay of maintenance-of-way men to take effect not later than March 1, 1914.

Report of Board.

The text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and a dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company (Employer) and its maintenance-of-way employees (Employees).

To the Hon. T. W. Crothers, K.C.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

The Board was established by the Acting Minister of Labour on the first day of August, A.D. 1913, to investigate and report upon the dispute between the above parties outlined in the application of the employees filed on or about the twenty-fifth day of July, A.D. 1913, for a Board of Conciliation.

After advice that the Board had been established the Chairman notified the gentlemen acting for the respective parties, and a meeting was held at the City of Toronto on the fourth day of September, A.D. 1913, and there was laid down the procedure to be followed in the investigation, and a date and place of meeting fixed for the taking of evidence and hearing of argument and further discussion after it becomes fully apparent that no agreement could be arrived at.

Pursuant to the appointment the Board met at Toronto again on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th days of September, A.D. 1913, and were attended by Mr. H. G. Kelly, Vice-President of Grand Trunk Railway; Mr. Safford, Chief Engineer; Mr. M. S. Blicklock, Engineer of Maintenance of Way; Mr. Bowker, General Superintendent, and George Beekingham, Superintendent of Track of Montreal Division; Mr. H. E. Wittenberger, General Superintendent; Henry Ferguson and Mr. M. McCooe, Superintendents of Track of Ontario Division; Mr. U. E. Gillen, General Superintendent, and John H. Regan, Superintendent of Track of Chicago Division, on behalf of the employers, and Mr. A. B. Lowe, President, and Mr. M. J. Powers, Vice-President of International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Men; John J. Mainhood, Chairman, and H. W. Lindstron, Secretary of Employees' Committee; W. F. Clark, M. Shaw, G. Gerald, Fred Foster, G. H. Cummings, Edward O'Flatery, witnesses summoned on behalf of the Employees' Committee, and George W. Murray, Chairman of Intercolonial Committee of Maintenance-of-Way Employees.

After the procedure to govern the presentation of evidence and argument on behalf of the respective parties had been explained and agreed upon, the case on behalf of the employees was outlined by Mr. Lowe, and the original dispute between the parties narrowed down to the following:—

(1) A general increase in rates of pay to extra gang section and yard foremen and their men on the Grand Trunk system.

(2) A change or revision of the methods of compensation from a monthly to a daily basis for the section yard and extra gang foremen.

(3) Compensation for overtime for all foremen.

All other matters touching the questions in difference between the parties hereto had by frequent negotiation and friendly conference been satisfactorily disposed of.

It appeared that the employees were organized only in April last, and had been granted a set of satisfactory working rules, and the serious questions above set out were the main subjects of deliberation by the Board.

After hearing all testimony and the reading of the reports filed by Mr. Lowe, and such further discussion and argument as was desired to be advanced on behalf of the employees, and the evidence of the General Superintendents, and Superintendents of Track, and the statements of Vice-President Kelly and Chief Engineer Safford had been fully heard, the Board advised a further conference between the officers of the Company and the officials and representatives of the employees, with the result that the Board now feels after full consideration justified in making the recommendations following:—

(1) That in our opinion there would be no material advantage or benefit to foremen in changing the present method of their compensation from a monthly to a daily basis.

(2) That all foremen be paid the customary allowance for all overtime or extra service rendered beyond the regular ten hour period.

(3) That in view of the extra hazardous and exacting service rendered by snow plough employees, we recommend that all foremen be paid one dollar per day in excess of their regular rate, and the other track employees in such service be paid seventy-five cents per day in excess of their usual rate while in snow plough service.

(4) That in view of the statements of the Vice-President and other officers of the Company to this Board emphasizing the representations previously made by the President of the Company to the Minister of Labour explaining the inability of the Company to grant at present any increases in rates of pay to its employees, we are in accord with the proposition from the Company's executive officials to the employees and their representatives as a result of the conference on the rates of pay held at the con-

clusion of the hearing at the suggestion of this Board, by which there will be, according to the promises of the President and Vice-President, a fair, reasonable, appreciable, substantial increase in the rates of pay of the maintenance-of-way men on the Grand Trunk Railway system, to take effect not later than the first day of March, A.D. 1914, and we recommend the acceptance of these promises with every confidence that in let-

ter and spirit the conditions submitted as to increase of rates of pay will be fulfilled by the employers.

(Sgd.) F. H. MCGUIGAN,

On behalf of the Company.

(Sgd.) G. D. ROBERTSON,

On behalf of the Employees.

(Sgd.) R. D. GUNN, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF COMMISSION ON LABOUR DISPUTE IN VANCOUVER ISLAND COAL MINES.

THE report of the Commissioner appointed by the Hon. the Minister of Labour to investigate the labour troubles in the coal mines of Vancouver Island has been made out and is now being transcribed.

The report is somewhat lengthy, aiming rather at giving a full account of the history of the matter and the contentions of the parties than findings or opinions upon the merits of the dispute. Reference is made to former troubles and to the report of the Royal Commission of 1903, the circumstances of which are noted as being in some respects parallel to those of the present trouble.

The economic aspect of coal-mining in the Island is dealt with and the effect of the strike pointed out in transferring a large part of the wages and profits of the coal-mining industry to the mines of the United States, the custom returns being quoted showing the immense increase in imports of coal from the United States into Western British Columbia since the strikes commenced.

The cessation of work at Cumberland and Extension in September, 1912, as well as the less equivocal calling out of the men at Nanaimo, South Wellington and Jingle Pot, is declared in the opinion of the Commissioner to have been a strike and not a lockout. Adverse comment is made upon the manner in

which the strike was declared and brought about in Nanaimo, and the means that were taken to prevent a proper vote being taken of all the men interested.

The complaints of the men at Cumberland and Extension particularly, and the history of the establishment of the United Mine Workers of America in the Island, are gone into with considerable detail, and it is found that the real difficulty of the situation at the present time is the matter of recognition of that organization—always the most difficult kind of dispute to settle, being of a nature that does not lend itself to compromise.

The right of the men to organize is referred to as one which is now generally conceded by everybody, and upon the question of discrimination, though the charges made as to improper dismissal of certain men are not found to be in all respects well founded, other reasons than those alleged existing for the companies not wanting these men in their employ, the Commissioner is satisfied the companies did not want their men to belong to the union, and that the men did in fact believe that joining or being active in the union might bring them into disfavour with their employers. The mine owners, however, assert that it is the United Mine Workers' Union in particular as shown in the nature of

its actions on the Island and elsewhere and the dictation of foreign officials that they especially object to.

The efforts made to bring about a settlement are referred to, and it is pointed out that neither side was willing to apply for a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act until in the later stages the leaders of the union declared their willingness to join with the mine owners in making such an application if the mine owners or any of them would do so, which in view of the question of recognition of the union thereby involved and the unwillingness of the companies was ineffective. The policy of the Act, it is pointed out, does not permit or provide for the appointment of a Board except on application of one or both of the parties to the dispute.

Both parties still profess the utmost confidence in their ability to win upon the question of recognition of the union, and forced intervention of any kind except to ascertain and report the facts, even if provision existed for it, is deemed more likely to delay than to advance a final settlement.

To make the provisions of the Act more satisfactory and to assist if possible in preventing or aiding in the settlement of further difficulties the following recommendations are made:—

"1. In order that there may be no room for doubt in the mind of anyone as to what is forbidden by it, I think the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act should be amended, especially the definition of "strike" and section 56, so as to clearly cover what is in reality a strike or lockout and make the provisions of the law more easily understood and more easily enforced. Without any further comment upon the practice of calling cessation of work a "holiday," or reflecting on the bona fides of the contention that the men at Cumberland and Ladysmith believed they were not offending against the law in what they did, it will be recognized that it is desirable and very important that this point should be made plain. Some de-

fects also which have been disclosed in the working out of other parts of the Act should be remedied. A number of these are referred to in the decisions and comments of the Judges in the cases of *Rex v. McGuire*, 16 Ontario Law Reports, 522, and *Rex v. Holowaskawe*, 24 Ontario Weekly Reporter, 397. I believe the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, notwithstanding defects, which it could hardly be hoped would be avoided in its earlier history, is a very beneficial Act, not only in the interest of the general public, but also in the interest ultimately at all events of both employees and employers as well. Compulsory arbitration in the ordinary sense seems to be open to serious objection, and does not appear to have been a success in Australia, and nothing better in this respect than the principle of our own Act seems yet to have been devised. Instead thereof of making it a subject of fault finding and contention as some have done, I think all parties should unite in trying to improve the Act where it can be made better and assist in carrying out and enforcing its provisions.

"2. I think it is desirable that collective agreements such as those in existence at Nanaimo, South Wellington and Jingle Pot, voluntarily and formally entered into for a specified time between employees and employer, or between an employees' union and their employer, should be given the sanction and protection of law. I think along this line lies one of the greatest improvements that could be made to the present Act. The benefit of such agreements in safeguarding the rights and interests of both parties and preserving harmony is obvious. In their evidence before the Provincial Labour Commission the union leaders and men, referring to the Cumberland and Extension troubles commented on the great desirability of having such working agreements and complained of the lack of them in these places and the evils resulting from not having them. The endeavour of the United Mine Workers

throughout has been to get such an agreement with the mine owners, though they have included in their proposition what the mine owners consider very drastic provisions, and a recognition of the United Mine Workers' Union in the most extreme form. It is desirable, and I think necessary, that these agreements should not be for too long a period — two or three or at most four or five years — so that there may be opportunity to provide for redress of any grievances and adapt the agreement to new conditions and to changes of any kind that may have come about since the last agreement was entered into. Every new making of an agreement will be stock-taking, so to speak, of the situation and a definite and recognized opportunity and occasion for adjustment of troubles or causes of dissatisfaction and for making right what is wrong in the terms and conditions of employment. In this I think is perhaps the most important benefit and advantage of this agreement system—it will fix a time and provide an opportunity for dealing with and rectifying all these things in the ordinary course and in a natural and recognized way, instead of letting matters run along haphazard and indefinitely without any recognized occasion or provision for taking up and dealing with questions that inevitably arise in connection with employment, until some smouldering discontent breaks out, perhaps in the form of a strike or a lock-out. On the other hand with each periodical renewal of the agreement the employers will recognize that they must be prepared to discuss and consider the terms and conditions of employment under which their men are working, and the men will know that they have an opportunity to have all these things discussed and dealt with without giving cause for offence and in accordance with a well recognized right. The agreement of course may, and should, in itself contain provision for the adjustment during its currency of any grievance arising out of non-observance of its provisions or of any dispute as to its terms and

conditions. I would prohibit under severe penalty the breaking, or inciting of any one to break, such an agreement, at all events except in so far as a Board duly constituted under the Act or under provisions analogous thereto, might determine it was proper to relieve anyone from such agreement or cancel the agreement, and until such relief was given or cancellation made.

“3. To prevent discrimination by employers against employees who exercise the legal right of joining or being connected with unions, I think it should be prohibited under penalty to dismiss or refuse continuance of work, either directly or by indirect means or device, to any employee by reason merely of such employee belonging to or holding office in or being active in lawfully extending the membership of any legal labour organization, that is to say any labour organization not forbidden by law or formed or acting for any unlawful purpose.

“4. I think it should be made clear by specific prohibition under penalty that it is unlawful to practice any kind of intimidation, abuse or insult against anyone, or to publish, call or refer to anyone as a “scab” or “blackleg” or as unfair to labour, or to incite or threaten to do any of these things, with a view to influencing the acts of any person in connection with any strike or labour dispute. The present troubles at Vancouver Island as well as other labour disputes show that the word “scab” among many workmen is one of great opprobrium and greatly dreaded, and that it has been put to very unwarranted use. While it is now generally conceded that there should be freedom to employees to belong to labour organizations it should not be forgotten that other employees should be free not to belong if they choose, and that the latter should not be prevented from exercising that choice or compelled or intimidated to join a strike and do without their wages against their will. That the use of abusive tactics is not considered right Mr. Farrington himself shows

in the circular already referred to, in which he asks his followers to exert every effort to prevent the use of such tactics, though, as I think very inconsistently, in the same paragraph asking to have the names of all who refused to join the strike secured so that they may be pub-

lished through Canada, Great Britain and the United States. In the interest of labour organizations themselves, I think it must be realized that in the end the use of unlawful and improper methods only antagonizes public opinion and injures their own cause."

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA.

THE 29th Annual Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was held in Auditorium Hall in the City of Montreal, Que., from the 22nd to the 27th of September. The opening exercises were presided over by Mr. J. T. Foster, President of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of organized labour. Mr. Alphonse Verville, M.P., for Maisonneuve, Que., Chairman of the Reception Committee, read letters of regret at inability to be present from Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec; Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Minister of the Provincial Department of Public Works and Labour, and the Hon. T. W. Crothers, K.C., Minister of Labour in the Dominion Cabinet. Mr. Verville welcomed the delegates also on behalf of organized labour. The civic welcome was extended by His Honour Mayor Lavallee. Others who contributed to the opening proceedings were Mr. Louis Guyon, of Montreal, Chief Factory Inspector of the Province of Quebec; Controller Joseph Ainey, of Montreal; Mr. Will Thorne, M.P., for West Ham, Eng., fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress; Mr. McSorley, of Cleveland, Ohio, fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour; Mr. Allan Studholme, M.L.A., of Hamilton, Ont., and Mr. Frank Duffy, of Indianapolis, Ind., Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Mr. James C. Watters, President of the Congress, replied to the address of welcome. It being necessary, owing to the large number of French-speaking delegates present to transact

the business of the Convention in the French language as well as English, Mr. Gus Francq, of Montreal, was appointed translator.

The number of delegates present was the largest in the history of the Congress. For the first time a fraternal delegate was present from the British Trades Union Congress. The report of the Credential Committee showed 339 credential delegates, as follows:—Two fraternal delegates, one each from the American Federation of Labour, and the British Trades Union Congress, two delegates representing respectively the British Columbia Federation of Labour and the Alberta Federation of Labour, twenty-four representing the same number of international organizations, forty-nine represented twenty-six trades and labour councils, and 262 delegates from 156 local trade unions.

Reports Presented.

The following are synopses of the reports of the Executive Council, the Provincial Executive Committees and other reports submitted.

Executive.—The Executive Council on Nov. 9, 1912, had interviewed the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden; and the Hon. T. W. Crothers, K.C., Minister of Labour, and had submitted the following matters for consideration:—The appointment of Royal Commission to inquire into and report upon conditions in the steel works in Sydney and mines in surrounding district; eight-hour day on Government work; Co-operative societies; improved conditions of labour for

letter carriers; false representations as to conditions of employment; abolition of election deposits; the Lemieux Act; to investigate accounts of G.T.P. Company, and to discover how money was being spent; stone work on Welland Canal; Amendments to Lord's Day Act; the navy question; conservation; military training; registration of union labels; continuation of prosecution of Toronto Carpet Company.

Under the heading of Immigration, the Executive Council stated that coincident with the falling off of employment there had been a greater influx than ever before of those classes for whom there was least opportunity, such as mechanics and clerks, and that a circular pointing out existing conditions had been issued and distributed throughout the British Isles and the continent of Europe. With the appearance of the Congress circular the Dominion Government had issued an order to its agents in Europe discouraging the immigration of mechanics. It was alleged that there had been a laxity of administration and evidence of evasion of Canadian immigration laws, and also gross misrepresentation of industrial conditions. The Executive stated that there was need for some amendment to the existing law which would prevent evasions or misrepresentation in the future. Attention was called to the evidence which had been given in Great Britain relative to Immigration by the Dominion Royal Commission, which, it was stated, disclosed the fact that the idea of the establishment of Imperial labour bureaus had not been relinquished. Certain efforts were being put forth in Canada to have the Dominion Government establish employment agencies as a part of a scheme developing in Canada towards the Imperial labour exchange idea. Attempts to add to the number of Hindus in Canada continue to be made. It was stated that a shipping scheme is being matured which will render necessary further legislation to prevent an undesirable increase. Reference was made to the report of the Royal Commission on Technical Education

and Industrial Training and the Executive stated that the Government should be urged to give practical effect to the work of the Commission by carrying out the recommendations made. The proposed bill on Workmen's Compensation in Ontario was referred to and the trade unionists of the Province were urged to have the members in the Legislature made conversant with their desires. Gratification was expressed at the representation secured by organized labour on municipal councils. On April 4, 1913, the affiliation of the Canadian membership of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners had been refused. The correspondence in connection with this matter was given verbatim in which the Executive stated that it could not continue to have in affiliation any organization that was not recognized by the American Federation of Labour. (*Note.*—The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners was previously affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, but owing to the failure of this organization to amalgamate with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners on terms proposed, the R. F. of L. charter was revoked on Aug. 2, 1912.) The Executive stated that another plan for the solidification of the two organizations was to be submitted to a referendum vote. Under the heading of Armaments, the Executive stated that the education of the workers in the real reasons for big armies and navies is having a wonderful effect towards the peace of the world, as far as international wars are concerned, and referred to the sensational charges which had been made as to the methods of armament manufacturers to secure business. The Government had been urged to enact a law providing for incorporation of co-operative societies on a uniform basis. Petitions in support of such a law would be circulated, and every man was requested to sign them. The report referred to the efforts made to secure an investigation into the conditions existing in Cape Breton in the iron and steel industry, and closed with a reference to the benefits accruing

to the organized wage-workers from the exchange of fraternal delegates.

Manitoba.—The Executive Committee for the Province of Manitoba reported that on Jan. 7, 1913, a delegation of labour representatives had presented a memorial containing the following requests:—(1) an Act to create a labour bureau to be attached to the Department of Public Works; (2) the enactment of legislation making it compulsory that an inquest should be held in all cases of sudden or unnatural death; (3) the enforcement of the Shops' Act, and the amalgamation of the same with the Factory Act; (4) the abolition of the election deposit and the substitution thereof of petitions signed by a given number of bona-fide electors; (5) legislation making it unlawful for any person to interfere with a street car on which a serious accident has occurred until some responsible person has had an opportunity to investigate the real cause of the accident; (6) amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act: (a) the deletion of the section refusing compensation to non-resident dependents; (b) compensation to apply to the first two weeks after the injury; (c) compensation to be fixed at half wages, with the present minimum retained, and to include payment of medical fees; (7) the certification of elevator operators and the enactment of legislation making it illegal for any boy under the age of eighteen years to be placed in charge of an elevator; (8) the amendment of the Building Trades Protection Act, making it compulsory for contractors to notify the inspector of any accident that occurs forthwith; (9) the printing of the union label on all government printing; (10) an Act prohibiting the employment of white females by Orientals. The Workmen's Compensation had been amended to provide for compensation after the lapse of one week from the date of the accident and also extending the law to cover dependents residing anywhere in the British Empire. Two other amendments had been made extending the time during which proceedings under the Act could be taken from six months to one

year and giving power to the injured workman to take action against the insurance company in the event of the employer becoming insolvent. An amendment had been secured to the Building Protection Act, making it compulsory for contractors to immediately notify the inspector of any accident. A law prohibiting the employment of white females by Orientals had also been passed by the Legislature. Difficulty in having some of the existing legislation for the benefit of wage-earners enforced was reported. The value of the strict enforcement of the Building Trades Protection Act to employers was reported. The suspension for several months of the \$25.00 landing money provision of the Immigration Act was referred to and the statement made that there was a slackness in trade which, if there was not an early revival, would entail considerable suffering during the coming winter.

New Brunswick.—The Executive Committee for the Province of New Brunswick reported that a Fair Wage Act to apply on all Government contracts had been passed by the Legislature. A number of labour unions had been organized and the eight-hour day had been secured for the building trades in the City of St. John. An effort was being made to organize a Provincial Federation of Labour and the Congress was urged to point out the necessity of having the various international organizations make an effort to organize the workers of the Province.

Nova Scotia.—The Executive Committee for the Province of Nova Scotia referred to the divided condition of the coal miners in that district. Wage earners in a number of trades had secured wage increases, and the past year had shown satisfactory results to organized labour. The request made of Premier Murray for a Royal Commission to investigate labour conditions in the Glace Bay district had not been granted, the Premier being of the opinion that the Dominion Government should make the desired inquiry. Through a memorial presented to the Provincial Government

the following amendments in the Workmen's Compensation Act had been secured:—The earning limit increased to \$1,200.00; provided against inadequate settlements secured by misrepresentation and ignorance of the law; payments to date from time of accident providing that disability continues for one week; 100 per cent. of wages to be paid as compensation where workman is under twenty-one years of age and whose weekly earnings are less than five dollars per week; providing means to review weekly payments to workmen under twenty-one years of age so that payments may be increased from time to time.

An unsuccessful effort was made to have the Act further amended by eliminating some of the clauses which debarred certain workmen from its benefits. An Act had been passed providing for brakes on all street cars 30 feet or more in length, shorter hour, for motormen and conductors, regulations of Sunday hours, and provision for instruction in operation of cars, the law to go into effect when determined by the Public Utilities Commission.

Ontario.—The Executive Committee for the Province of Ontario reported that on Jan. 20, 1913, the Provincial Government had been requested to pass legislation covering the following demands:—Workmen on Government or subsidized work to be paid weekly in legal tender, instead of by cheque; that companies be prohibited from removing injured workmen across the U. S. line, as in some cases when death follows injury, it is impossible to obtain an inquiry; that motormen and conductors on a street railway receive 30 days' training before being allowed to operate a car; that vestibules in all street cars be heated; that the running board on street cars be abolished, and all cars be provided with centre aisles; modern sanitary laws, and inspectors to enforce them; improved sanitary conditions in barber shops; that a provincial fair wage officer be appointed, to enforce fair wage clauses in Government contracts; protection for theatrical employees, such as fire escapes, proper sanitary condi-

tions, etc.; an improved method of electrical construction, and inspectors to enforce same; that the bonus system of emigration be abolished; pensions for widows and deserted mothers; that blowers be installed in all brass foundries; that stationary engineer inspectors be appointed; that the Government acquire and operate all public utilities; necessity of systematic inspection of all construction camps; that Orientals be prohibited from employing white females in any capacity; that the license fee for moving picture operators be abolished until such time as the certificate carries a guarantee of competence. The Legislature had passed an Act providing for an eight-hour day for miners.

Quebec.—The Executive Committee for the Province of Quebec stated that during the past year a number of new local unions had been organized and that better working conditions had been secured by many members of organized labour with little or no cessation of employment. In January, 1913, the Committee had waited on the Provincial Cabinet, and presented the following demands: The establishment of a bureau of labour statistics and appointment of a chief labour commissioner; for the appointment of four additional factory inspectors; in favour of free and uniform text books in the schools of Quebec; in favour of containers that will reduce the escape of cement dust; in favour of better protection for theatrical stage employees; in favour of better sanitary arrangements in brass manufacturing establishments; in favour of a thorough inspection of construction camps; asking for the suppression of barber schools; asking for amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act. Attention was called to the new movement known as the Confessional Trades Union, which, it was stated, if allowed to continue, would have a tendency to divide the workers on religious and racial lines. It was therefore urged that further representations be made to the American Federation of Labour to appoint a permanent organizer in the Province.

Saskatchewan.—The Executive Committee for the Province of Saskatchewan reported having brought the following matters before the Legislature for consideration: Aid to widows, deserted mothers and wives of prisoners; proper inspection of construction camps; minimum of \$4 per day for all jurymen; amendment to Building Protection Act to include excavation, etc.; abolition of provincial election deposit; establishment of free labour bureaus in all cities; amendments to Cities Act; direct legislation; adult suffrage; to restrict the employment of children under 14 in any capacity for wages; compulsory inquests in all fatal accidents; payment of wages in currency; compulsory notification of all accidents; the prevention of accidents to employees and the public in the operation of street railways; to provide for the proper spacing of high voltage wires; providing free text books up to and including grade IV; amendment to the Factories Act to include Chinese laundries; compulsory insurance by employers against accidents to employees.

An Order-in-Council had been passed providing for the proper inspection of construction camps, and a number of the other requests had been conceded by the Legislature. Congress was urged to adopt a more systematic policy of informing the various labour unions on matters affecting the wage earners, and a recommendation was made that a permanent headquarters with a permanent secretary be established in Ottawa. Trade in the Province had been dull, especially in the building trades. A number of local unions had been organized and the action of Saskatoon trade unionists in purchasing a site for a labour temple was commended.

Report of Fraternal Delegate to the American Federation of Labour.—Mr. John W. Bruce, of Toronto, the Fraternal Delegate to the American Federation of Labour, presented a report on the more important matters which were dealt with at the Convention held in Rochester, N.Y., in the month of No-

vember, 1912. The membership, the revenue and expenses, and the decisions regarding jurisdictional disputes were referred to, as was also the action of the Convention on the question of industrial unionism. The situation in Canada, due to the action of the Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress at Guelph when it refused to discuss jurisdictional matters, was considered at a meeting of the Executive Board of the Federation and some of the officials of the Congress. After a lengthy discussion a statement of position was made by President Gompers of the Federation, which was endorsed by those present.

Report of the Fraternal Delegate to the British Trades Union Congress.—Mr. P. M. Draper, of Ottawa, Ont., who was the fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress, and the first to represent the Canadian Congress before that body, gave a review of the proceedings of the Convention which recently concluded its sessions in Manchester, England. The report also dealt with the progress of the British Trade Union Congress with its membership of over 3,000,000. Reference was made to the strike of the Dublin transport workers, and it was stated that while the strikers were not affiliated with the Congress, it was decided to make a complete investigation of the difficulty as it appeared that the question of free speech was involved, a matter of much importance to the Trades Union Congress. Mr. Draper directed attention to the International Secretariat and its widespread influence, and recommended that a delegate from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada be sent to the next Convention.

Parliamentary Representative.

Mr. James C. Watters, President of the Congress, who is also the Parliamentary Representative at Ottawa, gave a review of his work during the year and stated that the lack of legislation on behalf of human life should teach the workers the importance of having or-

ganized labour directly represented proportionately to its numerical strength on the floor of the House of Commons for the purpose of influencing the shaping of legislation. Of the twelve bills or amendments to existing Acts directly affecting labour, four had been passed into law. These were the I.C.R. Act, providing for the payment of the total sum contributed by any employee to the provident fund in the event of being discharged for political partisanship; amendment to Royal North-West Mounted Police Act, providing for a general increase of wages and salaries and other minor regulations; amendment to the Postal Act, providing for an increase in wages and salaries of postal employees; amendment to the Railway Act, providing for the payment to employees by the railway companies of any loss incurred by reason of the changing of a divisional point. Reference was made to increases in the wages granted by the Government to certain employees in the public service. In order to clear away existing misapprehension regarding immigration regulations, a copy of the Act respecting false representations to induce or deter immigration was printed, as were also the regulations for the protection of immigrants seeking employment through employment offices in Canada. Certain questions which were asked in the House in respect to immigration and the replies thereto were given, as well as a statement showing the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during the last fiscal year. Mention of the various reports of the Department of Labour and a résumé of some of the more important features of the departmental work were included in the report. Questions in regard to labour matters and the replies given by the Government and other matters which had been before the House of Commons were recorded. Mention was made of the work of the Conservation Commission as well as the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the alienation or sale of natural resources.

Representative on Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education.

Mr. James W. Simpson, of Toronto, representative of the Congress on the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, presented a comprehensive report in which he outlined the duties imposed on the Commission and the extent of the inquiry into the present equipment of the Dominion respecting industrial training and technical education. In addition to investigations in Canada, the Commission had visited a number of European countries. The subjects dealt with in the report were enumerated and the conclusions arrived at were also given, as well as the recommendation of the Commission that the Dominion Government make a grant of \$3,000,000 a year for ten years to aid in the financing of institutions established by the various Provinces to promote industrial training and technical education.

Organizing Work.

Reports were presented from the various organizers who had been engaged by the Executive Council as follows:—

Mr. John T. Joy, of Halifax, N.S., had visited the local unions in Halifax and some adjacent localities where the aims and objects of the Congress had been explained. A number of local unions had been organized and a Trades and Labour Congress was to be formed in Amherst.

Mr. Alphonse Verville, M.P., of Montreal, Que., who had made a tour of the Maritime Provinces, stated that the conditions of the organized workers were generally in need of improvement. Several meetings had been held in the larger places. It was recommended that the Congress adopt a resolution in favour of an eight hour day in the steel industry and that any further bounties on steel be opposed. It was also recommended that the proper authorities be urged to send organizers to tour the

Maritime Provinces for the purpose of conducting an educational campaign on the benefits of organization.

Mr. W. R. Trotter, of Vancouver, B. C., had covered the territory in Western Canada. An account of his itinerary was given, and he pointed out that over sixty delegates were in attendance from the cities and towns west of the Great Lakes. Mr. Trotter reported 524 local unions in Western Canada, entitled to representation, of which 450 were affiliated with the Congress, leaving seventy-four locals unaffiliated. Prior to the reading of this report a telegram was received from the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, whose Convention was being held in Milwaukee, Wis., stating that the whole Canadian membership had been affiliated. This action reduced the number of unaffiliated local unions in Western Canada to fifty-eight. This report was supplemented by a statement claiming that there was a scarcity of employment in the West and that prospects were poor for the coming winter.

Mr. James Watt, of Toronto, reported on his work in Ontario, giving the names of the localities visited and the efforts put forth to bring the Congress to the attention of local unions.

Mr. G. R. Brunet, of Montreal, gave a statement of work done in the Province of Quebec during a nine weeks' tour.

Mr. J. C. Watters, President of the Congress, also presented a report on the localities he had visited since the close of last Convention and pointed out that while in many places considerable activity was apparent, there were many localities in which a systematic organizing campaign was necessary.

Report of Committee on Officers' Reports.

All of the above reports were referred for consideration to the Committee on Officers' Reports, who complimented the various officers on the work accom-

plished and upheld the decision of the Executive Council in refusing per capita from the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and made a recommendation that the Executive Council urge the Dominion Government to take action on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education. The Committee reported favourably on a resolution having for its object the representation of organized labour on technical school boards, and also approved of the organization work performed and recommended a continuance of such by Congress as far as means will permit. The suggestion that international union organizers be sent into the Maritime Provinces was favourably reported upon as was the suggestion that a representative be sent to the next meeting of the International Secretariat. This report was adopted.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. P. M. Draper, of Ottawa, Ont., the Secretary-Treasurer, presented the financial statement, which showed that there was a balance from last year of \$5,479.97; the receipts from all sources had amounted to \$14,391.52, making a total of \$19,871.49; the expenditures had been \$10,475.44, leaving a balance of \$9,396.05. The membership directly affiliated was 80,801, an increase for the year of 14,773. In addition to this membership, forty-five trades and labour councils were chartered by the Congress. The report was referred to the Audit Committee, together with a communication from the Brantford Trades and Labour Council in reference to the Secretary-Treasurer refusing to give more detailed information of the expenses of organizers when requested to do so. The report of the Audit Committee, which was adopted, stated that the accounts had been found correct in every detail, and sustained the action of the Secretary in connection with the demand of the Brantford Trades and Labour Council.

Appropriations.

The report of the Ways and Means Committee, which was adopted, recommended that \$500 be donated to the clothing fund of the striking miners on Vancouver Island. Other appropriations were made as follows: Secretary-Treasurer, \$1,000; translator, \$50.00; assistant secretary, \$50.00; employees of Convention Hall, \$25.00; door-keeper and messenger, \$30.00; fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress, \$500.00; fraternal delegate to American Federation of Labour, \$400.00; immigration work, \$100.00; Montreal Firemen's Benefit Fund, \$50.00; payment of the hotel expenses of the fraternal delegates. On special motion \$50.00 was voted to Mr. R. A. Rigg, Chairman of the Resolution Committee.

Amended the Constitution.

A number of resolutions dealing with amendments to the constitution were referred to the Committee on Constitution and Law. Only such resolutions as were favourably considered by the Committee are taken into account in this report. The Committee recommended concurrence in a resolution providing that in the future all resolutions be forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer at least one week prior to the opening of the Convention, the same to be printed and issued at the opening session, no further resolutions to be accepted unless on approval of a two-thirds vote, and also that a Committee to consider such resolutions shall be selected from the credentialed delegates who shall meet one day prior to the opening of the Convention.

The resolution providing for the inclusion of compulsory voting in the 14th clause of the Platform of Principles was approved, making the clause read as follows:—14. Compulsory vote and proportional representation, with grouped constitutions and abolition of municipal wards.

The Committee reported favourably

on the proposition to amend section 2 of the constitution by adding the words "or any organizations which have been expelled or rejected by the American Federation of Labour." The effect of this amendment is to debar local unions not affiliated with the American Federation of Labour from representation in Trades and Labour Councils chartered by the Congress.

The recommendations of the Committee were adopted.

Union Labels.

The Union Label Committee referred to the disregard exhibited by trade unionists and others for union label goods. Reference was made to the difficulty in securing union label tobaccos, cigars and cigarettes in certain localities, and stated that the Congress should inaugurate a campaign in favour of the union label. A resolution was recommended requesting the delegates to make special mention in their reports to their respective local unions of the disregard displayed on behalf of union label goods. The principle of the establishment of union label stores was approved, the endorsement embracing the co-operative stores established by organized labour. The Committee suggested that the Executive of the Congress make inquiry of the Dominion Government as to by whom and under what conditions the clothing, shoes and caps which are used by the post office employees, the militia and the Dominion police, are made. It was recommended that another effort be made to have a law passed at the next session of the Dominion Parliament to legalize union labels, and that the Congress re-affirm its endorsement of all union labels recognized by the American Federation of Labour. Attention was called to the complaints which had been received as to the class of advertising which appeared in the souvenir which had been distributed to the delegates, and the Committee was of the opinion that there was just cause for criticism, as the souvenir contained advertisements of firms which are antagon-

istic to organized labour. It was suggested that future souvenirs contain wholly union advertising or be discontinued. Attention was also directed to the absence of the union label on cigar cases which had been distributed. After an explanation by the Reception Committee in regard to these complaints, the report was adopted.

Immigration.

A special committee on immigration was appointed to deal with that portion of the Executive Committee's report in reference to the subject as well as all resolutions dealing with immigration. In this report mention is made only of such resolutions as were favourably considered by the Committee. In connection with the importation of British miners to Vancouver Island during the strike in that district, it was resolved that Congress use all its power with the Federal Government to have the immigration law enforced. A resolution asking that the Executive Council urge the passing of a law prohibiting, during labour disputes, the entry of immigrants of the class of labour affected was recommended for adoption. It was also recommended that in view of the decision of Justice Graham in regard to landing money loaned to an immigrant being his absolute property until redeemed, the Executive Council endeavour to have section 37 of the Immigration Act amended so as to prevent technicalities interfering with the intent of the law. The Committee further recommended that efforts be made to secure the abolition of bonuses on immigrants; that the immigration of girls and women should only be permitted under direct Government control, and that the immigration of unprotected children should be prevented. In reference to the statement in the Executive Council's report regarding the Dominion Royal Commission on Emigration, it was urged that the local unions in Canada prepare information in regard to conditions to be submitted to the Commission when it visits Canada. Referring to Hindu im-

migration it was recommended that the Executive Council take the matter up with the Government in an endeavour to meet the new conditions mentioned in the Executive report so as to prevent an influx of Hindus. The recommendations of the Committee were adopted.

In addition to the resolutions reported on by the Immigration Committee a proposal in favour of the total exclusion of Asiatics was also approved, as well as a request that the Executive Council endeavour to secure from the superintendent of immigration permits for free access to immigration buildings at ports of entry for representatives of organized labour.

Vancouver Island Coal Strike.

On a special order of business, Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, of Vancouver, B.C., who presented the statement dealing with the strike of coal miners on Vancouver Island, explained that Mr. Geo. Pettigrew, of Nanaimo, B.C., Executive Board member of the United Mine Workers from District No. 28, who was a credentialed delegate, was to have dealt with the matter, but owing to his incarceration in the Nanaimo jail on a charge of rioting, he was unable to attend the Convention. Mr. Wilkinson read a statement which had been prepared by Mr. Frank Farrington, U.M.W. official in charge of the strike, giving an explanation of the cause of the dispute, and the efforts which had been made to effect a settlement. The strikers were receiving the highest strike benefits ever paid by the union. The sum of \$16,500 per week was being given to the strikers, the amount already distributed reaching, it was stated, \$400,000. The effect of the presence of the militia in the locality and some of the disturbances which had occurred were recounted. The British Columbia Federation of Labour had opened a fund for the purpose of securing clothing, etc., for the strikers, and he suggested that the Congress contributed to the fund, a suggestion which was accepted, \$500 being voted, as previously announced in the re-

port of the Ways and Means Committee.

A telegram was ordered to be sent to Mr. Geo. Pettigrew, expressing regret at his absence from the Convention, and the hope that he and his imprisoned comrades would soon be allowed their freedom. A reply to the telegram was later received from Mr. Pettigrew.

Mr. D. Rees, of Fernie, B.C., Executive Board member of the United Mine Workers from District No. 18, supplemented the statement of Mr. Wilkinson and stated that notwithstanding the occupation of the strike district by the militia, the miners were more determined than ever to secure their demands.

In this connection a resolution was adopted which urged that every possible influence be used on those responsible for the presence of the militia and special police to have them withdrawn at once and the men now in jail on charges of rioting be given their immediate release.

Another resolution was also approved which expressed admiration and endorsement of the efforts being made by the U.M.W. to establish (as stated in the resolution) a white man's standard of living for the coal mines of Vancouver Island, and instructed the Executive Council to interview the Dominion Government at the close of the Convention and urge the Federal authorities to immediately take action with a view to the settlement of the strike.

Fraternal Greetings.

Mr. Wm. J. McSorley, of Cleveland, Ohio, General President of the International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour, in his message referred to the substantial increases in membership of organized labour throughout the world, more particularly in reference to the American Federation of Labour, which had had an increase of nearly 300,000 during the past year. Beneficial labour laws had been passed in many of the States, as well as the enactment of the initiation and referen-

dum, and efforts were being made to secure equal suffrage. There were seventeen trade unionists in the United States Congress, one in the Senate and two in the Cabinet, and many trade unionists were to be found in the State Legislatures. Reference was made to the establishment of the department of labour in the United States and also to the efforts being made to eradicate many of the evils complained of in certain industries. The international unions were beginning to realize the importance of the Trades and Labour Congress in the labour movement, and it was demanding the serious attention of the officials.

Mr. Will Thorne, M.P. for West Ham, Eng., and general secretary of the National Union of Gasworkers and General Labourers, the first fraternal delegate from the British Trade Union Congress, opened his address by a reference to the manner in which the business of the British Congress was conducted. The membership at the present time was 2,150,000. In two years 300,000 members had been added. Reference was made to a number of serious strikes which had occurred in England, and the difficulties of the labour leaders to have those not directly affected remain at work. The troubles of the wage-earners in Canada were similar to those in the British Isles, where the militia was used to defeat the efforts of the workers for better conditions. In England, while the workers were using the trade unions to secure better conditions, they were also adopting the political method, and Mr. Thorne urged the trade unionists of Canada to form an independent labour party in their own interests. From observations, Mr. Thorne stated that there appeared to be as much deep-rooted poverty in Montreal and other places in Canada which he had visited as there was in England, and he was not going to advise any one to emigrate to Canada. If the land in the British Isles was thrown open to settlement, there was plenty of room for their own people, and under scientific methods of farming the land was capable of producing enough to feed 100,000,000 of people.

Reference was made to the vast expenditures on the army and navy, which it was claimed would have been of more benefit to the people if used to relieve distress and would have been economically of more value to the state.

Others who addressed the Convention at some of the sessions during the week were Rev. J. G. Shearer, of Toronto, Secretary of the Social Service Council, who gave an account of the work of the society and the efforts which were being made to have many of the social evils obliterated.

Mr. Frank Ryan, of Indianapolis, Indiana, President of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, told of the progress the organization was making in the United States and Canada, and stated that there had been an increase both in membership and funds.

Mr. Albert J. Kuyler, of Cincinnati, Ohio, General Organizer of the International Union of the United Brewery Workers, informed the Convention of the difficulties of organizing the brewery workers in the Province of Quebec. The union had a membership of over 60,000, and the conditions of the brewers in many places had been much improved through organized efforts.

Mr. James Kirby, of Indianapolis, Indiana, General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, referred to the growth of the organization and also to the efforts that should be made in organizing Western Canada.

Mr. M. Woll, of Chicago, Illinois, President of the International Photo Engravers' Union, addressed the Convention at one of the sessions in regard to the difficulties which his organization had had during the strike of photo-engravers in Toronto in an endeavour to prevent the importation of men to take the places of the strikers. The Government and the immigration officials were appealed to and notification was sent of men who were held in Halifax as having evaded the law, but who were subsequently released under habeas corpus proceedings. The decision of

Justice Graham in regard to money loaned to immigrants was explained, which, it was claimed, nullified the intent of the law. Request had been made to have action taken against the employers for bringing men to Canada under false pretences, but nothing had been done.

Miss Alice Henry, of Chicago, Illinois, editor of *Life and Labour*, a journal published by the National Women's Trade Union League, explained the work of the organization and the efforts being made to bring the benefits of the league before the women workers. A resolution endorsing the work of the league and asking that its activities be extended into Canada was subsequently adopted.

Resolutions Submitted.

In addition to the resolutions which were presented and reported upon by the Committee on Constitution and Law and the Immigration Committee, a large number were referred to the Resolutions Committee. In all 120 resolutions were submitted, the majority of which were favourably recommended for adoption. Only such resolutions as were concurred in in their original or amended form are recorded in this synopsis of proceedings.

Union Men and Militia.

The following resolution in opposition to union men joining the militia was favourably reported upon by the Resolutions Committee:—

Be it Resolved: That in view of recent events in Vancouver Island where the militia is being used to coerce the workers into submitting to the conditions imposed upon them by the mine owners, the Brandon Trades and Labour Council

Resolves: That it is entirely opposed to militarism and requests the Trades Congress at its Convention in Montreal to place itself on record as being opposed to union men joining the militia; and

That it approves the action of certain international unions which forbids members to be connected with the militia.

It was moved in amendment that all words after militarism in the second clause be deleted. An amendment to the amendment proposed to eliminate the whole of the second clause. After considerable discussion, the previous question was called, and on a vote being taken both of the amendments were defeated and the resolution as recommended by the committee was adopted.

Four other resolutions on the same subject were submitted, but were not considered, as the committee believed the adoption of the above resolution expressed the sense of the Convention.

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

A resolution asking for the repeal of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was favourably considered by the Resolutions Committee and adopted by the Convention. The Secretary-Treasurer of the Congress a moment later asked that the resolution be again taken up, which request was adopted without dissent. The Secretary stated that it was apparent that there was no possibility of having the law repealed, as many labour organizations were in favour of its retention, one of which was the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, which had withdrawn its affiliation from the Congress owing to the stand taken in regard to this statute.

In view of the statement of the Secretary, the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee moved an amendment to change the resolution so as to ask for the amendment of the Act instead of repeal. This was acceptable to the mover of the resolution. The Vice-President explained the action of two previous Conventions on the Industrial Disputes Act. The Executive Council had carried out instructions by asking the Government for amendments to the law, and he could not see the wisdom of asking for the repeal of a law which had been of service to some branches of

the organized workers. The Vice-President moved in amendment to the amended resolution that the action of the Calgary and Guelph Conventions be reaffirmed, and this motion was adopted.

Miscellaneous Resolutions.

The following resolutions dealing with a variety of subjects were concurred in by the Resolutions Committee and adopted by the Convention:—

In favour of the publication in French of the proceedings of the Convention being expedited.

In favour of the removal of old paper from walls before new paper is put on.

In favour of the re-introduction into Parliament of an eight-hour bill.

In favour of a license system for barbers and more sanitary protection of patrons of barber shops.

In favour of approved methods whereby workmen engaged in alteration or renovation of contagious diseases' hospitals may be permitted to disinfect their clothing before coming in contact with the general public.

In favour of making it a criminal offence for any contractor to change specifications or substitute material without the written consent of the owner.

In favour of requesting the members of the Provincial Association of Architects to insert fair wage schedule in all specifications for work drawn by them.

In favour of legislation which will compel all municipalities to appoint qualified building inspectors.

In favour of pensions for widows and deserted wives.

In favour of more effective organization among the stone-cutters in the Maritime Provinces.

Referring to the Montreal Trades and Labour Council the matter of fares charged by the Montreal Tramways Company.

In favour of demanding the Provincial Governments to insert a binding fair wage clause in all public work contracts providing for the payment of the union scale of wages.

Calling attention to the absence of the allied printing trade label on the printing of the International Correspondence School, distributed in Canada, and requesting the matter be brought to the attention of organized labour.

Re-affirming the previous opinion of Congress that as the capitalists of the world are responsible for all war they should do their own fighting, and also that newspaper editors and writers fostering the war spirit should be among the first called upon to enlist for service.

In favour of legislation in the Provinces where none at present exists prohibiting the employment of white females by Asiatics.

Referring to the Executive Council a request for a permanent organizer in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

In favour of an investigation into the methods employed by the Hugh Carson Company in bringing workmen to Canada, and requesting that the Department of Militia and Defence withhold further contracts from the Company until such time as the agreement which the employees were recently asked to sign be withdrawn.

In favour of provincial legislation making it compulsory for street and electric railway companies to have applicants for position of motorman or conductor through a thirty days' course of training.

Asking for the abolition of running boards and other steps on open street cars.

In favour of demanding employers to furnish suitable dining rooms for employees in factories and workshops.

In favour of one day off in seven for all street and electric railway employees.

In favour of the Executive Council bringing to the attention of the Government the large quantities of cut stone which is being imported from the United States.

Requesting that the Congress remain independent and free from all political parties.

In favour of legislation which will make it illegal for railroad companies to make final settlements with injured passengers within a period of thirty days after accidents.

In favour of an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act of Manitoba so as to make its provisions apply to employers who employ one or more workmen.

In favour of an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act of Manitoba which shall provide for payment for full time lost by an injured workman if incapacitated for a longer period than one week.

In favour of inquests being held in all cases of fatal accidents where a doctor's certificate cannot be furnished.

In favour of the Quebec Executive endeavouring to secure legislation to make it unlawful in the Province of Quebec to rent houses for a longer period than one month at a time.

In favour of legislation providing for the heating of vestibules on all street and electric cars.

In favour of the Executive Council and the Provincial Executives continuing their efforts to obtain Dominion and Provincial legislation which will establish the eight-hour day.

In favour of an amendment to the law concerning attachments for debt so as to include any action taken for wages or other claims instituted by employees of travelling theatrical or amusement companies.

Instructing the Executive Council to consider the advisability of establishing a permanent headquarters for the Congress in Ottawa and to report at next Convention.

Instructing local unions to fully consider the case of the organized musicians as presented to the American Federation of Labour before refusing to employ only musicians whose instruments bear the label of the Metal Polishers' Union.

In favour of the appointment of additional factory inspectors in the Province of Quebec.

In favour of amendments to the Alien Labour Act so as to make it similar to United States law, both in application and interpretation.

In favour of tenders being called for the printing of school books in the Province of Quebec, and that such books be sold at cost, pending their free distribution.

In favour of the appointment of a commission to investigate the affairs of the factory inspection department of Quebec and asking that the chief inspector be given full control.

In favour of the prohibition of the employment of women in factories for the manufacture of explosives.

In favour of shorter hours of labour for motor-men and conductors.

In favour of a system of improved farms under control of the Federal and Provincial Governments to be sold to settlers as an inducement to develop the country and to check the rush of workers to the cities.

In favour of foundry regulations being enforced in all foundries of the Province of Quebec, and asking for the appointment of a foundry inspector.

In favour of Dominion legislation prohibiting the employment of females in foundries.

Opposed to the natural resources of the country being used by individuals for private gain.

In favour of election day being declared a general holiday.

In favour of a law making it a criminal offence punishable by imprisonment for any employer in the Province of Quebec who evades any part of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

In favour of the enforcement of the regulations applying to employment agencies and asking the Government to take action in cases where the laws have been violated.

In favour of having laws passed for the protection of linemen.

Endorsing the strike of the Journeymen Tailors' Union in Toronto.

In favour of the strict enforcement of scaffolding by-laws.

In favour of the Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Act applying to all manufacturing establishments in the Province.

In favour of the Executive Council rendering moral assistance in organizing the brewery workers in the Dominion.

In favour of asking the Government when letting contracts to stipulate that the work shall not be sub-let to unfair contractors.

In favour of a minimum wage of fifty cents per hour for iron workers employed in the construction of the Quebec Bridge.

In favour of the appointment of a competent inspector of structural iron work to safeguard the lives of workmen.

In favour of the appointment of competent inspectors of granite who will be able to discriminate between good and inferior granite, with the view of correctly determining the stone which is entitled to the preferential tariff.

Requesting the Executive Council to urge the Department of Inland Revenue to strictly enforce the law dealing with the sale of cigars and the destruction of the packages.

Endorsing the action of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters in endeavouring to secure Dominion and Provincial laws governing the installation of modern sanitary plumbing and heating systems.

In favour of a law making it unlawful for any individual corporation or association to employ armed men or bodies of men on their premises for any purpose.

In favour of similar protection to persons acting as pickets during labour disputes as is given to other citizens engaged in lawful pursuits.

In favour of legislation for a fortnightly pay-day.

Asking the American Federation of Musicians to request its Canadian locals to carry out the existing law compelling members working at other trades to join the union of their craft.

Protesting against the attitude of the Government in the strike of the carpenters working on elevators for the Harbour Commissioners in Montreal, and demanding that the Government compel harbour commissioners in all parts of Canada to pay the rate of wages included in the fair wage schedules as prepared for other public works in the various localities.

In favour of the suppression of all private employment bureaus, and asking for an amendment to the Act respecting the establishment of employment bureaus in the Province of Quebec, so as to make the law applicable to all persons residing in the Province.

Requesting that all officials and members of the Congress inform themselves of the commodity nature of labour power, and of the labour theory of value, and of the Martian theory of the process of surplus value.

In favour of the appointment by the Dominion Government of a fair wage officer for each Province, and requesting that the fair wage clause be extended to include all work done by the Government, whether by contract or day labour.

In favour of a Universal Exhibition in Montreal, Que., in 1917.

In favour of the Factory Acts of Ontario and Quebec being amended so as to provide for the installation of proper and efficient exhaust systems in all places where metal polishing is carried on.

In favour of the enforcement of the child labour laws and of a stricter enforcement of laws in regard to sanitary conditions in work shops.

In favour of a law compelling all employers to render quarterly statements to the Government of all accidents, the cause, nature of injury, the period of incapacity, and the amount of indemnity paid.

In favour of urging all unions to subscribe for their members for the labour paper endorsed by the central body.

In favour of some definite policy of better organizing the quarry workers.

In favour of the Secretary-Treasurer notifying all trades and labour councils under the jurisdiction of the Congress that independent longshoremen's unions are not entitled to representation in the central bodies.

In favour of the Executive Council rendering assistance in the formation of a Provincial Federation of Labour in the Province of New Brunswick.

In favour of qualification of one year's service for bartenders before license is issued.

In favour of placing letter carriers under the provisions of the Civil Service Act with a minimum salary of \$100 per month, that a non-contributing pension be awarded after twenty-five years' service, and that uniforms of improved quality and fit be supplied.

In favour of a living wage based on local conditions and an eight hour day being guaranteed by the manufacturers before any further concessions are given to the steel industry.

Condemning the action of the Minister of Railways and Canals in employing carpenters at less than the standard rate of wages, and asking that the fair wage resolution of the House of Commons be made to apply to all employers on Government work, whether performed by contract or day labour.

Instructing the Ontario Provincial Committee endeavour to secure amendments to the Station Engineers' Act, so as to have the law cover not only boilers of 50 lbs. pressure but of less capacity.

In favour of the commutation of the sentence of two men who were convicted of complicity in disturbance in Port Arthur in October, 1912, during the strike of the coal handlers.

In favour of a legal minimum living wage in the iron, steel and coal industries, the rate of pay to be determined by a Federal Commission.

In favour of a thorough inquiry into all fatal industrial accidents, the Crown Prosecutor of each locality to defend the interests of the dependents, the expenses of the inquests to be borne by the Provincial Governments.

In favour of making discrimination and blacklisting of workmen a criminal offence.

Officers, 1913-14.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President—Jas. C. Watters, Ottawa, Ont.
Vice-President—F. Bancroft, Toronto, Ont.
Secretary-Treasurer—P. M. Draper, Ottawa, Ont.

Provincial Executives.

Saskatchewan — Vice-President, Wm. McAllister; Moose Jaw, Sask. Committee, H. Merlin, Regina; F. J. Barton, Saskatoon; Wm. E. Cocks, Regina.

Manitoba—Vice-President, R. A. Rigg, Winnipeg. Committee, R. Rember, Brandon; F. W. McGill, Winnipeg; E. McGrath, Winnipeg.

Ontario — Vice-President, Jas. Watts, Toronto. Committee, W. B. Parker, Guelph; Chas. A. Richetts, Hamilton; F. W. Urry, Port Arthur, Ont.

Quebec — Vice-President, J. T. Foster, Montreal. Committee, N. Arcand, Montreal; Z. Lesperance, Montreal; G. R. Brunet, Montreal.

New Brunswick — Vice-President, Herman Campbell, St. John. Committee, M. Steeves, Moncton; P. D. Ayer, Moncton; L. McKinnon, Moncton.

Nova Scotia — Vice-President, John T. Joy, Halifax. Committee, Jas. D. McLellan, Glace Bay; S. T. Quillan, Sweet's Corners; John Brooks, Halifax, N.S.

Fraternal delegate to British Trades Union Congress—Alphonse Verville, M.P., Montreal, Que.

Fraternal delegate to American Federation of Labour—Gus. Franco, Montreal, Que.

The appointment of the Prince Edward Island Committee was referred to the Executives.

St. John, N.B., was chosen as the next Convention city.

THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION. — FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION.

THE Forty-Second Annual Convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held at Halifax, N.S., September 16-18. Upwards of three hundred delegates were present from different sections of Canada.

President's Address.

The President, Mr. R. S. Gourlay, of Toronto, in delivering his annual address, referred in opening to the money stringency and its effect on Canadian business. The attitude of the banks in its connection was defended, it being pointed out that many business firms depended upon the banks for money and should be obtained as paid up capital. The President appealed for more generous financial support for the banks than had been given them in the past. In any event, the business situation as analyzed as evidencing good powers of recuperation. On more specific topics, Mr. Gourlay referred to the Canadian tariff, and argued for a policy

of stability, with amendments in the woollen, iron, steel and other schedules; to the Underwood tariff; to the labour situation, which was described as showing some improvement in the supply; to Imperial defence; to shipbuilding, an industry which it was thought Canada might develop with material profit. In concluding, the President briefly recounted the activities of the Association during the past year.

Membership.

The membership of the Association shows the largest increase of any year since 1906. The following table shows the membership year by year since 1900:—

Oct., 1900.....	340	Aug., 1907.....	2,161
Oct., 1901.....	825	Aug., 1908.....	2,184
Oct., 1902.....	1,080	Aug., 1909.....	2,356
Oct., 1903.....	1,275	Aug., 1910.....	2,608
Aug., 1904.....	1,511	Aug., 1911.....	2,725
Aug., 1905.....	1,839	Aug., 1912.....	2,754
Aug., 1906.....	2,104	Aug., 1913.....	3,007

The membership for the past five years is shown in the following:—

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Nova Scotia	86	88	83	82	104
Prince Edward Island	3	2	2	2	4
New Brunswick	48	50	47	43	63
Quebec	547	635	690	718	773
Ontario	1,444	1,602	1,657	1,677	1,696
Manitoba	98	102	110	101	232
Alberta and Saskatchewan	19	16	23	21	32
British Columbia	111	113	113	110	103

Under the new schedule of fees the income of the Association has increased by fifteen thousand (\$15,000.00) dollars, the total being fifty-seven thousand and fifty-three (\$57,053) dollars compared with forty-two thousand, one hundred and twenty-three (\$42,123) dollars in 1912.

With regard to the constitution of the Association it was pointed out in the Secretary's report that the machinery attached to the conducting of an organi-

zation of a few hundred members had grown cumbersome and unwieldy as the number of the members increased and the activities of the Association had broadened.

"Industrial Canada".

"Industrial Canada," the journal of the Association, as enlarged and otherwise improved during the year, and showed a surplus of \$7,200.00. The

average circulation for the year was 3,966, compared with 3,600 in the previous year.

Commercial Intelligence.

The Commercial Intelligence Service appeared regularly in the columns of *Industrial Canada*, and dealt with such topics as transportation, insurance, tariff, freight rates, trade inquiries, new legislation, Departmental rulings and general industrial news.

A complete revision of the "Trade Index" was carried out. The new edition, which is now in the press, will contain several new features and sections. It will be distributed in an edition of seven thousand. The price per general circulation has been fixed at three dollars.

Insurance.

At the Ottawa Convention last year much prominence was given to the subject of Canada's fire waste and its prevention, and the Insurance Committee was charged with the responsibility of arousing public sentiment on the subject. A good start in this work was reported during the past year in Ontario. The Ontario Fire Prevention Association has been organized. Dealing with fire waste during 1913, the Committee pointed out that during the first eight months property has been burned up at the rate of two and one half million (\$2,500,000.00) dollars per month. This record is materially higher than that for the similar period of 1912. The Committee's report also referred to the work of the National Fire Protection Association; Provincial legislation on the subject of appointing competent fire marshals; the growth in the Insurance business; and the reductions of the average rate charged by insurance companies. The Committee supervised the installation of thirty-nine equipments of automatic sprinklers last year, representing the expenditure of about one hundred thousand dollars.

Parliamentary Committee.

The Committee was engaged largely in the carrying out of policies previously determined upon, and in dealing with new legislation, Provincial and Dominion, enacted during the year. The report of the Committee was presented under the following heads:—Compensation, Incorporation and Registration; Bankruptcy Sales Legislation; The Bankruptcy System; Commercial Courts; Conditional Sales Legislation in Alberta; Uniformity of Laws; Assessment Legislation; Immigration Regulations; Quebec Legislation.

Workmen's Compensation.

The special Committee on workmen's compensation had a very active year, chiefly in connection with the proposed system for the Province of Ontario. The report of the Committee repeated in outline the proposal which has been made to the Ontario Government, which is the result of years of deliberation on the part of the Committee. The committee of the Committee in this connection is as follows:—

"It is proposed that the employers of the Province shall be divided into groups according to industries,—our draft classification proposes forty groups,—each group of employers being collectively liable for the compensation for injuries to workmen employed in the group. It is proposed that necessary funds shall be collected by an annual assessment rate on each group, based upon the payroll, or the number of employees if thought desirable. The system is to be administered by a Government Commission, which is to adjust all claims by workmen or their dependents upon the funds. The system as will be seen from this rough outline, would be simple and direct in its operation, and on a scale which might appear to involve little ingenuity or difficulty. As a matter of fact, however, although practically every civilized country in the world has adopted some form of Workmen's Compensation Act, there are very few jurisdictions where the simple plan has been put into operation, the rest having been hasty and ill-advised experiments saddled with systems which it is impossible to alter without serious economic disturbance in England, for instance, and in a number of the Provinces of Canada Workmen's Compensation Acts of a certain type have given rise to a system of covering the employee's liability by insurance in private insurance companies, which, under a system such as that proposed by your Committee, would be entirely superfluous."

The draft of an Act embodying the position of the Association was submitted.

y the Committee to the Ontario Commission on this subject.

Railway and Transportation.

Among the matters which were dealt with by this Committee during the past year were the following:—Cartage Service; Car Service Rules; Demurrage; Freight Classification; Freight Rates; Good Roads; Ocean Rates; Parcel Post; Telegraph and Telephone Service, etc., etc. The Department is constantly being consulted by members in all parts of the Dominion.

Tariff.

Among the matters dealt with by this Committee during the past year were included several important questions relating to the administration of the Customs Tariff Act; the extension of the Preferential Tariff to certain British Colonies which did not heretofore enjoy the preference; the removal of the Japanese Treaty and the tariff changes of the last session which were largely necessary under the recent trade agreement between Canada and certain British West India Colonies.

Technical Education.

The Committee dealt in its annual statement with the Report of the Technical Education Commission. As to the general nature of the report the statement of the Committee is as follows:—

To say that the report has fully justified the representations and expectations of your Committee is to state the case very mildly. That the investigations of the Commission would be thorough was a foregone conclusion. It was similarly to be expected that the Commission would find some way of avoiding the constitutional difficulties with which the problem was beset, owing to the terms of the British North America Act. But that the report should be so full of encouragement and inspiration, and that its method of handling the constitutional difficulty should be so happy, must have come as an agreeable surprise to us all. Your Committee believe that the information which this report has placed at the disposal of the Canadian people will prove of inestimable value, not only in giving intelligent direction to, but in stimulating technical and vocational education of every kind in all parts of the Dominion, while its recommendations regarding financial aid cannot fail, if acted upon, to bring Canada quickly to the forefront of modern nations in the matter of industrial efficiency.

The following programme is urged upon the Association:—

Your Committee are of the opinion that no time should be lost in urging upon the various Provincial Governments the desirability of their placing themselves promptly on record with the Government at Ottawa as being entirely in sympathy with what the Commission has proposed. In some cases such a commitment might be easy to secure, in other cases it might follow only after a good deal of pressure. Your Committee would suggest, therefore, that the matter be left in their hands, with permission to solicit the co-operation of municipal councils, boards of trade, labour organizations, and other bodies, and to arrange for deputations to wait upon our various Governments, both Federal and Provincial, for the purpose of emphasizing the desires of the business community in this direction.

Resolutions.

The following is the text of the main resolutions passed by the Convention:—

Scholarships for Research Work. — Resolved, that this meeting most heartily approve of the policy inaugurated by the Industrial Canada Committee of awarding scholarships for research work to the students in certain of our universities and agricultural colleges, and that the incoming Executive Council be instructed through its Executive Committee to arrange for such extensions of this policy as may tend to encourage the efforts of students in industrial and technical schools subject to the proviso that for the coming year the total appropriation for this purpose should not exceed \$1,000.

Fire Waste.—The Association wishes to particularly commend the suggestion of the Insurance Committee that the incoming Committee should, during the year, give full prominence to an effort to awaken our members to the enormous and rapidly growing fire waste of the Dominion, and we believe it opportune to urge all manufacturers to enforce elemental precautions against the occurrence of fires which are so often due to lack of care, and cleanliness or from over-crowding.

We desire to re-affirm the resolution passed at the Ottawa meeting, urging upon the various Provincial Legislatures the adoption of adequate fire marshal laws and the necessary appropriations to make the same effective. We

further suggest that our members bring the subject to the attention of their representatives in their respective local Houses of Parliament with a view to enlisting their active co-operation and support.

Tariff.—This Association is of the opinion that the iron and steel schedules of the tariff in some of their aspects, are inadequate to establish this basic industry on a permanent footing in Canada and is of opinion that such changes ought to be made as will secure the permanency of the industry by affording an adequate return to the capital invested and labour employed therein.

Officers, 1913-14.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, C. B. Gordon, Montreal; First Vice-President, E. G. Hen-

derson, Windsor, Ont.; Second Vice-President, J. H. Sherrard, Montreal; Treasurer, George Booth, Toronto; Auditors, Wilton C. Eddis & Sons, Toronto.

Chairmen of Committees:—Tariff, H. H. Champ, Hamilton; Transportation, S. R. Parsons, Toronto; Legislation, T. Findlay, Toronto; Membership, N. A. Howie, Toronto; Insurance, H. W. Fleury, Aurora, Ont.; Technical Education, H. H. Mason, Toronto; Workmen's Compensation, P. W. Ellis, Toronto.

At the annual banquet which brought the proceedings of the Convention to a close, the leading speakers were the President of the Association, His Honour the Lt.-Governor of Nova Scotia, the Rt Hon. the Prime Minister of Canada, and the Hon. the Premier of Nova Scotia.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1913.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

Index Number.

September, 1913.....	136.0
August, 1913.....	136.2
September, 1912.....	132.7

The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 272 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

THE slight fall in the Department's index number in September was due to lower prices for fresh fruits and vegetables and canned salmon, but was nearly offset by important advances in eggs, salt mackerel, halibut, whitefish

and lake trout, sugar, cream of tartar, jute, silk, anthracite coal, some lumber and building materials, hops, rubber and starch. Some important declines were shown in grain, hogs, lamb, honey, tapioca, spelter, steel billets, gasoline and benzine.

The chief increases compared with the same month a year ago appear in the groups: Animals and meats, textiles, hides, leathers, boots and shoes, fuel and lighting, building materials, and house furnishings, with the chief decreases in grains and fodders, fish, fruits and vegetables.

The accompanying table of the Department's index numbers, arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, shows, the average price level for September, 1913, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1913, AUGUST, 1913, AND SEPTEMBER, 1912.

	Number of commodities	Index Numbers.		
		Sept., 1913.	Aug. 1913.	Sept., 1912.
I. Grains and Fodders :				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	137.1	140.8	155.2
Western.....	4	123.2	126.8	146.2
Fodder.....	5	150.0	114.3	172.0
All.....	15	137.7	138.3	158.4
II. Animals and Meats :				
Cattle and beef.....	6	178.2	177.9	176.2
Hogs and hog products.....	6	188.3	189.2	159.1
Sheep and mutton.....	3	133.2	139.6	127.7
Poultry.....	2	243.4	243.5	153.5
All.....	17	181.5	182.8	162.4
III. Dairy products.....		143.1	138.2	117.8
IV. Fish :				
Prepared fish.....	6	141.6	151.3	147.2
Fresh fish.....	3	162.8	153.2	168.1
All.....	9	118.7	151.9	154.2
V. Other Foods:				
(a) Fruits and vegetables				
Fresh fruits, native.....	5	84.1	107.5	87.6
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	101.7	109.7	93.0
Dried fruits.....	4	111.3	111.4	131.3
Fresh vegetables.....	5	149.9	163.7	190.0
Canned vegetables.....	3	101.8	101.8	131.3
All.....	20	111.3	121.1	119.8
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions				
Breadstuffs.....	10	125.6	126.0	126.7
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	109.7	109.7	120.3
Sugar, etc.....	6	113.5	113.3	117.4
Condiments.....	5	107.1	104.3	99.9
All.....	25	116.4	116.0	118.1
VI. Textiles :				
Woolens.....	5	137.8	138.8	121.0
Cottons.....	4	148.8	145.0	136.4
Silks.....	3	93.4	89.4	85.1
Jutes.....	2	231.7	211.0	169.5
Flax products.....	4	114.5	114.0	117.8
Oilcloths.....	2	104.6	104.6	104.6
All.....	20	134.8	131.5	121.3
VII. Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes :				
Hides and tallow.....	4	192.0	193.6	178.8
Leather.....	4	151.4	151.4	140.9
Boots & shoes.....	3	155.7	155.7	145.0
All.....	11	167.4	167.9	157.6
VIII. Metals and Implements :				
Iron and Steel.....	11	100.5	102.7	99.8
Other metals.....	13	130.8	129.6	134.9
Implements.....	10	105.1	105.1	104.8
All.....	34	113.4	113.7	114.7
IX. Fuel and Lighting :				
Fuel.....	6	134.0	135.2	128.8
Lighting.....	4	92.2	92.2	89.0
All.....	10	117.3	118.0	112.8
X. Building Materials :				
Lumber.....	14	181.4	179.4	167.0
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	113.4	112.4	105.9
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	144.3	142.9	151.0
All.....	48	142.2	140.9	136.9
XI. House Furnishings :				
Furniture.....	6	146.9	146.9	138.9
Crockery and glassware.....	4	136.4	136.4	103.0
Table cutlery.....	2	72.5	72.5	72.5
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	117.7	117.7	120.5
All.....	16	127.6	127.6	117.0
XII. Drugs and Chemicals.....	16	116.8	116.8	116.7
XIII. Miscellaneous :				
Furs.....	4	358.0	358.0	266.1
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	136.4	131.1	151.1
Sundries.....	7	114.0	111.9	107.0
All.....	17	179.3	176.1	160.0
All commodities.....	267*	136.0	136.3	132.

*Five commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc.

More detailed information as to the price movement during September is as follows:—

Grains and fodders.—Manitoba wheat stood at 87 $\frac{1}{4}$ c on September 1, the opening day of the grain year, for new crop, as compared with 94 $\frac{1}{4}$ the first day of the preceding week, and was down to 83 $\frac{3}{4}$ c by the last week of the month. One thousand cars of wheat and altogether over one million bushels of grain were reported to be passing through Winnipeg daily. Reports indicated that the world's wheat crop this year is expected to establish a new record but with short crops of corn, oats and barley in the United States, it is estimated that prices may not reach a low level for any great length of time. Ontario winter wheat stood at 84c at country points as compared with 85-87c in August. By the last week, however, the price advanced 2-3c at Toronto. Western barley rose from 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 49c in the second week but had declined to the previous level by the last week. Ontario malting barley was unchanged. Western oats were up to 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ c by the third week but declined 2c by the following Monday. Ontario oats declined 1c the last week. The Ontario oat crop is reported to be the best in years, and the quality good so that some of it will be used for the manufacture of rolled oats. Flax seed declined from \$1.32 in August to \$1.20 in the last week of September, although the price rose to \$1.31 the second week. American corn rose to 83c at bay ports by the second week, declined, and rose again to 82c, crop reports in the United States being unfavourable. Ontario peas were down to 80-85c for No. 3. Hay was steady at Montreal but declined 50c-\$1.00 at Toronto. Straw was easier, but bran advanced to \$21.00 per ton and shorts to \$23.00. There was a heavy demand for millfeed, not only for home consumption but also from American buyers.

Animals and meats.—Choice butchers advanced at Toronto from \$6.25-6.75 to \$6.75-7.00 during the month. At Winnipeg prices were down to \$5.50-5.75 in the middle of the month receipts being

heavier, but advanced 25c in the last week. Dressed forequarters advanced 50c to \$8.00-9.00 per cwt. at Toronto toward the end of the month. Hogs declined from \$9.80-9.90, the high level reached at the end of August, to \$9.15 by the last week in September, receipts being heavier on account of the prospects of feed scarcity. Sheep were down from \$4.50-5.25 to \$4.00-5.00. Dressed lamb declined to \$13.00-14.00. Poultry was steady.

Dairy products. — Finest creamery butter at Montreal rose from 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ -25c to 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27c. A better demand for export and from Western Canada was reported. At Toronto creamery solids were 1c upward toward the end of the month. Cheese also was higher by $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. Receipts were reported to be falling off, demand for export was improving, and supplies on hand were said to have been bought up by dealers in the United States. Eggs were 1c higher at Toronto and at Montreal fresh eggs were as high as 34c.

Fish. — The new pack of canned salmon was put on the market at \$6.00 for sockeye as compared with \$9.25 last year, thus reaching the lowest level since 1909, the year of the last big "run" of salmon every fourth year. Halibut was $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher on the Atlantic coast and salt mackerel advanced from 5c per lb. to 6c. The catch of mackerel is reported disappointing. Whitefish and lake trout were quoted at 12c. The catch of swordfish in August was reported good in quantity but prices were not so good, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. only being paid. The market for dry cod in Porto Rico was slightly firmer, but dealers were waiting for the removal of the tariff. A large part of the Lunenburg catch this season is reported to be hake, the total of cod being estimated about the same as last year.

Fruits and vegetables. — Early fall apples were selling in Toronto at \$2.25-2.50 per bbl. Peaches reached a low point at 40-65c for the best grades, pears were sold at 25-40c, and Lombard plums at 35c. Bananas declined to \$1.25-1.60, lemons were easier at \$5.00-5.50, California Valencia oranges were higher at

\$6.00-7.00. Canned raspberry prices were announced at \$1.92½ as compared with \$2.15 last year, and canned beans at 85c as compared with \$1.00. Potatoes were down to 60-65c at Montreal and 75-90c at Toronto. Canadian red danvers onions were on the market at \$3.00 per bag. Tomatoes rose from 20-25c at the last of August and were as high as 40-50c.

Miscellaneous groceries. — Increased activity was reported in winter wheat flour, demand was good, prices for new product were twenty-five and thirty cents lower and old stocks were almost exhausted. In spring wheat flour it was reported that buyers were waiting for lower prices if the crop should turn out heavy. Rolled oats and oatmeal were five cents higher. Tapioca receded ½c. Sugar advanced ten cents twice, demand being great. Honey was down to 10½c and maple sugar declined to 9-10c in the second week of the month. Cream of tartar was 3-4c higher, crops being reported poor.

Textiles.—Ontario wool was easier at 25½-25¾c for coarse and 27-27½c for fine washed. The market was quiet and mills were buying only for actual wants. Some knitting mills were reported to be working short time. Raw cotton was higher at New York, the depreciation in the United States crop being greater than had been expected, so that the yield may be inadequate for the world's consumption. Grey cottons, coloured cottons and prints averaged higher. Japan silk was up from \$3.72½ per lb. to \$4.17½ and Italian advanced from \$4.40 to \$4.65-4.70 per lb., these being the highest levels reached since 1909. Machine silk thread advanced from \$8.00 to \$8.50 per lb. This steep rise, particularly in Japanese silk, since July 1, reported to be due partly to crop conditions in Europe, partly to the settlement of the strike in the silk mills in Paterson, New Jersey, is expected to cause an advance in the prices of manufactured goods. Jute and hessians advanced, attaining record levels reported due to unsatisfactory crop conditions, extensive operations by Calcutta mills, and a

strong demand from European consumers. Hessian bags were in strong demand at high prices, but the demand for heavier goods was reported to be checked by the high prices. Flax fibre was firmer.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes. — Horsehides were easier. In the leather market conditions were reported firmer, demand being better from shoe factories, from the Northwest, and from European buyers.

Metals and implements.—Some downward tendencies appeared in steel goods and steel billets were \$1.00 lower. Pig iron was reported scarce in British Columbia. Aluminum was 1c per lb. lower, brass was ¼c per lb. higher, and copper was up ¾c. Quicksilver was firmer and silver was higher. Spelter was down to \$5.00 at Toronto and tin advanced to \$47.00. Solder was down at Montreal in accordance with tin and lead levels.

Fuel and lighting.—Anthracite coal advanced 25c per ton, reaching a level 40c higher than at the corresponding period of 1912. Gasoline was down ½c per gallon.

Building materials. — In the lumber market it was reported that conditions had improved since August. Shipping culls advanced \$1.00 at Ottawa and lath was up 25c. Low grades of birch were in good demand for flooring. In lead pipe the discount was decreased from 10% to 5%. Copper wire was up from 16c to 17-17¼c. Nails declined 5c at Toronto and steel wire was down \$1.00 per ton. Benzine declined ½c. Linseed oil was up 4c for raw and 1-5c for boiled. Rosin, "G," declined from 2¼-4c to 2⅛-3½c. Turpentine advanced 4c, to 65c per gallon.

House furnishings were steady.

Drugs and Chemicals. — No changes were reported.

Miscellaneous.—Canadian hops came on the market at 25-26c and British Columbia hops advanced to the same prices at the coast. Choicest Bohemian hops also advanced from 45c to 51c per lb. Newsprint paper was easier, especially on foreign demand. Pulp was \$1.00 lower, demand being only fair. The sul-

phite situation was easier. In Manilla and fibre papers some price cutting was reported. Raw rubber was 3c higher, and laundry starch advanced again, reaching 6c per lb.

Course of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, United States, and France.

The following table which includes the latest findings available of the most authoritative index number of prices in Great Britain, United States and France, will enable a review to be made as to recent movements and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada:—

	Canada	Great Britain		United States	France
	Ministère du Travail	Economist	Sauerbeck	Bradstreet	La Réforme Economique
1890	110.3	2,236	72	1	100.0
1895	85.6	1,923	62	6.8220	81.4
1896	92.5	1,999	61	6.3076 ²	...
1897	93.2	1,950	62	6.1164	83.4
1900	108.2	2,145	75	8.0171	102.4
1906	120.0	2,342	77	8.3289	105.4
1907	126.2	2,499	80	8.9172 ³	112.2
1908	120.3	2,310*	73	8.2949	101.2
1909	121.2	2,196	74	8.2631	101.8
1910	124.0	2,390	78	9.2310	108.2
1911	127.3	2,513	80	8.7132	113.8
1912					
Jan.	133.1	2,613	81.8	8.9493	115.4
Feb.	134.7	2,667	82.9	8.9578	116.4
Mar.	134.8	2,791	84.4	8.9019	117.6
April	136.0	2,693	85.0	9.1010	119.0
May	136.3	2,687	85.3	9.2746	120.0
June	136.6	2,705	85.5	9.1896	120.0
July	134.1	2,746	86.5	9.0557	118.8
Aug.	133.3	2,722	85.9	9.1595	117.4
Sept.	132.7	2,740	86.7	9.2157	117.4
Oct.	135.0	2,722	85.8	9.4515	117.0
Nov.	136.6	2,721	85.3	9.4781	117.8
Dec.	136.8	2,747	86.4	9.5462	117.2
1913					
Jan.	136.2	2,732	86.4	9.4935	119.0
Feb.	135.4	2,717	86.1	9.4592	118.4
Mar.	135.9	2,717	86.7	9.4052	117.4
April	136.3	2,729	86.2	9.2976	117.0
May	136.6	2,694	85.7	9.1394	116.4
June	136.9	2,669	84.1	9.0711	115.2
July	135.9	2,689	84.2	8.9521	118.8
Aug.	136.2	2,693	85.0	9.0115	114.6
Sept.	136.0		85.7	9.1006	

*The *Economist's* highest index number before 1912, May, 1907: 2,601.

¹Bradstreet's index number first calculated: January 1892: 8.1382.

²Bradstreet's low record index number: July, 1906 5.7019.

³Bradstreet's highest index number before 1911 March, 1907: 9.1293.

The *Economist*, London, Sept. 6, reports a slight rise in its index number for the end of August amounting to seven points, prices having risen considerably in some directions and fallen in others. The principal advances were in barley, rice, tea, coffee, beet, sugar, cotton, hemp, jute, tin and copper, with the chief declines in British wheat, flour, oats, potatoes, mutton, iron bars and British timber.

The *Statist*, London, recorded a distinct recovery in the Sauerbeck index number for August and again for September, the movement being upward in vegetable food, minerals and sundry materials but downward in animal food, sugar, coffee and tea, and textiles, the index numbers for both food and materials, taken separately, being also higher.

Bradstreet's index number for Sept. 1 also showed another advance, due considerably to reports of crop deterioration, the existence of drought, and increased demands for some commodities. Cereals, butter, cheese, cotton, lemons, hides, tin, copper, anthracite coal, rosin, turpentine, alcohol, tobacco and hay advanced, while livestock, beef and hog products, print cloths, gingham, standard sheetings, cotton-seed oil and nails declined.

The *Gibson* index number, embracing twenty-two foods of general consumption in the United States, was 59.5 at the close of the week ending Sept. 27, as against 60.7 on Sept. 20, averaging 60.0 for the month of September, compared with 58.6 for August.

The index number of *La Réforme Economique*, Paris for August was lower standing at 114.6 compared with 118.8 in July.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE chief feature in the month in retail prices was the general increase in eggs, due to the advance of the season, with a corresponding decrease in the price of potatoes as the new crop was marketed and was reported good. Butter continued upward and coal prices also advanced in many cities.

Beef. — Sirloin steak and medium shoulder roast both advanced in price at Vancouver, B. C., but decreased at Peterborough and Orillia, Ont. Sirloin steak alone was higher at Belleville and Hamilton, Ont. Shoulder roast was lower at St. Thomas, Ont., Calgary, Alta., and New Westminster, B. C.

Veal advanced in price at St. John, N. B., Belleville and Orillia Ont., and New Westminster, B. C., but declined at St. Thomas, Ont.

Mutton was higher in price at Newcastle, N. B., St. Thomas, Ont., and New Westminster, B. C. The price was lower at Hull, Que.; Belleville, Peterborough, and Guelph, Ont.; Edmonton, Alta., and Victoria, B. C.

Pork.—Fresh roasting pork advanced in price at Brockville and St. Thomas, Ont., New Westminster and Vancouver, B. C., but declined at Charlottetown, P. E. I. Salt pork declined at New Westminster, B. C.

Bacon was higher in price at St. Hyacinthe, Que., Ottawa, Peterborough and Guelph, Ont., and Nanaimo, B. C., but was lower at Hamilton and St. Thomas, Ont., and Calgary, Alta.

Fish advanced in price at Halifax, N. S., Fredericton, N. B., Montreal, Que., and Guelph, Ont., but declined at Medicine Hat and Calgary, Alta.

Lard was upward in price at New Westminster and Nanaimo, B. C., but was downward at Truro, N. S.

Eggs. — Fresh eggs were higher in twenty-seven of the cities reported, and packed eggs advanced in ten cities. A decline in packed eggs was reported at Halifax, N. S.

Milk advanced in price at Sherbrooke and St. Hyacinthe, Que., Ottawa, Ont., and Regina, Sask.

Butter. — Both dairy and creamery butter were higher in thirteen cities, and

lower in four, on account of the advance in the season.

Cheese.—Old cheese advanced in price at Vancouver, B. C., but declined at Winnipeg, Man. New cheese was higher at London, Ont., but lower at St. John, N. B., and Victoria, B. C.

Flour was higher in price at London, Ont., but lower at Medicine Hat, Alta., and Vancouver, B. C.

Rolled oats.—The price advanced at St. Thomas, Ont., and declined at Toronto, Ont., and Vancouver, B. C.

Beans were downward in price at Orillia and Cobalt, Ont., Vancouver and Nanaimo, B. C.

Evaporated apples declined at New Westminster, Vancouver, and Nanaimo, B. C.

Prunes advanced in price at St. John, N. B., and Vancouver, B. C., but declined at Winnipeg, Man.

Sugar. — Prices were higher at St. John, N. B., Peterborough, Toronto, and London, Ont., and New Westminster, B. C., but lower at St. Hyacinthe, Que. Granulated sugar declined at Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.

Potatoes were downward in thirty-four cities, and upward at Winnipeg, Man., this being the period between seasons.

Coal. — Anthracite coal advanced in fifteen cities in Eastern Canada and at Victoria, B. C. Soft coal advanced in price at Newcastle, N. B., Montreal, Que., Ottawa and Stratford, Ont., and at Nanaimo, B. C., but declined at Edmonton, Alta.

Coal oil was lower at Toronto, Ont.

Rentals.—Rents were upward at Regina, Sask., owing to scarcity of houses. At Orillia, Ont., for the first time in some years, rents showed a weakening tendency, slackness in some of the factories being considered responsible.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of October, 1911, into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition, the list includes a quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and more.

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, or, in some cases, quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter per lb.	Mutton, hindqrtr. per lb.	Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, strong bakers.
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck per lb.			Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price per lb.	
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs	cts.	cts.
1— Sydney.....	23	16	12	18	20	20	23	6	20	35	30	10	28	35	20	..	1	5	3
2— Westville.....	18	12	9	15	15	18	24	7-15	20	25	..	7	25	32	18	18	3	4½	3
3— Amherst.....	20	15	15	15	17	16	25	18	19	28	26	7	29	30	20	20	1½	4½	3
4— Halifax... ..	24	17	12	15	20	18	25	10—17	18	35	28	8	28	34	20	18	1½	4½	3
5— Truro.....	18	12½	12½	15	20	18	..	10—15	18	30	..	7	22	33	18	..	1½	4½	3
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>	20									35									
5— Charlottetown	20	16	10	16	15	20	22	6	18	24	23	7	22	24	18	18	2	4	3
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																			
7— Moncton.....	20	16	..	20	18	16	25	7	20	28	24	7-8	26	30	..	18	2	4	3
8— St. John... ..	24	14	14	18	18	18	24	6	20	35	30	8	30	32	20	18	1½	5½	3
9— Newcastle....	20	14	10	15	..	15	24	..	15	30	..	6-7	..	30	20	18	2	3½	3
10— Fredericton..	25	12	10	14	16	18	25	8-18	20	30	26	8	24	33	25	17	2	4	4
<i>Quebec—</i>																			
11— Quebec.....	16	14	14	14	18	19	20	8	23	28	26	10	24	28	18	16	6	3½	3
	17	15	16	16	20	20	22	..	25	30	..	..	26	30	..	..	..	..	..
12— Three Rivers	18	12	12	15	18	16	22	8-15	17	28	23	8	26	30	20	20	4	3½	3
13— Sherbrooke...	25	15	12½	18	18	17	22	10-12	20	33	30	7	30	34	20	..	1	5	3
										35			32	36					
14— Sorel.....	22	13	15	18	20	17	23	10	18	30	25	6	25	28	18	16	6	3½	3
			20																
15— St. Hyacinthe.	17	12	15	15	16	15	28	6-10—12	18	25	..	6	..	27	20	20	6	2½	3
16— St. John.....	20	16	16	18	18	16	20	10-12	18	30	28	7	30	32	18	16	2	3½	3
17— Montreal.....	25	15	12½	..	20	20	25	9-15—20	20	40	32	8	30	32	22	20	1½	5½	3
					25														
8— Hull.....	18	15	12½	15	18	18	21	8-15	18	30	25	7	27	30	18	17	3	3½	3

F CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING SEPTEMBER, 1913.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering the country. A statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the various parts of the country. Every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity and to the same representative of every Province in the Dominion.

The following table gives the respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 45

COMMODITIES, CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1913.

	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in workingman's quarter)	
				Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, med'm, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	Without sanitary conveniences
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
5	5	10	10	6	5	25-50	..	40	1.35	10	10	7.50	3.50	5.00	3.00	22	12.00	6.00 — 1
5	6	13	13	5	5	30	25	35	0.75	8	10	.....	3.50	4.00	3.50	20	14.00	8.00 — 2
5	6	10	12	5½	5½	30	30	40	0.98	8	10	8.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	18.00	9.00 — 3
5	6	10	10	5	4½	30	30	40-60	1.00	10	10	7.75	5.75	5.50	3.50	22	20.00	12.00 — 4
5	6	10	10-15	5	4½	30-40	.....	30-40	1.00	10	10	8.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	20	15.00	10.00 — 5
5-6	5-6	16	14	5½	5	25	..	40	0.60	15	10-12	7.00	4.75	4.00	4.00	22	6.00	5.00 — 6
5	7	10	10	5	5	35	40	40	1.20	10	10	7.75	5.75	5.50	3.50	20	15.00	12.00 — 7
5	6	8½	14	5½	5½	40	50	40	1.05	10	12	8.00	5.50	8.00	4.00	20	12.00	9.00 — 8
5-6	8	12	10	6	6	40	.....	40	1.5	13	10	7.25	6.25	.....	20.60	25	.....	8.00 — 9
5	6	9	10	5	5	35	50	40	0.90	10	10	8.00	6.50	6.50	3.00	20	12.00	10.00 — 10
5	7	13	12	5½	4½	35-40	35-40	40	0.70	20	10	8.00	4.50	5.00	4.50	20	16.00	..... — 11
5	6	12	12	6½	6	30-50	25-50	30-40	0.80	15	8	7.00	5.00	7.00	5.50	29	12.00	8.00 — 12
5	6	15	13	5	5	40	40	40	1.60	10	9	8.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	20	12.00	8.00 — 13
5	5	10	10	5	4½	30	30	40	0.70	10	8	7.50	5.50	7.00	5.00	18	13.00	11.00 — 14
4-5	6	12	13	5	4½	30-60	30-60	40	0.75	6-7	8	7.75	5.50	8.00	6.00	18	10.00	8.00 — 15
5-6	5	13	13	5½	5	30	35	30	0.80	15	10	7.50	5.50	8.00	6.50	22	14.00	9.00 — 16
5	5	15	15	5	5	30-40	50	30-40	1.25	15	8	8.50	8.00	12.00	18.00	30	16.00	10.00-12.00 — 17
5	6	12	12	4½	4½	35-40	35	40	1.00	10	8	8.00	.....	6.00	4.50	20	18.00	13.00 — 18

½\$1.50 per bbl. of 180 lbs.

½60c per load millwood.

½90c per bbl. of 165 lbs.

†Cut and split.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, fore quarter, per lb.	Mutton, b. adquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour, strong bakers, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		
Ontario—																				
19— Ottawa	22	14	15	20	20	22	26	18	20	30	28	9	28	30	20	18	1½	4	4½	4
20— Brockville	20	14	12½	16	20	18	25	10	18	30	27	7	30	30	18	20	1½	3½	3	3½
21— Kingston	25	16	10	15	20	15	20	12½	17	24	.....	7	.....	30	20	18	3	4	3½	5
22— Belleville	20	14	15	18	18	.....	28	.....	18	25	.....	.....	33	35	20	18	3	3½	2½	4
23— Peterborough.	20	12½	15	16	20	17	28	16	20	25	23	7	28	30	20	18	1½	3½	3	4½
24— Orillia	22	16	18	18	20	.....	27	12½	20	27	.....	7	25	30	20	18	3	3½	3	3½
25— Toronto	20	12½	12½	15	18	12	22	12	18	30	25	9	26	28	20	17	3	3½	2½	2½
26— Niagara Falls.	25	13	13	20	22	14	25	15	18	32	28	.....	30	32	22	18	1½	4	3	4
27— St. Catharines.	23	15	18	23	25	18	28	18	20	32	.....	8	30	33	22	18	1½	4	3	4
28— Hamilton	22	18	20	20	18	16	24	15	20	32	28	8	28	32	22	18	3	4	2½	3
29— Guelph	25	13	15	18	22	22	24	15	18	28	.....	8	27	30	20	18	1½	3½	3	4
30— Berlin	15	18	20	22	22	16	25	17	20	27	.....	7	*25	29	20	20	3	4	2½	4
31— Woodstock ...	23	14	18	22	22	16	25	17	20	27	.....	7	*28	30	20	18	1½	4	2½	3½
32— Stratford	20	15	14	16	22	20	25	15	18	24	.....	7	*25	27	18	18	1½	3½	3	4
33— London	22	15	15	18	20	20	28	18	18	27	.....	7	27	30	21	19	1½	4	3½	5
34— St. Thomas ..	23	15	12½	20	22	18	23	18	18	25	.....	7	28	30	20	20	1½	3½	3½	5
35— Chatham	20	15	18	20	25	20	26	10	.....	22	.....	7	25	28	18	18	1½	3½	3½	4
36— Windsor	23	14	15	18	20	16	22	15	20	23	.....	8	30	33	24	20	1½	4	3	5
37— Owen Sound ..	22	14	15	15	20	18	23	11	17	25	.....	7	26	28	18	18	1½	4	2½	4½
38— Cobalt	25	1	15	20	20	18	24	12	17	30	.....	10	.....	35	20	.....	3	3½	3½	5
39— Sault Ste Marie	27	16	17	23	20	17	24	15	18	35	28	9	27	35	20	18	1½	4½	3½	5
40— Port Arthur ..	25	15	20	25	25	18	25	12½	18½	40	30	10	30	35	20	20	1½	5	3½	3½
41— Fort William..	25	18	20	25	25	20	25	12½	18	40	30	10	30	35	20	20	1½	5½	3½	4
42— Winnipeg	25	10	18	24	22	18	35	15	18	35	30	10	25	35	20	20	1	5	3½	5
43— Brandon	25	18	20	22	18	.....	35	20	30	.....	10	33	32	22½	22½	1½	4	3½	6	6
Saskatchewan—																				
44— Regina	25	18	22	25	25	22	32	15	20	30	25	12½	25	35	20	20	1½	4½	3½	5
45— Prince Albert.	22	15	15	22	18	16	25	12½	18	30	23	10	20	35	25	2	3½	3½	4½	4½
46— Moosejaw	30	20	20	28	25	20	25	18	18	35	30	11	30	35	22	22	1½	5	3½	5
47— Saskatoon	28	18	22	25	23	20	30	15	20	30	25	10	30	40	.....	25	1½	6	3½	4
Alberta—																				
48— Medicine Hat.	30	26	30	25	20	25	12½	15	40	30	12	25	40	25	25	1½	4½	3½	4½	4½
49— Calgary	25	15	20	25	22	20	26	15	20	30	.....	10	.....	30	20	20	2½	6½	3½	2½
50— Edmonton	30	15	25	26	23	20	28	20	35	.....	10	30	35	20	20	1½	5	3½	4	5
51— Lethbridge	25	18	18	25	20	18	25	15	15	35	.....	10	30	35	20	20	1	5	3½	5
British Columbia—																				
52— Nelson	30	22	16	25	25	22	28	15	25	50	35	15	30	45	20	20	1½	4½	4	6
53— New Westminster	25	18	22	25	25	15	33	10	20	45	35	12½	.....	40	25	25	1½	5	3½	6
54— Vancouver ...	35	16	22	22	26	18	33	15	17	60	35	10	35	40	22½	20	1½	4	3½	3½
55— Victoria	30	18	30	25	25	20	35	10	20	50	35	15	35	50	30	2½	1	6½	4	6½
56— Nanaimo	27	20	22	28	25	20	28	10	19	50	40	12	33	45	25	25	1½	4½	3½	5

*Prints.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1913.—Concluded.

	Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in w'k'ng'm's' quarter).	
					Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences
5	6	13	13	5	5	40	40	40	1.25	10	8	8.00	5.75	6.50	4.00	25	22.00	16.00	—19
5	5	10	10	5	4½	40	35	40	.90	9	8	7.50	5.00	6.50	5.00	20	12.50	10.00	—20
5	6	12½	12½	6½	5½	35	35	40	1.00	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	13.00	10.00	—21
5	7	..	..	5½	5	30	30	30	1.30	8	8	7.75	....	6.50	5.00	20	12.00	12.00	e —22
5	5	12½	12½	5	4½	40	40	40	1.50	10	10	8.15	5.50	6.50	5.50	20	13.00	12.00	—23
5	5	10	10	4½	4½	30	30	40	1.25	10	7	7.70	6.00	6.75	4.50	15	15.00	12.00	—23
5	5	10	10	5½	5	25	25	25	0.90	10	7	7.75	5.50	8.50	5.50	20	14.00	12.00	—24
5	7	..	10	6	5½	35	40	40	1.00	10	7	7.75	5.50	8.50	5.50	23	23.00	20.00	—25
5	6	..	12	5½	4½	50	50	28	2.00	13	10	6.75	5.00	7.00	5.00	18	27.00	21.00	—26
5	6	..	15	5½	4½	30	30	40	1.80	10	7	7.50	4.75	8.50	7.50	18	18.00	12.00	—26
5	5½	12	13	5	4½	25	25	45	2.00	10	10	7.75	5.00	8.50	7.50	20	16.00	14.00	—27
5	7	.....	15	6	5½	40	40	40	1.25	10	8	7.50	6.00	10.00	8.00	18	18.00	14.00	—28
5	6-8	12½	12½	6	5½	25	25	25	1.10	10	8	7.50	5.50	8.00	5.00	18	13.00	10.00	—29
—10	6	8	7	5	4½	25	30	25	1.25	10	8	7.75	5.50	8.50	5.50	22	16.00	14.00	—30
5	5	10	10	5½	5½	50	40	40	1.50	10	10	7.50	5.00	8.50	4.00	18	12.00	8.00	—31
5	5	10	12	7	5½	30	30	30	1.00	10	10	7.75	7.25	8.50	6.00	18	14.00	8.00	—32
8	7	..	13	5½	5½	30	30	40	1.10	10	8	8.00	6.50	8.00	6.00	15	18.00	19.00	—33
5½	6	..	12½	5½	5½	30	30	30	1.25	10	10	8.00	6.00	6.00	3.50	18	16.00	13.00	—34
5	5	..	..	5½	5	40	40	40	1.40	10	8	7.50	5.00	...	...	15	12.00	8.00	—35
5	7	12½	12½	8	7	30	30	30	1.35	10	10	8.00	5.00	8.00	5.00	20	12.00	12.00	—36
5	7	12½	12½	5½	5½	30	30	40	1.00	10	10	7.50	5.00	7.00	3.50	15	20.00	15.00	—37
6	5	10	13	6½	5½	30	30	45	1.25	10	10	10.00	.....	5.00	4.00	25	12.00	8.00	—38
7	6	10	12½	5½	5½	30	30	30	0.90	10	10	8.25	4.50	6.00	4.00	22	25.00	15.00	—39
5	5	12½	12½	5½	5½	30	30	30	1.50	10	10	8.25	6.00	5.50	3.50	25	18.00	15.00	—40
5	5	10	8½	5½	5½	30	30	30	1.50	10	8	8.25	6.00	5.50	3.50	25	20.00	15.00	—41
6	6	12	10	6½	6½	35	35	35	1.00	10	8	11.00	9.00	7.00	6.00	25	25.00	20.00	—42
6½	7	12½	10	6½	6½	35	35	35	0.75	12½	10	11.50	9.00	7.50	5.75	30	30.00	15.00	—43
6½	5	15	12½	6½	6½	35	35	35	1.40	15	10	13.25	10.00	9.00	8.50	30	40.00	25.00	—44
7	7	12½	12½	6	6	40	40	40	1.25	12½	10	13.50	10.00	5.50	4.50	35	30.00	15.00	—45
6	6	15	15	6½	6½	40	40	40	0.85	15	15	13.10	8.25	....	8.00	30	30.00	20.00	—46
7	6	12½	12½	7½	6½	40	40	40	1.50	15	12½	14.00	10.00	7.50	6.50	30	40.00	20.00	—47
8	8	12½	12½	8½	7½	40	40	30	0.90	15	12½	4	4	4	4	40	25.00	20.00	—48
7	8	12½	10	5½	5½	35	35	30	1.05	15	10	6.75	8.00	5.00	4.00	35	35.00	20.00	—49
8	7	12½	11	6	5½	40	40	40	0.75	15	12½	4.50	5.50	4.00	....	30	50.00	30.00	—50
8	7	12½	10	6½	6½	40	40	40	0.90	20	10	4.75	....	....	....	35	35.00	25.00	—51
8½	8½	16	12½	7	6	50	45	30	1.75	25	12½	12.00	8.75	....	6.50	40	25.00	12.00	—52
6½	6	12½	12½	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.00	20	10	....	8.00	....	6.50	40	20.00	15.00	—53
5½	4½	11	9	6	5½	50	50	30	0.75	15	7½	....	7.50	....	7.00	30	25.00	18.00	—54
8	8	15	10	7½	6½	40	50	40	1.75	15	10	12.50	6.50	....	6.50	40	30.00	22.00	—55
8	7	12½	10	6	5½	40	40	40	1.25	20	12½	....	8.00	....	....	40	27.00	12.00	—56
													15.00	....	....	40	15.00	20.00	—56

*Natural gas alone used, 15c per thousand.

*Edmonton lignite.

*In British Columbia a bag of potatoes usually weighs 100 lbs.

*\$3.00-\$3.50 per wagon load.

†Delivery extra.

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE Second Session of the Thirty-fifth Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia opened at Halifax on February 13. Sixty-six public statutes were added to the statute book and 128 acts of the local or private nature. A brief review of the legislation enacted in so far as it affects labour is given in the following statement:—

Workmen's Compensation.

Workmen earning more than one thousand dollars per year were not included in the provisions of the Act as it previously existed. The applicability of the Act is widened by the 1913 amendment¹ and it now includes in its definition of workman a person earning less than twelve hundred dollars a year.

If a contract or an agreement is entered into by a workman in consequence of personal injury by an accident arising out of his employment such arrangement is not to constitute a bar to his proceeding for recovery under the provisions of the Act unless the consideration is in the opinion of the arbitrator, court, etc., before whom any dispute is brought, an adequate onus on the employer concerned. The employer must prove the adequacy of the compensation.²

In arranging the scale and conditions of compensation provision is made that in regard to weekly payments during total incapacity of a workman under twenty-one years of age at the date of the injury and whose earnings are less than five dollars, the whole amount of such average weekly earnings shall be allowed as compensation.³

A clause in the first schedule of the Act states that any weekly payment may be ended, diminished or increased, subject to the maximum and minimum provided, on a review at the request of the

workman or employer. An amendment passed during the 1913 session adds a proviso that in the case of the workman being at the date of the accident under twenty-one years of age and the review taking place more than twelve months after the accident, the amount of the weekly payment may be increased to any amount not exceeding fifty per cent. of the weekly sum which the workman would probably have been earning at the date of his review if he had remained uninjured. In any case the amount is not to exceed seven dollars.

Mines Regulation.

The Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act⁴ was passed which embodies in a more stringent form the provisions of the Act of the same name as contained in the revised statutes of 1900. The following are some of the changes:—

When a mine has been abandoned the owner can be required to send a plan to the Commissioner of Public Works and Mines. The Act in its original form required such a plan to be on a scale of at least 132 feet to an inch; the amended form of the Act reduces the minimum scale to 100 feet to an inch.⁵

The law is made more stringent in regard to the storage of explosives. Previously their storage was prohibited only in the mine; the amendment prohibits their storage within two hundred and fifty yards of the slope, shaft or quarry. Only twenty-five pounds per day may now be taken into the mine, whereas previously fifty was the maximum amount allowed by the law. The law is further strengthened by an addition prohibiting the storage of detonators with explosives, nor may they be kept in any place within two hundred feet of such explosives.⁷

¹Stat. N. S., 1913, c. 47, sec. 1.

²Stat. N. S., 1913, c. 47, sec. 2.

³Stat. N. S., 1913, c. 47, sec. 3.

⁴Stat. N. S., 1913, c. 47, sec. 4.

⁵Stat. N. S., 1913, c. 15.

⁶Stat. N. S., 1913, c. 15, sec. 12.

⁷Stat. N. S., 1913, c. 15, sec. 19, Rule 2.

The section requiring signals on back balances or quarter balances used for raising or lowering minerals is made more stringent by an amendment requiring such signals to be in force in balances for raising and lowering materials as well as minerals.⁸

The provision concerning the fencing at the top of shafts out of use is strengthened by an addition requiring the notifications to the proper authorities of the case and imposing the liability to be called upon for further precautions for safety if deemed necessary.⁹

An Act¹⁰ was passed authorizing the appointment of a commission to enquire into and report upon the uses of electricity in the mines of Nova Scotia with special reference to the safety of its use in the mines of the Province and the regulations and rules necessary for its use, if recommended and adopted.

An addition¹¹ made to the Coal Mines Regulations Act¹² establishes the legality of the use of electric lamps of approved type provided that no such lamps be used for examination for the detection of inflammable gas.

Agriculture.

Four Acts of the session under review are passed with a view to the encouragement of agriculture. Authorization is given¹³ for the annual expenditure of a sum of money to carry on demonstration work in the growing of field crops and other farming operations calculated to improve methods of farming in the Province. Provision is made for the Council of any municipality to contribute towards the carrying on of such demonstration work.

An Act¹⁴ was also passed providing for the appointment of a Superintendent of dairying, whose duties will be to inspect creameries and cheese factories in operation and to take measures for the gen-

eral promotion of dairying in the Province.

Authorization is given¹⁵ for the annual expenditure of a sum of money to promote field crops competitions and other measures for the encouragement of increased production of high grade farm and garden seeds.

Provision is also made¹⁶ for the appointment of a Provincial Entomologist, whose duties are to make experiments and pursue research work as to insects with special reference to their effect upon agriculture.

Street Railways.

An important amendment¹⁷ was made to the Act relating to street railways. Every car of thirty feet or more in length must have a modern air brake equipment and suitable seating arrangements for the use of motormen operating such cars. Other cars have to be equipped with brakes of the kind approved by the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities. Prohibition is made of the employment of any person as motorman or conductor unless he has received instructions under the supervision of a regularly employed motorman or conductor for a period of fourteen days. Restriction is made as to the hours of motormen and conductors on street railways. No such employee may work for more than six hours on Sundays, a condition being that these six hours shall be consecutive, nor for more than ten hours on any week day which period must be completed within thirteen consecutive hours from the time when the work is commenced for the day. An exception is made in the case of men required for the purpose of operating a sweeper or snow-plough or when extra time is necessary for him to complete a run.

Railways.

The Nova Scotia Railways Act is amended by an addition¹⁸ hold-

⁸Stat. N. S., 1913, c. 15, sec. 19, Rule 6.

⁹Stat. N. S., 1913, c. 15, sec. 19, Rule 9.

¹⁰Stat. N. S., 1913, c. 16.

¹¹Stat. N. S., 1913, c. 43.

¹²Stat. N. S., 1908, c. 8.

¹³Stat. N. S., 1913, c. 11.

¹⁴Stat. N. S., 1913, c. 12.

¹⁵Stat. N. S., 1913, c. 13.

¹⁶Stat. N. S., 1913, c. 14.

¹⁷Stat. N. S., 1913, c. 52.

¹⁸Stat. N. S., 1913, c. 52.

any railway company liable for damage caused to crops, buildings and other property, started by a locomotive in the use of such company. A proviso is added that if it be shown that the company has used modern and efficient appliances and has not otherwise been guilty of any negligence the total amount of compensation for one particular fire is not to exceed five thousand dollars.

Notes.

Legislation¹⁸ was enacted giving permission to cities, towns and municipalities in the Province to establish and maintain superannuation funds for the benefit of members of the police force. The Act is not applicable to the city of Halifax.

An Act²⁰ was passed with respect to woodmen's liens for service. Any woodman performing labour in connection

with logs or timber within the province of Nova Scotia is to have a lien thereon for the amount due for such labour, the same having priority over all other claims except any lien claim held by the Crown upon such timber.

Encouragement was given to the development of the fishing industry by enactment of legislation²¹ providing for the granting of leases to enable surveys to be made of localities where no natural or live oyster beds exist, with a view to depositing oysters therein.

An Act²² was passed incorporating the Lunenburg Fishermen's Relief Association, the objects of which are to establish, maintain and administer a fund for the relief of the family of any fisherman of the Lunenburg County Fishing Fleet who is a member of the Association in case of the death of such fisherman while pursuing his calling during fishing season.

¹⁸Stat. N. S., 1913, c. 17.

²⁰Stat. N. S., 1913, c. 4.

²¹Stat. N. S., 1913, c. 6.

²²Stat. N. S., 1913, c. 6.

MANITOBA LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1913.

THE Third Session of the Thirteenth Legislature of the Province of Manitoba was begun at Winnipeg on January 9, 1913, and closed by prorogation on February 15, 1913. Ninety-two public acts in all received the Royal Assent, while forty-three acts of a private nature were passed. Among the legislation to safeguard the lives and interests of the workers special reference may be made to an act passed to forbid employment of white females by orientals, and amendments to the Workmen's Compensation and Building Trades Protection Acts. The following brief statement gives particulars of legislation enacted during the 1913 session in so far as it affects labour and industrial conditions.

Female Labour.

A measure¹ was passed to forbid the employment of white females by Orient-

als. This act is similar to one passed during the 1912 session of the Saskatchewan Legislature and provides under penalty of a heavy fine that "no person shall employ in any capacity any white woman or girl to reside or lodge in, or to work in, save as a bonafide customers in a public apartment thereof only to frequent any restaurant laundry or other place of business or amusement owned, kept or managed by any Japanese, Chinaman or other Oriental person."

Workmen's Compensation.

A number of amendments² were passed considerably widening the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act which received the royal assent on March 16, 1910, and went into effect at the beginning of the following year. Provision is made for a reduction of the period during which an injured employer is not

¹Stat. Man., 1913, c. 19.

²Stat. Man., 1913, c. 91.

entitled to any compensation from two weeks to one week. If the worker is incapacitated by an injury for more than one week compensation begins at the end of the first week instead of at the end of the second week as has previously been the case. This amendment brings a much larger number of accidents under the act. Another important amendment has the effect of bringing dependents living within the British Empire within the provisions of the Act. Previously the act applied only to those dependents resident in Manitoba while in future dependents of employees killed in the industries affected by the Act will be entitled to the full limit of compensation though not residing in the province providing that they reside in any part of the British Empire. Two other important amendments were made, one extending the time during which proceedings for recovery of claims can be begun from six months to one year, the other enabling a claimant to sue an individual member of a firm in case the firm itself is not in a state of solvency. The amendments went into force on February 15, 1913.

Protection of Workmen.

Reference is made in the November, 1912, issue of the *Labour Gazette* to the enactment, during the session of 1912, of legislation³ for the protection of workmen employed in the construction of buildings. To enforce the provisions of this act, an inspector was appointed later, and the amendments⁴ passed during the session under review make it compulsory for employers to notify the inspector immediately of the occurrence of an accident causing injury to a person in his employ. Such notification has to give the name and address of the employer, the name of the injured person and the cause of the injury and the date at which the accident happened.

Another measure for the safe-guarding of lives of workers is an amendment⁵ to the Public Utilities Act of 1912. Authority is given to the Commission to impose and enforce regulations for the safety and protection of employees of any public utilities and to enforce regulations in the case of accidents in connection with a public utility with a view to remedying the cause thereof, and preventing further occurrence.

Steam Engineers' Act.

The Steam Engineers' Act of 1910 is amended by a provision⁶ making it incumbent upon an engineer operating an engine where steam is used at a pressure above seventy-five pounds to have passed the examinations required by the Board and to have received a certificate of the Manitoba Association of Stationary Engineers. Previously the law required only a licence from the board of examiners.

An amendment⁷ to the Mechanics' and Wage Earners' Lien Act provides that a defendant may within sixteen days after being served with a statement of claim, file in the office of the Court a statement of defence showing clearly and concisely the nature of his defence and serve on the plaintiff or his solicitor a copy thereof, and if he fail to do so he shall, unless otherwise ordered by a Judge, be precluded from disputing the plaintiff's claim and right to a lien, and the plaintiff shall have the right to sign interlocutory judgment against the defendant in a manner similar to the signing of such judgment in an action in the King's Bench.

³Stat. Man., 1913, c. 54.

⁴Stat. Man., 1913, c. 75.

⁵Stat. Man., 1913., c. 32.

⁶R. S., Man., 1902, c. 110.

³Stat. Man., 1912, c. 8.

⁴Stat. Man., 1913, c. 4.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE first session of the Thirteenth Parliament of the Province of British Columbia was begun at Victoria on January 16, 1913, and ended on March 1. Eighty-three public Acts were passed, as well as fifteen measures of a private nature. The fact that the royal commission appointed by the Government has not yet presented its report is held to account for the absence of important measures affecting labour.

An amendment is made to the Factories Act¹ extending the powers and duties of inspectors appointed under the Act. Authorization is given to such inspectors to examine elevators in factories, hotels and shops of more than two stories in height and to prohibit the use of any such elevator until it has been pronounced to be safe for the carriage of passengers.

Section two of the Coal and Petroleum Act² as contained in the Revised Statutes of 1911 is amended. This section sets

forth the terms for the securing of a license for coal or petroleum; in its amended form³ it provides for the obtaining of a license to prospect for natural gas.

An amendment to the Motor Traffic Regulation Act⁴ gives an extension to the time limit during which cars may be operated in the Province without registration. The carrying of firearms in motors within a prescribed time of the year is prohibited by the Act in its amended form.⁵

Among railway legislation may be noted an Act to provide for the extension of the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company (Chapter 5) an Act to aid the Canadian Northern Railway Company in respect to certain terminals (Chapter 59) and an Act to authorize the issuance of certain Crown grants to the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company (Chapter 60).

¹R. S., B. C., 1911, c. 159.

²Stat. B. C., 1913, c. 44.

³R. S., B. C., 1911, c. 159.

⁴Stat. B. C., 1913, c. 46.

¹Stat. B. C., 1913, c. 22.

²R. S., B. C., 1912, c. 81.

AGREEMENT GOVERNING I. C. R. EMPLOYEES.— RULES, REGULATIONS AND RAETS OF PAY GOVERNING SERVICE OF CERTAIN CLASSES OF EMPLOYEES ON THE INTER-COLONIAL AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAYS.

DURING the months of July and August negotiations took place between the management of the Government Railway and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees representing various classes of labour, chiefly in the clerical divisions. The terms of the agreement reached early in September, and effective from March 21, 1913, were as follows:—

Rules.

ARTICLE 1.

Definition of "Employee."

For the purpose of this schedule, the word "Employee" shall be understood to mean any person permanently employed on the above railways for the performance of duties pertaining to the

various classes of employees provided for in this schedule.

A person who works ten months or more during any one year will be considered as a permanent employee for the purposes of this schedule.

ARTICLE 2.

Discrimination.

Employees will not be discriminated against for being members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, nor for serving on Boards of Adjustment representing such employees, and will be given leave of absence and furnished with free transportation for such purpose on the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways. They will also receive the same privileges for the purpose of attending their meetings on any part of the line when it is possible to do so without inconvenience to the railways.

ARTICLE 3.

Attending Court or Investigations.

Employees called upon to attend court or investigations at the request of the proper official of the railways will receive pay at their stated rate of salary, not more than one day's time for each twenty-four hours; and if away from home will be allowed reasonable expenses.

ARTICLE 4.

Seniority rights and loss of time.

Any employee off duty on account of sickness for any reasonable length of time, but not exceeding six months, will not lose his seniority rights to the position held by him before reporting sick.

ARTICLE 5.

Relief Work.

Any qualified employee called upon by proper authority to do relief work

temporarily will receive the same rate of salary or wages as the employee relieved, provided it is not less than his own.

This Article does not apply where the employee relieved is receiving his full rate of salary or wages during his leave of absence.

Further, this Article does not apply to clerks as it is agreed that they will receive the same salary as the person relieved or such proportion thereof as the Superintendent or Head of Department may decide.

ARTICLE 6.

Promotion.

Employees shall be considered for promotion in the order of ability and seniority in the service for any vacancy that may occur or for any new position that may be created, having due regard to the requirements of the position and the fitness of the man

ARTICLE 6a.

For the purposes of promotion, employees will be grouped as follows:—

- (a) Employees under jurisdiction of Supt. District No. 1.
- (b) Employees under jurisdiction of Supt. District No. 2.
- (c) Employees under jurisdiction of Supt. District No. 3.
- (d) Employees under jurisdiction of Supt. District No. 4.
- (e) Employees under jurisdiction of Supt. Prince Edward Island Railway.
- (f) Employees in the General Offices, Mechanical Department, Stores, Shops, etc.

The several senior qualified employees shall be advised of vacancies or new appointments in their Department or Promotion District, and their applications if presented within ten days, will be considered.

ARTICLE 6b.

It is understood and agreed that the rules for promotion and seniority do not include the following named positions:

General Freight Foreman.
Foreman of Stores.
Assistant Foreman, Lumber Yard,
Moncton.
Locomotive Inspector.
Rest House Janitor.
Crossing and other Watchmen.
Dining Car Chefs.
Tool Room Keeper.
Lampman.

ARTICLE 7.

Seniority.

Seniority will count from the date an employee last entered the service.

ARTICLE 8.

Service Cards.

Employees shall, on application, have returned to them all service cards or letters of recommendation that may have been taken up for inspection.

ARTICLE 9.

Certificate of Service.

When an employee is dismissed or leaves the service after giving the due notice required by the rules, he will be given the usual certificate of service showing capacity in which employed and whether discharged or leaving of his own accord. If discharged cause of dismissal to be stated.

ARTICLE 10.

Suspension or dismissal.

No employee shall be suspended (except for immediate investigation) or discharged until he has been given a fair and impartial hearing, the decision in

such case to be arrived at within fifteen days from the date of suspension. If an employee be found blameless he will be reinstated and paid schedule wages for time lost and will be reimbursed reasonable travelling expenses. An employee may have the assistance of one or two fellow employees during investigation if he so desires.

ARTICLE 11.

Appeal.

If the decision is considered to be unjust, an appeal may be made in writing to a higher officer by an employee through his superior officer within fifteen days and the said appeal shall set forth the grounds upon which it is made. A written statement of the result of the investigation shall be furnished to the employee directly involved in such investigation.

ARTICLE 12.

Grievances.

Employees having a grievance shall endeavor to adjust same through the foreman or person immediately in charge, or the superintendent. In case of failure to agree the employees shall have the right to appeal through the authorized committee representing the employees to the General Superintendent, and ultimately to the General Manager, provided the appeal is made in writing through a superior officer within fifteen days after advice of decision.

Local grievances that can be adjusted locally shall be adjusted in the railways' time.

ARTICLE 13.

Vacation.

The privilege of two weeks' vacation each year without loss of pay will be granted to clerks, freight checkers, car checkers, parlor, sleeping and dining car conductors, waiters, chefs and second cooks, provided they are permanent em-

employees and have been in continuous service for not less than one year; and they will also be granted free transportation over the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways in accordance with the rules regarding same.

In the case of parlor, sleeping and dining car conductors, waiters, chefs and second cooks, this vacation is to compensate for any extra running they may be called upon to do.

Applications for leave of absence filed in January of each year will be given preference in order of seniority of applicant, and applicants will be advised in February of dates allotted them. January applicants will have preference over later applicants, and applicants after the 30th of September will not be entitled to compensation if the railways are unable to relieve them in that year. The railways will, as far as practicable, relieve all applicants during the summer season when so desired.

ARTICLE 14.

Overtime for Fitters' Labourers.

Fitters' labourers shall be entitled to the same privilege granted fitters in connection with overtime.

ARTICLE 15.

Holidays.

The following holidays will be granted to men not engaged in the passenger service paid by the month, viz.:—Sunday, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. When it is necessary to call upon such employees to work on the holidays named, such employees will be paid one half day extra for that day. Employees will not be expected to work on holidays and will not be paid the half day extra unless they are especially instructed by their foreman or Head of their Department to do so. Night men to receive the same consideration as day men.

ARTICLE 16.

Time for fractions of a month.

The time of monthly rated employees who work for fractions of a month will be paid pro rata on the basis of the number of days in each month, Sundays excepted.

ARTICLE 17.

Day's Work.

Ten hours shall constitute a day's work for all employees paid by the month except in cases where two shifts are required for twenty-four hours' service when twelve hours shall constitute a day's work. Such employees will be paid overtime pro rata if called upon to work in excess of the above named hours.

Overtime for freight checkers at St. John, Halifax, Chaudiere Junction and Pictou will be paid for at the rate of time and a half.

Ten hours shall constitute a day's work for all employees paid by the day or hour. Such employees will be paid at the rate of time and a half if called upon to work in excess of these hours.

Time and a half will be allowed all employees not engaged in the passenger service for Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

ARTICLE 18.

Refusing Promotion.

Employees refusing promotion that may be offered them become junior to employees accepting such promotion.

ARTICLE 19.

Freight Handlers.

(a) Freight shed foreman at Amherst, Moncton, Truro, Chaudiere Junction, Pictou and Levis.

(b) A foreman freight checkers is one who has charge of one or more crews of freight porters or checkers, in either inward or outward freight shed or yards, under the supervision of a general freight foreman.

(c) Senior freight checker is defined as a man receiving outward freight and checking inward freight from car to shed or vice versa, and is responsible for the accuracy of the weight, number of packages and addresses and marks.

(d) Junior freight checker is a deliverer of inward freight and is responsible for the proper signing of checks and delivery of the goods and other similar work.

(e) Senior freight porter is a loader, floor man, stevedore, carman, sealer of cars—responsible for the proper loading of cars.

(f) Junior freight porter is a barrow man or a trucker.

(g) The above description is made for the classification of the employees enumerated and for the purpose of arriving at their rates of pay. It is understood that they shall perform such other duties as they may be called upon by proper authority to perform.

Rates.

	Per Month.
General freight foreman, Halifax	\$85.00
General freight foreman, St. John	90.00
General freight foreman, Sydney	80.00
Freight shed foreman, Amherst	72.50
Freight shed foreman, Truro	72.50
Freight shed foreman, Moncton	72.50
Freight shed foreman, Chaudiere Jct.	72.50
Freight shed foreman, Pictou	72.50
Freight shed foreman, Levis	72.50
Foreman freight checker	70.00
Senior freight checker	62.50
Junior freight checker	57.50

	Per Day.
Senior freight porter	\$2.00
Junior freight porter, 2nd year	1.90
Junior freight porter, 3rd and subsequent years	1.95

Baggage porters at Halifax, St. John and Levis to receive freight porters' wages.

	Per Month.
Station porters at Bic, St. Pierre, St. Cyrille, Newcastle	\$37.50
Station porters at Petitcodiac, Loggieville, Fredericton, Cap St. Ignace	45.00
Station porters at other stations	47.50
Night foreman, transfer shed, Moncton	72.50
Night foreman, transfer shed, Truro	72.50
Night foreman, transfer shed, Chaudiere Jct.	72.50
Transit freight foreman, Point du Chene during season of navigation	70.00

Baggage Masters at Passenger Stations.

Sydney	58.00
North Sydney	55.00
Antigonish	50.00
Pictou	55.00
New Glasgow	55.00
Stellarton	50.00
Truro	60.00
Halifax	65.00
Oxford Junction	52.50
Springhill Junction	50.00
Amherst	57.50
Sackville	55.00
Point du Chene	48.00
Moncton	65.00
Sussex	50.00
St. John	67.50
Riviere du Loup	55.00
Levis	70.00
Quebec	65.00
Charlottetown	65.00
Summerside	52.50
Alberton	55.00

Assistant Baggage Masters.

North Sydney	\$50.00
Point Tupper	50.00
Truro	52.50
Halifax	60.00
Amherst	50.00
Moncton	52.50

	Per Month.		Per Hour.
St. John	60.00	Crossing and other watchmen .17 and .18	
St. John	55.00	Lampman . . . . .	.18
Levis	60.00	Tool room keeper, Halifax, Moncton, Truro and Riviere du Loup . . . . .	.17
Quebec	55.00		
<i>Railway Ferry at Mulgrave and Point Tupper.</i>			
Chief Engineer	\$125.00	Foreman of outside stores la- bourers, Moncton	\$57.50
Second Engineer	95.00		
Third Engineer	75.00		
Captain	115.00		
First Mate	65.00	Scrap and rail saw foreman, Moncton	\$3.20
Quarter Master	60.00		
	Per Hour.		Per Month.
Week Foreman . . . . .	.20	Assistant scrap foreman, Mon- cton	\$60.00
Week Hand . . . . .	.18		
Miller . . . . .	.20		
Fireman . . . . .	.20		
<i>Roundhouse Employees.</i>			
Locomotive Inspector—all parts, according to capacity . . . . .	.22	Scrap foreman, Moncton . . . . .	.31
Locomotive wiper . . . . .	.18		
Sh pit man . . . . .	.18	Assistant foreman of lumber yard, Moncton	\$57.50
Letting and ash pit inspector . .	.19	Sub-Foreman of storemen	55.00
Fire builder . . . . .	.18	Storeman	50.00
Boilerwasher, 1st year . . . . .	.18		
Boilerwasher, after 1st year . . .	.20		
Tube cleaner . . . . .	.19		
Man in charge of oil, waste and small supplies . . . . .	.18	Yardman, Charlottetown shops .	.24
Tender inspector . . . . .	.20		
Journal packer, 1st class . . . . .	.21		
Journal packer, 2nd class . . . . .	.20	Car checkers at divisional points and at terminals	\$50.00
Inspector of engine outfit and tools . . . . .	.19		
Chargehand cleaners—Engine . . .	.21		
<i>Labour Department.</i>			
Writers' labourers . . . . .	.18	Janitors—Mechanical Payroll.	
Coal shovellers' chargehand . . .	.21	Chaudiere Jct., Ste. Flavie, Moncton, Truro, Halifax, Mul- grave, Point Tupper, Camp- bellton. Including Sundays. . . .	48.00
Labourers . . . . .	.18	Station payroll — Halifax, Truro, Moncton, St. John, Chaudiere Jct. Including Sundays	48.00
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
	Per Month.	General offices, Moncton, day time	57.50
Wharfinger, St. John	\$70.00	Night time	57.50
Stationman (ticket examiner) Halifax	50.00	Charlottetown	42.00

ARTICLE 20.

Parlor, Sleeping and Dining Car Service

The following rates of pay and special rules shall apply to employees in the parlor, sleeping and Dining car service:

(a) *Parlor Car Conductors.*

	Per Month.
1st year	\$60.00
2nd year	60.00
3rd and subsequent years	70.00

(b) *Sleeping Car Conductors.*

1st year	70.00
2nd year	70.00
3rd and subsequent years	90.00

(c) *Dining Car Conductors.*

1st year	80.00
2nd and subsequent years	90.00

(d) *Chefs.*

1st and subsequent years	90.00
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(e) *Second Cooks.*

1st year	50.00
2nd and subsequent years	60.00

(f) *Third Cooks.*

1st year	35.00
2nd and subsequent years	45.00

(g) *Waiters.*

1st year	30.00
2nd and subsequent years	40.00

(h) *Pantrymen.*

1st year	25.00
2nd and subsequent years	30.00

(i) The sleeping cars on the Maritime Express between Montreal and Halifax will be run by five conductors.

(j) Sleeping cars on Ocean Limited between Halifax and Montreal will be run by five conductors.

(k) When sleeping cars are run on English Mail special between Halifax and Montreal, or between Rimouski and

Halifax they will be run by one conductor.

(l) Sleeping cars on trains Nos. 9 and 10 between Halifax and St. John will be run by three conductors.

(m) Sleeping cars on trains Nos. 11 and 12 between Halifax and Sydney will be run by three conductors.

(n) Parlor cars or sleeping cars running as day parlor cars on Nos. 19 and 20 between Halifax and Sydney will be run by three conductors.

(o) Dining car crews shall have two days' lay-off at Halifax every seven days.

(p) Conductors running in charge of parlor cars or sleeping cars running as parlor cars, having buffet service, will be paid ten per cent. commission on all sale of food.

(q) Parlor and sleeping car conductors while on duty to receive meals in dining car at the rate of twenty-five cents per meal.

(r) On all cars provided with a porter the car equipment is to be checked over to such porter, and in case of any loss when the equipment is checked in, both the porter and the conductor in charge during the run are to be held equally responsible. If a conductor is ordered from the car between terminals in case of accident or emergency or any other necessity, he will not be held responsible for car or equipment after leaving it to the porter in such case to alone be held responsible for such equipment. Bed linen, towels, chair linen and all similar materials will require to be placed in the immediate charge of the porter.

(s) Conductors in parlor, sleeping and dining car service to have their choice of runs at each change of time-table according to their seniority, provided that the selections made do not impair the efficiency of the service.

(t) Any employee in the parlor, sleeping and dining car service who may contract any contagious disease in the performance of his duty and who may be quarantined in consequence shall be paid his regular salary while under quarantine.

(u) Employees who are required to wear uniforms will be supplied with same free of charge. Uniform to consist of two suits and one cap per year. Sleeping car conductors will be supplied with one winter overcoat every two years, one-third of the cost of same to be borne by them. Dining car chefs to be furnished with a sufficient number of duck trousers.

(v) Sleeping car conductors running between Halifax and Montreal will be allowed to change at either terminal to enable one or the other to spend Sunday at home, when it can be permitted by the Superintendent.

(w) Sleeping or parlor car conductors who are assigned to cars travelling on foreign roads, to receive their living expenses. This rule not to apply to cars run over the Canada and Gulf Terminal Railway, the Quebec Oriental Railway or the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway.

(x) Dining car conductors and crews and sleeping and parlor car conductors will be provided with lodging free of charge when away from home.

(y) Sleeping cars on trains Nos. 190 and 200 between Montreal and Matane to be run by three conductors.

(z) The sleeping car on trains Nos. 33 and 34 from Montreal to Campbellton leaving Montreal on Saturday and returning to Montreal on Monday, will be run by one conductor.

(za) Promotion to the position of sleeping car conductor shall be from the parlor car.

ARTICLE 21.

Employees in clerical positions who are being legislated for by this committee shall be given an increase of five dollars (\$5.00) per month in addition to the salary which they were receiving at March 21, 1913, except such as have been increased five dollars (\$5.00) or more since March 21, 1913. Those whose

increase was less than five dollars (\$5) will be increased by the difference between the amount of the increase and the five dollars (\$5.)

A classification has been prepared setting forth the duties and rates of pay attached to each position covered by this schedule and is hereby accepted as part of this schedule. A copy of such classification will be on file in the General Offices at Moncton and a copy with the Chairman of the Joint Board of Adjustment.

ARTICLE 22.

It is understood and agreed that the question as to whether the men included in the following article are to be legislated for by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, or whether they are to be legislated for by the Committee of Boilermen or the Committee of Electrical men.

It is understood that the management, with the representatives of the three organizations will decide amicably or by arbitration if necessary, what schedule these men finally come under.

Until this matter is decided the following will apply:

Men in charge of power plants, which include engines, dynamos, boilers, air compressors and pumping machinery shall be divided into four classes;

(a) Shall include all engineers competent to discharge the duties incidental to a steam driven power station for electric lighting and power purposes.

(b) A man competent to handle stationary boilers, pumps, injectors and a stationary engine — such as ordinary round house plants.

(c) Shall include boilermen at passenger stations where heating plants exist for heating stations, cars, etc.

(d) Tankmen at isolated stations.
Class A shall be paid, per hour, 23 cts.
Class B shall be paid, per hour, 21 cts.

Class C shall be paid, per hour, 19 cts.

Class D shall be paid, per month, \$52.50

	Per Hour.
Cranemen, Princess pier, summer,	.32
Cranemen, Princess pier, winter	.27
Coal and scrap cranemen at other points . . . . .	.22
Coal and scrap crane firemen . . .	.19

	Per Month.
Elevator foreman, Halifax	\$70.00

ARTICLE 23.

This schedule is to remain in effect for one year commencing March 21, 1913, and thereafter, unless and until revised or terminated by six months' notice, accompanied by a statement of proposed amendments, to be given by either party after the expiration of one year.

(Signed) A. R. BOSS,
For Employees

Approved:

(Signed) F. P. GUTELIUS,
General Manager.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

Rules, Regulations and Rates of Pay for Maintenance-of-Way Employees in the Dominion Atlantic Railway.

THE following copy of an agreement between the Dominion Atlantic Railway and its maintenance-of-way employees was recently received in the Department through the courtesy of Mr. A. B. Lowe, President of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-way Employees. The names of the members of the committee representing the workmen and also of Mr. P. Gifkin, General Manager of the Company, are appended to the agreement.

Section No. 1:

By "Permanent" Maintenance of Way Employees is meant employees who take their orders from the Roadmaster, and who have been in the Maintenance of Way service continuously for one year or more, or who have had one year's cumulative service during three years immediately preceding the signing of this schedule by the General Manager and representatives of the Employees, and the same will hereinafter be referred to as Employees.

Section No. 2:

Ten (10) hours will constitute a day's work. When required to work in excess of ten hours, time and a half will be allowed for overtime and Sundays.

Section No. 3:

Employees taken off their regular sections temporarily to work on snow or tie trains, or other work, will be compensated for the actual boarding and lodging expenses incurred.

Section No. 4:

Employees will be promoted hereafter in order of seniority, provided they are qualified. In the event of reduction in the number of men employed, those longest in the service shall have preference of employment.

Section No. 5:

A list of all employees will be prepared showing the seniority of each employee. The senior men will be advised of any vacancy in the position of foremen, and their applications, if presented within five days after being notified, will be considered. The list will be revised from time to time to agree with

length of service, and promotions made. A copy will be furnished the Chairman of Committee representing the Employees.

Section No. 6:

Employees refusing promotion that may be offered them become junior to employees accepting such promotion, and need not be further considered except at the option of the General Manager.

Section No. 7:

Foremen away from their gangs for one day or more will be relieved of the duties of foremen during their absence. The employee in charge of the gang will be paid foreman's rate during the absence of the regular foreman.

Section No. 8:

An employee going out from one division to another at his own request will be considered as a new man on the division to which he goes, and he will lose his seniority standing on the division which he leaves.

Section No. 9:

Employees leaving the service, if again employed, will rank as new men.

Section No. 10:

The hours of commencing and quitting work will be at the discretion of the management.

Section No. 11:

Leave of absence and free transportation will be granted to members of duly appointed committees for the adjustment of matters in dispute between the company and its employees, so far as it is consistent with good service, within ten days after request in writing has been made on the proper officer.

Section No. 12:

Employees suspended or dismissed, who consider they have been unjustly

treated, will receive full and impartial hearings, and will be advised of decision reached within ten days after the time of their suspension or dismissal.

Should the investigation show that the suspension or dismissal was unjust (the General Manager to be judge), time will be allowed, but not more than one day is to be allowed in twenty-four hours.

Appeals from decisions must be made in writing by the employees through the roadmaster within fifteen (15) days after being advised of such decision.

Section No. 13:

Effective from August 14, 1913.

RATES OF PAY.

Section foremen	\$2.36 per day.
Section men	1.70 per day.
Kentville foremen	2.50 per day.
Extra gang foremen	\$2.55 to \$3.00 per day.
Section foremen called upon to run the flanger will be paid at the rate of \$2.75 per day of 10 hours.	

Bridge Tenders:—

Bear River	\$1.30 per day.
Do. Asst.	\$12.50 per month.
Joggins (paid quarterly)	\$50.00 per quarter.
Clementsport	\$1.30 per day.
Weymouth	\$1.30 per day.

When helpers are required their wages to be paid by the Company.

These rules and rates will not take away any privileges now enjoyed by the employees, and shall remain in force until either party desiring a change gives the other party sixty (60) days' notice.

Accepted on behalf of the employees:

H. MARSHALL,
H. COFFIELD,
FRED JONES,
D. H. FRASER,
Secretary,

M. H. McCURDY,
Gen. Chairman.

Accepted on behalf of the Dominion
Atlantic Ry.

P. GIFKINS,
General Manager.

Agreement between British Columbia Electric Railway Company and its Employees.

A COPY of an agreement entered into by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, representing the employees of the Company, which was dated from July 1, 1913, was received at the Department during September, the arrangement having been concluded on August 28, with some further modifications dated September 1.

Wage Schedule.

The following wage schedule is embodied in the agreement:—

Clause 1. No employee now in the Company's service shall have his earnings reduced by reason of this schedule, but when such will be the effect thereof to new men such present employee shall continue on the schedule in force to June 30, 1913, and shall retain the benefit of any future advances secured to him by that schedule.

Clause 2. Any employee appointed as leading hand shall receive $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents extra per hour more than his schedule rate of pay so long as he continues to act as such leading hand.

Clause 3. Where the rates set forth in this schedule mean an increase to any employee they shall be deemed to have been in effect on and after the 1st day of July, 1913, and the Company shall on the next pay day after acceptance make payment of such amount, if any, as the employees are entitled to hereunder for the interval between such date and the date of the acceptance hereof by both parties.

Clause 4. This wage schedule and the working conditions submitted herewith shall be binding on the Company and its

employees for at least two years from the 1st day of July, 1913, and thereafter from year to year, unless changed by the parties hereto. Either of the parties desiring to change the same or open up the agreement or wage schedule shall notify the other party in writing of the desired changes at least thirty days before the expiry of same.

Clause 5. The following rates of wages shall be paid during the continuation of this schedule:—

(a) On City and Suburban lines, motormen and conductors shall receive:—

First year	27 cents per hour.
Second year	29 cents per hour.
Third year	31 cents per hour.
Fourth year	33 cents per hour.
After fourth year	35 cents per hour.

(b) Motormen and conductors in work train service shall receive $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour in addition to the above rates.

(c) Extra men to receive a minimum wage of ten dollars per week of seven days.

(d) On Interurban lines, being District 1, New Westminster (Central Park) line, District 2 (Lulu Island) line, District 4, New Westminster (Burnaby Lake) line, and also on

Saanich line:—

First year	$28\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour.
Second year	$30\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour.
Third year	$32\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour.
Fourth year	$34\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour.
After fourth year	$36\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour.

(e) Brakesmen, trolley men and baggagemen on those lines shall receive:—

27 cents per hour for the first six months.

28 cents per hour for the second six months.

29 cents per hour for the second year.

30 cents per hour for the third year.

31 cents per hour for the fourth year.

(f) *Shop and barn wages:—*

Car cleaners 27 cents per hour.

Motor car repairs, armature winders' helpers, blacksmith helpers, carpenters' helpers, machinists' helpers and sawyers:—

First year 27 cents per hour.

Second year 29 cents per hour.

Third year 31 cents per hour.

Fourth year 33 cents per hour.

After fourth year 35 cents per hour.

Freight car repairers 30 cents per hour.

Freight car repairers' helpers 27 cents per hour.

Freight car inspectors 32 cents per hour.

Painters 43 cents per hour.

Freight car and rough painters 29½ cents per hour.

Brush hands 27 cents per hour.

Carpenters 43 cents per hour.

Freight car carpenters 35 cents per hour.

Machinists 46 cents per hour.

Blacksmiths 46 cents per hour.

Car wire men 40 cents per hour.

Air brake fitters 40 cents per hour.

Armature winders, first class 46 cents per hour.

Armature winders, second class 43 cents per hour.

Armature winders, third class 40 cents per hour.

Apprentices:—

First year 15 cents per hour.

Second year 18 cents per hour.

Third year 23 cents per hour.

Fourth year 30 cents per hour.

(g) *Freight Shed Department:—*

Checkers 30 cents per hour.

Truckers 27 cents per hour.

(h) *Maintenance of Way Men:—*

Track maintenance men—

First nine months 27 cents per hour.

After nine months 30 cents per hour.

Track greasers \$60.00 per month.

Blacksmiths, same rate as shop blacksmiths.

(j) *Meter Men:—*

First year 30 cents per hour.

Second year 32 cents per hour.

Third year 34 cents per hour.

(k) *Chilliwack Line:—*

The wages in force up to June 30, 1913, under the award of the Board of Arbitration of which His Honor Judge Howay was Chairman, shall continue as the schedule during the life of this schedule.

Working Conditions.

The portion of the agreement dealing with working conditions is divided into six parts. Part one, being of general application, provides, among other things, for the recognition of the union, the settlement of grievances by arbitration, and the payment of wages semi-monthly; part two applies to employees on city and suburban lines, covering such points as overtime, uniforms, leave of absence, etc., etc.; part three applies only to employees on interurban lines; part four to shop and barn department employees; part five covers the conditions attached to track maintenance men, while part six deals with the freight shed department.

An appendix to the agreement specifies the wages to be paid to certain employees not covered by the general agreement.

THE CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

AN association for the discussion of social and economic problems, to be known as the Canadian Political Science Association, held its first annual conference and completed its organization at Ottawa, September 4-6, 1913.

In the United States such organizations have for a quarter of a century played a notable part in stimulating and clarifying discussion. They have included among their members many Canadians interested in common problems and hitherto they had been the only associations of the kind on this Continent.

Last December, however, advantage was taken of the fact that an unusually large number of Canadians were in attendance at the joint meetings of the American Economic, Political Science, Historical, and Sociological Associations, held in Boston, to discuss the organization of a Canadian Society. Opinion was unanimously in favour of the need and feasibility of such a movement. Accordingly an association was formed, termed for brevity the Canadian Political Science Association, a provisional constitution was drawn up, and two officers, Adam Shortt of the Dominion Civil Service Commission, President, and O. D. Skelton, Professor of Economics of Queen's University, Secretary-Treasurer, were appointed to undertake the preliminary organization.

During the months which followed an endeavour was made to insure representation from various sections and interests of Canadian life in the new association. In this connection a circular was

distributed which defined the purposes of the association in the following terms

The problems.—Is not the time ripe in Canada for the formation of a national society for the full and free discussion of our political and economic and social problems?

The questions that face Canadians have greatly multiplied in recent years. Growth has brought growing pains. In a decade we have had a generation's normal industrial change. Social and political unrest in Britain and the United States is proving contagious. We are yearly shouldering new responsibilities of nationhood. Foreign policy is becoming of vital interest. For years we have been threshing out the question of our relations to the rest of the Empire, but have not yet reached a definite solution. New political expedients are being advocated to meet new problems of government. This year Saskatchewan is proposing to adopt the initiative and referendum; is this real or sham democracy? What of that other expedient, also borrowed from the United States, but based on contrary principles, city government by commission? Is our federal system working satisfactorily? Does political corruption prevail in Canada to an abnormal degree, and, so far as it does exist, is it to be accepted as a permanent fact? What housing policy, what town planning schemes, what recreation facilities, do the growing size and complexity of our cities require? Are our powers of assimilation equal to the task the flood of immigration is imposing? Economic issues are as manifold. Land taxation is a burning question, but critical investigations of the Canadian situation are few. Railroads always present a double problem, first, how to get them; later, how to control them. What of the merger movement in industry? in banking? The tariff and tariff discussion we have always with us, but the questions of protection and of our external trade relations are still far from being settled. Do changing industrial conditions warrant introducing Lloyd-George social experiments into Canada? How is the employer to secure an adequate and trained labour supply? Is the workman securing his fair share of the country's prosperity? What solution is in sight of the labour and marketing difficulties of our farmers? What of industrial education, government ownership, socialism, and a score of similar issues?

Aids in solution.—Of course, these and other problems are being faced. Parliaments discuss; administrators experiment. The press provides our chief source of light, though often of heat as well. The universities reach a narrower audience. Canadian Clubs and Boards of Trade supply a useful forum. Manufacturers, farmers, trade unionists, have their conventions, often inspired with encouragingly broad Canadianism—as in the recent treatment of workmen's compensation by the Manufacturers' Association—but usually limited by natural prejudices and preoccupations. Manitoba has developed an effective Economic Association. Charity workers or town planners have occasional or periodic conferences. But would it not be possible to supplement these various agencies of discussion by an associ-

tion of more general scope, free from the partisanship of parliaments, though with party politicians as well as government officials among its members; less hurried than the daily newspaper, though with newspaper men in its fold; less theoretic than professional economists, though utilizing their services as well; less specialized in view point than the banker or manufacturer or farmer, but including them all? It would seem as if such an association of men keenly interested in Canada's welfare could do much to focus opinion, to find out facts, to thresh out solutions. It might hold meetings for the presentation of papers or for round table discussions, secure co-operation in investigation, and publish its proceedings and papers. It would commit itself to do to policy, but offer a free field for presenting and discussing any policy.

The dues were placed at two (\$2.00) dollars a year or fifty (\$50.00) dollars for life membership, these entitling each member to a copy of the Annual Proceedings and Papers.

First Annual Conference.

The first annual conference of the association took place at Ottawa on September 4-6, the meetings being very successful in every respect. The programme of the meetings was as follows:—

THURSDAY, SEPT. 4.

Evening Session, 8 p.m., Lecture Room of the Normal School:—

Opening Address—Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden, P.C.

The Aims of the Association—Dr. Adam Shortt, Ottawa.

Address—Dr. Andrew Macphail, Montreal.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 5.

Morning Session, 9 a.m., in Railway Committee Room, House of Commons:—

A. Hill-Tout—Government Aid to Agriculture.

J. A. Stevenson, Winnipeg—Agricultural Credit in the West.

R. H. Coats, Ottawa—The Role of the Middleman.

Dr. James Bonar, Ottawa—Canada's Balance of Trade.

Afternoon Session, 2 p.m., Railway Committee Room:—

A. H. F. Lefroy, K.C., Toronto—Points of Special Interest in Canada's Federal Constitution.

Bryce M. Stewart, Vancouver—The Housing of Our Immigrant Workers.

E. F. Newcombe, Jr., Montreal—The Working of the Lloyd-George Insurance Act.

Discussion.

Evening Session, 9 p.m., Lecture Room, Normal School:—

Subject:—City Government: Boards of Control and Government by Commission.

Professor W. B. Munro, Harvard—Canadian Cities and Commission Government.

John A. Cooper, Toronto—The Municipal Survey.

Discussion led by the following:—

Toronto: Dr. S. Morley Wickett.

Halifax: J. A. Chisholm, K.C.

Montreal: W. D. Lighthall, K.C.

Ottawa: Mayor Ellis.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 6.

Morning Session, 9 a.m., Railway Committee Room:—

Business Meeting.

Report of Interim Officers.

Formal Organization and Adoption of a Constitution.

Election of Officers.

Discussion of Future Policies.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—

President—Adam Shortt, C.M.G., Civil Service Commissioner.

Vice-Presidents—Professor James Navor, Toronto University; **the Hon. Sydney A. Fisher**; Mr. H. B. Ames, M.P.

Secretary-Treasurer — Professor O. D. Skelton, Queen's University.

Committee—F. Y. Chown, Registrar Queen's University; Dr. Bonar, Deputy Master of the Mint; J. A. Cooper, Editor The Canadian Courier; Prof. A. H. F. Lefroy, Toronto University; Prof. G. I. H. Lloyd, Toronto University; Prof. Edouard Montpetit, Laval; President W. C. Murray, Saskatchewan University; Prof. S. Leacock, McGill University; Mr. A. Hill-Tout, Vancouver; Hector McInnes, K.C., Halifax.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1913.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by different Departments of the Government during the past month, which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the workmen engaged upon the works in question. A statement is added for supplies, given by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Department of Public Works.

POSTAL STATION "F," MONTREAL, QUE.

Postal station "F," Montreal, Que.
Name of contractor, Jos. Bourque, Hull, Que. Date of contract, August 11, 1913. Amount of contract, \$57,500.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following:
Carpenters	42½c p. hr., 9 hs. pr. day
Bricklayers.....	55c " 9 "
Stonecutters.....	50c " 9 "
Masons.....	50c " 8 "
*Plasterers.....	47½c " 9 "
Painters and glaziers	35c " 9 "
Plumbers, steam & gas fitters..	37½c " 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	35c " 9 "
Metal lathers.....	50c " 9 "
Structural iron workers.....	33½c " 9 "
Electricians.....	30c " 9 "
Cement finishers.....	32c " 9 "
Tile layers.....	40c " 9 "
Builders' labourers	30c " 9 "
Common labourers.....	22½c " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart ..	30c " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	50c " 10 "

*Plasterers, 50 cents per hour from June 1, and 55 cents per hour from September 1, nine hours per day.

LOW WATER WHARF, WHITE'S BLUFF, N.B.

Low water wharf, White's Bluff, N. B. Name of contractors, L. Fox and A. H. Hamilton, Hamilton Mt., N.B. Date

of contract, August 25, 1913. Amount of contract, \$11,985.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3.00 pr. day of 10 hrs.
Carpenters.....	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmith.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers	1.80 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart ..	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

IMPROVEMENTS TO WHARF, BATISCAN, QUE.

Improvements to wharf, Batiscan Que. Names of contractors, G. A. Gruning and J. M. Dalton, Three Rivers Que. Date of contract, August 31, 1913 Schedule of prices.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following rate:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3.00 per day of 10 hrs.
Foreman mixing concrete	2.25 " 10 "
Foreman laying concrete	2.25 " 10 "
Foreman stone crushers	2.25 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmith.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Quarrymen.....	1.75 " 10 "
Engineman for pile driver.....	2.00 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart ..	2.25 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

WHARF, KENORA, ONT.

Wharf, Kenora, Ont. Name of contractor, Fred Gilbert, Kenora, Ont. Date

of contract, September 3, 1913. Amount of contract, \$7,500.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of Wages per hour. 10 hours per day.
Foreman carpenter.....	50c pr. hr., 10 hrs. pr. day
Carpenters.....	40c " 10 "
Blacksmith.....	45c " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	30c " 10 "
Engineman for pile driver.....	35c " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	22½c " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	40c " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	60c " 10 "

EXTENSION TO PUBLIC WHARF, WALTON,
N.S.

Extension to public wharf, Walton, N.S. Name of contractor, Albert Parsons, Walton, N.S. Date of contract, September 6, 1913. Amount of contract, \$14,400.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenters.....	\$2.50 pr. day of 10 hrs.
Carpenters.....	2.00 " 10 "
Blacksmith.....	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	2.25 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	3.50 " 10 "

PUBLIC BUILDING, SUDBURY, ONT.

Public building, Sudbury, Ont. Name of contractors, Doran and Devlin, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, September 8, 1913. Amount of contract, \$98,200.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of Wages. Per day of 10 hours.
Stonecutters.....	50c pr. hr., 9 hrs. per day
Bricklayers.....	55c " 9 "
Masons.....	55c " 9 "
Plasterers.....	50c " 9 "
Foreman carpenters.....	40c " 10 "
Carpenters.....	30c " 10 "
Painters and glaziers.....	30c " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	40c " 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	40c " 9 "
Structural iron workers.....	35c " 10 "
Electrical workers.....	35c " 9 "
Builders' labourers.....	28c " 9½ "
Ordinary labourers.....	22½c " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	30c " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	45c " 10 "

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS TO PUBLIC
BUILDING, NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

Additions and alterations to public building, New Westminster, B.C. Name of contractors, Sloan & Harrison, New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, September 13, 1913. Amount of contract, \$48,000.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following:
Stonecutters.....	\$5.00 per day of 8 hrs.
Bricklayers.....	6.00 " 8 "
Masons.....	6.00 " 8 "
Carpenters.....	4.25 " 8 "
Joiners.....	4.25 " 8 "
Plasterers.....	6.00 " 8 "
Lathers.....	3.00 per M.
Painters.....	4.00 per day of 8 hrs.
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	5.00 " 8 "
Sheet metal workers.....	4.50 " 8 "
Structural iron workers.....	4.50 " 8 "
Electrical workers.....	5.00 " 8 "
Plasterers' labourers.....	4.00 " 8 "
Bricklayers & masons' labourers.....	3.50 " 8 "
Ordinary labourers.....	3.00 " 8 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	5.50 " 8 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	7.50 " 8 "

DOCTOR'S RESIDENCE, DIGBY ISLAND, B.C.

Doctor's residence, Digby Island, B. C. Name of contractor, Emil Kaufman,

Prince Rupert, B.C. Date of contract,
September 20, 1913. Amount of con-
tract, \$8,658.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of Wages Not less than the following:
Bricklayers.....	75c pr. hr., 8 hrs. per day
Masons.....	75c " 8 "
Plasterers.....	75c " 8 "
Plumbers.....	75c " 8 "
Steamfitters.....	75c " 8 "
Carpenters.....	62½c " 8 "
Joiners.....	62½c " 8 "
Lathers.....	62½c " 8 "
Painters.....	62½c " 8 "
Sheet metal workers.....	62½c " 8 "
Electrical workers.....	62c½ " 8 "
Builders' labourers.....	50c " 8 "
Common labourers.....	45c " 8 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	\$10.00 per day of 9 hrs.

EXTENSION TO WHARF, MONTMAGNY, QUE.

Extension to wharf, Montmagny, Que.
Name of contractor, J. Raoul Boulanger,
Montmagny, Que. Date of contract,
September 25, 1913. Amount of con-
tract, \$5,000.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3.00 per day of 10 hrs.
Carpenters.....	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmith.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

PUBLIC BUILDING, GREENWOOD, B.C.

Public building, Greenwood, B.C.
Name of contractor, John Burns and
Son, Nelson, B.C. Date of contract,
August 29, 1913. Amount of contract,
\$41,900.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages Not less than the following:
Stonecutters.....	\$5.00 per day of 8 hrs.
Bricklayers.....	6.00 " 9 "
Masons.....	6.00 " 9 "
Carpenters.....	4.00 " 9 "
Joiners.....	4.50 " 9 "
Plasterers.....	6.00 " 9 "
Lathers.....	3.00 per M.
Painters and glaziers.....	4.00 per day of 9 hrs.
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	5.00 " 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	4.25 " 9 "
Electrical workers.....	4.00 " 9 "
Builders' labourers.....	3.50 " 9 "
Common labourers.....	3.00 " 9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	5.00 " 9 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	7.00 " 9 "

ELECTRIC LIGHT WIRING AND FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE, ST. THOMAS, ONT.

Electric light wiring and fittings in
post office, St. Thomas, Ont. Name of
contractors, Hall & Dollery Electric
Company, Toronto, Ont. Date of con-
tract, August 29, 1913. Amount of con-
tract, \$1,058.

FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE, SHAWINIGAN, QUE.

Fittings in post office, Shawinigan,
Que. Name of contractor, J. T. Schell
Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of
contract, September 3, 1913. Amo nt
of contract, \$2,741.

STONE AND IRON FENCE TO GROUNDS AT RIDEAU HALL, OTTAWA, ONT.

Stone and iron fence to grounds at
Rideau Hall, Ottawa, Ont. Name of
contractor, A. G. Marshall, Ottawa, Ont.
Date of contract, September 29, 1913.
Amount of contract, \$6,400.

Fair Wages Clauses.

*This contract is made subject to the
regulations made by Order in Council,
dated the third day of March, 1906, un-

*Note.—The above Fair Wages Clauses were in-
serted in each of the three immediately preceding
contracts.

ter and by virtue of the Public Works Health Act), 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractors.

DREDGING, PITT RIVER, B.C.

Dredging, Pitt River, B.C. Name of contractor, Pacific Dredging Company, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 26, 1913. Contract price: Class "B," 18 cents per cubic yard (*in situ*.)

DREDGING, LITTLE CURRENT, ONT.

Dredging, Little Current, Ont. Name of contractor, The Soo Dredging & Construction Company, Ltd., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, September 2, 1913. Contract price: Class "A," \$2.90 per cubic yard (*in situ*.)

DREDGING, WEST ST. JOHN, N.B.

Dredging, West St. John, N.B. (Lower end of Navy Island Bar, Nelson and Wellington Slips.) Name of contractor, Maritime Dredging and Construction Company, Ltd. Date of contract, September 3, 1913. Contract price: Class "B," 34½ cents per cubic yard (*in situ*.)

DREDGING, CHETICAMP, N.S.

Dredging, Cheticamp, N.S. Name of contractor, Northern Dredging and Construction Company, Ltd., St. John, N. B. Date of contract, September 18, 1913. Contract price: Class "B," 30 cents per cubic yard (*scow measure*.)

DREDGING, RAINY RIVER, ONT.

Dredging, Rainy River, Ont. Name of contractor, J. T. Horne, Ft. William, Ont. Date of contract, September 19, 1913. Contract price: Class "B," 45 cents per cubic yard (*in situ*.)

DREDGING, ISLAND RIVER, N.B.

Dredging, Island River, N.B. Name of contractor, W. J. Poupore Company, Ltd., of Montreal, Que. Date of contract, September 20, 1913. Contract prices: Class "A," \$6 per cubic yard; Class "B," 40 cents per cubic yard (*scow measure*.)

DREDGING, PETIT DE GRAT, N.S.

Dredging, Petit de Grat, N.S. Name of contractor, Coastal Dredging & Construction Company, Ltd., of Sydney, N. S. Date of contract, September 22, 1913. Contract price: Class "B," 54 cents per cubic yard (*scow measure*.)

DREDGING, PORT MULGRAVE BASIN, N.S.

Dredging, Port Mulgrave Basin, N.S. Name of contractor, Coastal Dredging & Construction Company, Ltd., of Sydney, N.S. Date of contract, September 22, 1913. Class "B," 29 cents per cubic yard (*in situ*.)

DREDGING, LITTLE LORRAINE, N.S.

Dredging, Little Lorraine, N.S. Name of contractor, Atlantic Dredging Company, Ltd., Louisburg, N.S. Date of contract, September 22, 1913. Contract prices: Class "A," \$6; Class "B," 30 cents per cubic yard (*scow measure*.)

DREDGING, WHYCOCOMAGH, N.S.

Dredging, Whycocomagh, N.S. Name of contractor, Atlantic Dredging Company, Ltd., Louisburg, N.S. Date of contract, September 22, 1913. Contract price: Class "B," 19 cents per cubic yard (*scow measure*.)

*The said contractor further agrees and binds himself to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such rates of wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district where the work is to be carried on, and if there are no current rates of wages in the district, then fair and reasonable rates; in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages for any of the classes of labour required, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

*The above proviso was inserted in the ten immediately preceding dredging contracts.

Department of Railways and Canals.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals, and which received the signatures of both parties to them during the month of September, 1913, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers en-

gaged upon the work, as set out in the Fair Wages Schedule inserted in the contract.

Erection of a steel swing bridge over the Chambly Canal at Larocque's Crossing. Date of contract, September 20, 1913. Amount of contract, \$2,450.00. Contractors, "The Hamilton Bridge Works Company, Limited," of Hamilton, Ontario.

General Fair Wage Clauses.

Construction of concrete foundations and piers for St. Gabriel Shed No. 1, Ottawa street, Montreal, on the Lachine Canal, and the laying of a concrete floor in said building. Date of contract, September 24, 1913. Amount of contract, Schedule rates. Contractor, "R. A. Morrison," of Ottawa, Ont.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rates of wages. Not less than the following:
Superintendent foreman.....	No special rate
Ordinary foreman.....	" "
Builders' labourers.....	\$0.30 pr. hr., 9 hrs. pr. day
Foreman paver.....	0.50 " 10 "
Pavers.....	0.40 " 10 "
Steam drillers.....	0.33½ " 9 "
Hand drillers.....	0.25 " 9 "
Foreman stonecutter.....	0.50 " 8 "
Stonecutters.....	0.45 " 8 "
Foreman mason.....	0.60 " 9 "
Masons.....	0.55 " 9 "
Blacksmiths.....	0.34 " 9 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	0.27½ " 9 "
Foreman carpenters.....	0.50 " 9 "
Carpenters and joiners.....	0.42½ " 9 "
Foreman machinist.....	0.50 " 9 "
Machinists.....	0.35 " 9 "
Machinists' helpers.....	0.22½ " 9 "
Bricklayers.....	0.60 " 9 "
Timekeeper.....	0.20 " 10 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	0.30 " 10 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	0.50 " 10 "
Stationary engine engineer.....	0.30 " 10 "
Steam derrick firemen.....	0.25 " 10 "

Rebuilding the head of the Guare Pier at the Lower Entrance of the Sou-

anges Canal. Date of contract, September 26, 1913. Amount of contract, Schedule rates. Contractors, "Quinlan & Robertson," of Montreal, Que.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:
General foreman.....	No special rate
Labourers.....	0.20 p. hr., 10 hrs. pr. day
Foreman labourer.....	0.25 " " 10 "
Carpenters.....	0.35 " " 10 "
Foreman carpenter.....	0.50 " " 10 "
Dredge engineer.....	75.00 per month & board
Dredge cranimen.....	65.00 " " "
Dredge deckhands.....	35.00 " " "
Derrickman.....	0.22½ p. hr. 10 hrs. p. day
Steam derrick engineer.....	0.30 " " 10 "
Steam derrick fireman.....	0.22½ " " 10 "
Stationary engineer.....	0.26 " " 10 "
Stationary firemen.....	0.22½ " " 10 "
Steam drillers.....	0.30 " " 10 "
Steam drillers' helpers.....	0.22½ " " 10 "
Divers with outfit.....	8.00 per day
Divers without outfit.....	4.00 " "
Divers' helpers.....	2.25 " "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	2.50 per day of 10 hours.
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	4.50 " " 10 "
Stone crusher runner.....	0.30 pr. hr., 10 hrs. p. day

Construction, etc., of a steel pontoon lock gate lifter suitable for handling and stepping lock gates up to a weight of 50 tons. Date of contract, September 2, 1913. Amount of contract, \$25,580. Contractors, "M. Beatty & Sons, Limited," of Welland, Ont.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there is no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life or property, or in the case of other emer-

gencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

Construction of the Port Severn Section of the Severn Division of the Trent Canal. Date of contract, September 24th, 1913. Amount of contract, Schedule rates. Contractors, "The York Construction Company, Limited," of Toronto, Ont.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rates of wages. Not less than the following:
Foreman labourers.....	\$0.25 pr. hr., 10 hrs. pr. day
Labourers.....	0.17½ " " 10 "
Carpenters.....	0.25 " " 10 "
Stonecutters.....	0.32½ " " 10 "
Masons.....	0.35 " " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	0.25 " " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0.20 " " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	0.30 " " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	0.40 " " 10 "
Dredge captain.....	100.00 pr. mon. with board
Dredge craniman.....	80.00 " " "
Dredge fireman.....	50.00 " " "
Dredge deckhands.....	40.00 " " "
Dredge cook.....	70.00 " " "
Dredge watchman.....	40.00 " " "
Dredge scowman.....	40.00 " " "
Tug captain.....	70.00 " " "
Tug engineer.....	70.00 " " "
Tug fireman.....	45.00 " " "
Tug deckhands.....	40.00 " " "
Drill boat firemen.....	45.00 " " "
Drill boat drillers.....	65.00 " " "
Drill boat helpers.....	40.00 " " "
Steam shovel runner.....	125.00 " " "
Steam shovel craniman.....	80.00 " " "
Steam shovel fireman.....	50.00 " " "
Steam shovel watchman.....	40.00 " " "
Steam shovel hoist runner.....	90.00 " " "

12 hours per day

Construction of reinforced concrete syphon culvert under the Dunnville Branch of the Welland Canal Feeder at Broad Creek, near Stromness. Date of contract, July 30, 1913. Amount of contract, Schedule rates. Contractor, "R. H. Nelson," of Port Colborne, Ont.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Per day of 10 hours.
Stationary engineers.....	\$3.50
Stationary firemen.....	2.50
Blacksmiths.....	3.00
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	2.00
Foremen for concrete.....	3.50
Foreman for labourers.....	3.00
Labourers.....	2.00
Carpenters.....	3.50
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	3.50
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	5.00

Erection of a wireless telegraph operating house at Le Pas, Manitoba, in connection with the Hudson Bay Railway. Date of contract, September 4, 1913. Amount of contract, \$6,000.00. Contractors, "Carlos C. Coyle and Robert J. Hughes," of Le Pas, Man.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Per day of 10 hours.
Stonecutter.....	\$0.65 per hour
Masons.....	0.75 "
Concrete worker.....	0.35 "
Bricklayers.....	0.75 "
Carpenters.....	0.50 "
Plasterers.....	0.75 "
Painters and glaziers.....	0.50 "
Plumbers, steam & gasfitters...	0.60 "
Sheet metal workers.....	0.50 "
Electricians.....	0.50 "
Blacksmiths.....	0.50 "
Builders' labourers.....	0.35 "
Ordinary labourers.....	0.30 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	0.50 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	0.70 "
Lathers.....	0.60 "
Choppers.....	0.30 "
Riggers.....	0.35 "

**Not included in July's Report.

Erection of a passenger station at Bathurst, New Brunswick, on the Intercolonial Railway, with external walls of red stock bricks and faced with pressed bricks with stone trimmings. Date of contract, September 2, 1913. Amount of contract, \$14,547.00. Contractors, "Antoine J. Leger and Tilman D. Leblanc," of Moncton, N.B.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rates of wages. Per day of 10 hours.
General foreman.....	\$4.00
Masons.....	3.50
Stonecutters.....	3.50
Bricklayers.....	3.50
Concrete layers.....	1.75
Carpenters and joiners.....	2.25
Builders' labourers.....	1.75
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50
Plasterers.....	3.00
Painters and glaziers.....	2.25
Tile layers.....	3.00
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	2.50
Blacksmiths.....	2.50
Slate roofers.....	2.50
Steam derrick engineer.....	2.00
Steam derrick fireman.....	1.75
Waterboy.....	0.75
Timekeeper.....	1.50
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	2.50
Driver, with 2 horses and wagon	4.00

Construction of a car ferry, landing slip, pier, breakwater and dredging at Carleton Point, P.E.I., Government Railways. Date of contract, September 2, 1913. Amount of contract, Schedule rates. Contractors, "Roger Miller & Sons, Limited," of Toronto, Ont.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.50 per day of 10 hours.
Foremen for labourers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	2.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.60 " 10 "
Powdermen.....	1.75 " 10 "
Quarrymen.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "
Dredge engineer.....	85.00 per month & board
Dredge cranemen.....	65.00 " "
Dredge fireman.....	40.00 " "
Dredge deckhands.....	35.00 " "
Dredge cook (female).....	28.00 " "
Dredge watchman.....	1.50 per day of 10 hours.
Scowman.....	35.00 per month & board
Tug captain.....	85.00 " "
Tug engineer.....	55.00 " "
Tug fireman.....	40.00 " "
Tug deckhands.....	35.00 " "
Derrick engineer.....	65.00 " "
Tim keepers.....	2.00 per day of 10 hours
Drill-boat foreman.....	80.00 per month & board
Drill-boat fireman.....	40.00 " "
Drill-boat drillers.....	50.00 " "
Drill-boat helpers.....	35.00 " "

Construction of Sections Nos. 1 and 2 of the Halifax Ocean Terminals Railway, Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, September 2, 1913. Amount of contract, Schedule rates. Contractors, "Cook Construction Company, Limited," of Sudbury, Ont., and "Wheaton Bros.," of Amherst, N.S.

General Fair Wages Clauses.

Construction of a line of railway from Gimli to a point on the Icelandic River at or near Riverton,—30 miles. Date of subsidy agreement, September 27, 1913. Amount of subsidy, \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per mile. Railway Company, "Canadian Pacific Railway."

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:		
Stonecutters.....	\$	4.00	per day of 10 hrs.
Masons.....		4.00	" 10 "
Bridge carpenters.....		3.00	" 10 "
Quarrymen.....		2.00	" 10 "
Rockdrillers (hand).....		2.25	" 10 "
Rockdrillers (steam).....		2.50	" 10 "
Powdermen.....		2.50	" 10 "
Tracklayers.....		2.25	" 10 "
Labourers.....		2.00	" 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...		3.50	" 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon		5.00	" 10 "
Cook.....		50.00	per mon. & board
Cooke.....		35.00	" " "
Blacksmiths.....		65.00	" " "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....		35.00	" " "
Steam shovel engineer.....		100.00	per mon. & board
Steam shovel craneman.....		75.00	" " "
Steam shovel fireman.....		45.00	" " "
Stationary engineer.....		70.00	" " "
Stationary engine fireman.....		40.00	" " "
Locomotive engineers.....		75.00	" " "
Locomotive firemen.....		35.00	" " "
Locomotive brakeman.....		35.00	" " "
Teamsters.....		35.00	" " "

*Too late for last month's Report.

Construction of a line of railway from Plaster Rock along the Tobique River to

Riley Brook,—28 miles. Date of subsidy agreement, August 25, 1913. Amount of subsidy, \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per mile. Railway Company, "Tobique and Campbellton Railway Company."

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Per day of 10 hours.
Stonecutters.....	\$3.50
Quarrymen.....	1.75
Rock drillers.....	1.75
Steam drillers.....	2.50
Blasters.....	2.00
Tracklayers.....	1.75
Carpenters.....	2.25
Blacksmiths.....	2.50
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.80
Steam shovel engineers.....	3.00
Steam shovel cranemen.....	2.50
Steam shovel firemen.....	1.75
Locomotive engineer.....	3.00
Locomotive firemen.....	1.75
Locomotive brakeman.....	1.75
steam derrick engineer.....	2.50
team derrick fireman.....	1.75
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	2.50
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which received the signature of both parties during the month of September, 1913, together with the Fair Wages Schedule attached thereto.

WOODEN LIGHTHOUSE TOWER AT McCOLL-
GAN'S POINT IN THE COUNTY OF
KINGS, PROVINCE OF NEW
BRUNSWICK.

Name of contractor, B. R. Palmer, Farmer & Contractor, Tennants Cove P. O., Kars, N.B. Amount of contract, \$919.00; date of contract, September 9, 1913.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Carpenters.....	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours
Painters.....	3.00 " 10 "
Masons.....	4.40 " 10 "
Labourers.....	1.75 " 10 "

WOODEN LIGHTHOUSE TOWER AT BAYS-
WATER, IN THE COUNTY OF KINGS,
PROVINCE OF NEW
BRUNSWICK.

Name of contractor, B. R. Palmer,
Farmer & Contractor, Tennants Cove
P. O., Kars, N.B. Amount of contract,
\$950.00; date of contract, September 9,
1913.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following :
Carpenters.....	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours
Painters.....	3.00 " 10 "
Masons.....	4.40 " 10 "
Labourers.....	1.75 " 10 "

Post Office Department.

During the month of August, orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of orders.	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals	\$ 1,025 45
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps...	5 85
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads	646 29
Supplying mail bags	8,415 00
Repairing mail bags	3,317 00
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	4,212 00
airing Portable Letter Boxes, reel Receptacles, Railway Mail erks' Tin Travelling Boxes and eet Letter Boxes.....	121 25
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	366 95
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	2,608 75

ARMOUR AND COMPANY PENSION FUND.

A PENSION fund for the employees of Messrs. Armour & Company was inaugurated and became effective on November 1, 1911. Several employees of branch firms operating in Canada are affected by the arrangement, a few points of interest of which are contained in the following:

The fund is for the benefit of salaried employees who have reached the age fixed by the regulations or who become incapacitated after a number of years of service. Provision is also made under conditions named for the payment of definite fixed sums to the families of such employees in case of their death after

years of service. The fund is maintained by contributions obligatory upon all men employees carried on the salary pay-roll, and the contribution of an annual amount by the Company deemed sufficient by its board of directors until the fund reaches one million dollars. A contribution of three per cent. annually, payable in equal monthly instalments to be deducted from their salaries is paid by employees, none of whom, however, are to pay on an amount exceeding \$7,500 per annum. No payment is required from employees until they have reached the age of sixteen years and are earning \$10.00 or more per

week. The administration of the fund is placed in the charge of a board of trustees of three members, to be appointed by the directors of the Company; this board decides the period when any officer or employee may receive a pension. As a general rule this pension is granted when an employee has completed not less than twenty years of continuous service with the Company and has attained the age of fifty-seven years in the case of women and fifty years for men. The following rules prevail with reference to retirement allowances:—

(a) Officers and men employees who have been twenty (20) years or longer in continuous service and who have reached the age of fifty-seven (57) years, may be pensioned at the discretion of the Board of Trustees;

(b) Officers and men employees who have been twenty (20) years or longer in continuous service and who have reached the ages of sixty (60) years may be retired and pensioned either at their own request or at the request of the Board of Trustees;

(c) Officers and men employees who have been twenty (20) years or longer in continuous service and who have reached the age of sixty-five (65) years shall be retired.

(d) Unmarried women employees who have been twenty (20) years or longer in continuous service, and who have reached the age of fifty (50) years, may be retired on pension.

The pension allowed to employees is on the basis of two per cent. of their salary, at the date of their retiring from eight years continuous service, but the maximum pension must not exceed \$5,000 per year. In the case of retirement through ill-health or incapacity, employees who have been fifteen years

in continuous service may be pensioned at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. In the case of death of an employee whose term of service has been more than fifteen years, provision is made for the payment of an allowance to the widow (or if no widow, to the children under eighteen years of age) of one per cent. of the salary of her husband, at the time of his decease, for each year of service. In the case of the death of an employee who has not completed fifteen years of service the widow or children receive the amount which the employee has paid into the pension fund during his lifetime with interest thereon at four per cent. computed semi-annually.

Provision is made for the payment of the amounts to an employee severing connection with the Company for other reasons. In the case of voluntary resignation of an employee, all payments made by him to the pension fund, less any amount he may be owing to the Company, is returned without interest. The same rule is enforced in the case of a woman salaried employee marrying before she becomes entitled to a pension. In the case of the dismissal of an employee all payments made by such employee to the pension fund, less any amount he or she owe the Company, is returned to him or her with four per cent. interest reckoned semi-annually. The Board of Trustees are given power to alter, add to, or amend any regulations governing the pension fund.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING SEPTEMBER, 1913.

A CONTINUED improvement was noted in September with reference to the interruption of industry through trade disputes. There was a still further decrease in the number of strikes and lockouts in existence, and a favourable record is shown when a comparison is made with the same month of last year. There were altogether eleven trade disputes in existence throughout the country. Two only of these occurred during

September. Of those that were in existence before that time, the only one of importance as affecting industrial conditions to any great extent was that of coal miners on Vancouver Island which remained unsettled at the end of the month, although there were fewer men out of work as a result of it than previously. Of the two disputes which commenced during September, one, that of garment workers at Montreal affected

1,000 employees, and was unsettled at the end of the month. The other, a strike of labourers at Hamilton, was of comparatively short duration, the work proceeding as usual after a stoppage of two or three days.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during September.

Number and magnitude.—The number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence during September was eleven, a decrease of seven as compared with the previous month, and a decrease of ten as compared with September, 1912. About fifty-three firms and 4,812 employees were affected by these disputes, four firms and 1,250 employees being directly involved in the new disputes of the month.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employees throughout the trade disputes during September was approximately 83,380 working days compared with 109,530 working days lost in August, and a loss of 46,000 working days during September, 1912.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following table shows the trades affected by the new disputes of the month and the number of employees directly affected in each group of trades:—

TRADES	No. of disputes	No. of employees
Clothing.....	1	1,000
Unskilled.....	1	250
Total...	2	1,250

Localities affected by new disputes.—Of the two new disputes of the month, one took place in Quebec and the other in Ontario.

Causes of new disputes.—The wage question caused both of the new disputes of the month. In regard to the strike of garment workers, the employees ceased work on account of a decision by the

employer to cut down the time to such an extent as to cause a reduction of wages. The Hamilton labourers struck work to enforce a demand for an increase in their wages. They were, however, unsuccessful.

Results of disputes.—Of the eleven disputes in existence during September, a termination was reported in the case of six. In one of these, the strikers were successful; in another a compromise was reached, and in the other four the strikers were unsuccessful.

Disputes Beginning Before September

The trade disputes of the previous month which were still in existence during September were disputes of millhands at St. John, coal miners on Vancouver Island, metal miners at Salmo, plasterers and plasterers' labourers at Ottawa; iron moulders at Montreal and Guelph; photo engravers at Toronto; garment workers at Vancouver, and musicians at Edmonton.

Millhands, St. John.—With regard to the strike which occurred at St. John during June, it was reported to the Department during September that the men returned to work under old conditions.

Coal miners, Vancouver Island.—This dispute was unsettled at the end of September. From reports received in the Department, however, it would appear that fewer men were out of work as a result than previously. At the Extension Mine operations were being resumed with about 150 men at work. The Pacific Coal Coast Company had also a force of miners employed at South Wellington. It was estimated that upwards of 60,000 working days were lost during September as a result of this dispute.

Metal miners, Salmo.—This dispute was not terminated at the end of the month.

Plasterers, Ottawa.—A strike of plasterers at Ottawa, which occurred on August 1, was settled on September 16 by the contractors signing a three years

agreement providing for a payment of fifty cents per hour until August, 1914, and after that an increase of two and a half cents per year until fifty-five cents per hour is reached. At the termination of this agreement an eight-hour day is to go into effect. It will be seen that this settlement partakes of the nature of a compromise, the men originally demanding fifty-five cents per hour for an eight-hour day. It was understood that the plasterers' labourers had not come to an agreement with their employers at the end of the month.

Iron moulders, Montreal.—On August 24 a strike of iron moulders occurred at Montreal, 250 men ceasing work at the commencement of the dispute. At the beginning of September about 180 men were out of employment, and these returned to work on September 17. The cause of the dispute was a demand for a nine hour day instead of ten; no change in working hours, however, took place as a result of the strike.

Iron moulders, Guelph.—A dispute of iron moulders which commenced on May 19 at Guelph was practically terminated during September. This dispute at its commencement affected the Raymond Manufacturing Company and the Gilson Manufacturing Company, whose employees struck work for an increase of twenty-five cents per day for day work, and ten per cent. on piece work prices. A settlement was reached on June 21 in the case of the Raymond Manufacturing Company, the employees being conceded an advance of twenty-five cents per day, and five per cent. on piece work prices. The dispute continued in the case of the Gilson Manufacturing Company's employees until September, when it was reported that the firm closed their moulding shop and that all the men with the exception of four obtained work elsewhere.

Photo engravers, Toronto.—A long-standing dispute of photo engravers at Toronto was settled during September. It will be remembered that this dispute

occurred at the end of January, the cause being a demand by the union for a new agreement providing for higher wages. It was reported at the commencement of the dispute that the firms affected generally agreed to a higher rate of wages, but decided to establish the open shop principle and refused to negotiate with the union. The terms of settlement of the dispute were not reported to the Department, but it is understood that provision was made for an increase in wages. About sixty-five men were involved in the dispute at its commencement, this number varying from time to time as the dispute continued. At its termination on September 24 about forty men were involved.

Garment workers, Vancouver.—The dispute of garment workers which occurred at Vancouver on August 9, particulars of which were given in the *Labour Gazette* for September, continued throughout September without a settlement being reached. This was also the case in a dispute of *musicians* at Edmonton.

Disputes Beginning During the Month.

New disputes of the month were those of garment workers at Montreal and labourers at Hamilton.

Garment workers, Montreal.—On September 19, a strike occurred among the employees of the H. Vineburg Company, the cause of the dispute being the announcement by the Company of a reduction in wages. A strike also occurred among the employees of the J. Elkins Company, on account of the employees claiming that the work had been sent out to non-union girls in the country. Other garment workers in the employ of the Shulman Company went out in sympathy with the employees of the other two firms. About 1,000 employees were affected, half of this number being females. A statement regarding this strike is given in the Montreal

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES C, No. 148.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING SEPTEMBER, 1913.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	No. of Firms or Establishments affected		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement	Date of termination	Result
			Directly	Indirectly	Directly		Indirectly				
					Male	Female	Male	Female			
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE SEPTEMBER											
Lumbering— Millhands	St. John, N.B.	Lockout after demand for higher wages.....	10	.....	60	.....	600	.....	June 13 Sept.	.....	Some returned to work; places of others filled
Mining— Coal Miners	Vancouver Island	Alleged discrimination against employees.....	3	.....	2500	.....	.....	.....	Sep. 17, 1912 & 31, 13	.....	Unsettled at end of the month
Metal Miners	Salmo, B.C.	For higher wages	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 22	.....	"
Building Trades— Plasterers and Plasterers' Labourers	Ottawa, Ont.	For higher wages and shorter hours.....	14	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	Aug. 1 Sept. 16	.....	Agreement signed; labourers still on strike
Metal— Iron Moulders	Montreal, Que.	For shorter hours	7	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	" 4 Sept.	.....	Strikers returned to work
Iron Moulders	Guelph, Ont.	For higher wages	1	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	May 9 Sept.	.....	Firm closed moulding shop and strikers obtained work elsewhere
Woodworking— Photo Engravers	Toronto, Ont.	For recognition of union.....	12	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 27 Sept. 24	.....	Compromise effected
Clothing— Garment Workers	Vancouver, B.C.	For shorter hours	1	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	Aug. 29	.....	Unsettled at end of the month
Miscellaneous— Musicians	Edmonton, Alta.	Against reduction of wages .....	.....	.....	23	4	.....	.....	" 29	.....	"

DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING SEPTEMBER.

Clothing— Garment Workers..	Montreal, Que....	Against reduction in wages by one firm; sympathetic strike followed in others	3	1	500	500	.....	Sept. 19.....	Unsettled at end of month
Unskilled— Labourets	Hamilton, Alta...	For higher wages.....	1	.....	250	.....	.....	18 Sept. 22	Majority of men returned at old rate; places of others filled

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six days, or of less duration than 24 hours.

female correspondent's report, published in the current issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

Labourers, Hamilton. — A strike of labourers occurred at Hamilton on September 18. The men were employed by the G. M. Guest Company, which was awarded a contract for the underground conduit. It was understood that when the contract for the work was awarded Ham-

ilton labourers were to be employed as far as possible at the current rate of wages, twenty-two to twenty-five cents per hour. The Company, however, offered only seventeen and a half cents. The strike was of short duration, and after being out for two or three days the majority of the men returned to work at the lower rate and the places of the others were filled.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

THE total immigration to Canada for the month of August, 1913, was 31,851, as compared with 32,867 for August, 1912, the decrease being three per cent. of the total arrivals. During August, 1913, 12,975 immigrants arrived from Great Britain as compared with 11,824 for the same month of the previous year. With regard to immigrants from the United States during August, 1913, there was a decrease as compared with the same month of the previous

year, the numbers being 9,681 and 13,309 respectively. Arrivals from other countries during August, 1913, numbered 9,195, as compared with 7,734 for August, 1912. For the first five months of the current fiscal year the total number of immigrants arriving in Canada was 282,757, as compared with 242,509 for the corresponding period of the previous year, the increase being seventeen per cent. Of the total arrivals 63,721 were from the United States, 112,081 from Great Britain, and 106,955 from other countries. The following is a resume of official returns received at the Department during September:—

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING APRIL TO AUGUST OF THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF LAST FISCAL YEAR.

Month	1912-1913.				1913-1914.				
	British	From the United States	Other Countries	Totals.	British	From the United States	Other Countries	Totals	Percentage of increase
April	22,028	21,494	19,409	62,931	25,566	19,260	28,459	73,285	16%
May.....	27,251	18,101	1,170	66,522	31,374	14,247	27,517	73,138	10%
June.....	20,640	13,7	11,505	45,893	27,370	11,491	24,922	63,783	39%
July.....	13,399	12,557	8,340	34,296	14,796	9,042	16,8	40,70	19%
August.....	11,824	13,309	7,734	32,867	12,975	9,681	9,195	31,851	3% dec.
Total.....	95,142	79,209	68,158	242,509	112,081	63,721	106,955	282,757	17%

BRITISH EMIGRATION.

During the month of August, 1913, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

Month	NATIONALITY							
	English.		Welsh.		Scotch.		Irish.	
	1912		1912		1912		1912	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
August...	10,951	13,285	81	142	3,385	3,569	553	691
							14,970	17,656

The apparent discrepancy in the total for 1912 is due to the revision of the total number without changing the figures for the individual countries.

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1913, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1912.

NATURE OF GRANT.	August, 1913.		August, 1912	
	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.'s sales.....			14	5,285.00
British Columbia Homesteads.....	16	2,483.40	2	314.00
British Columbia sales.....	2	260.80		
Commutation grants.....			1	33.20
Homesteads.....	1,689	290,516.398	1,672	276,734.331
Hudson's Bay Co.....			1	268.70
License of Occupation.....			1	
Military homesteads.....	1	320.00		
Mining lands sales.....	3	1,413.71		
Mineral rights (229.89 acres).....	3		6	
North West half-breed grants.....	5	577.54	9	1,119.70
Parish sales.....			1	16.20
Quit claim, special grants.....			3	
<i>Railways:-</i>				
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....			1	156.00
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.....	1	5.14	10	9,671.00
Canadian Pacific Railway grants.....			4	24.71
Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds.....			1	6.60
Canadian Trunk Pacific Railway Co.....	5	141.26		
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Railroad and Steamboat Co.....	10	2,232.00	8	2,239.74
Sales.....	74	8,478.58	68	5,953.025
School lands sales.....	28	3,062.39	11	827.93
Special grants.....	10	682.68	16	456.83
Yukon Territory sales.....	2	51.36	3	140.15
Total.....	1,849	310,225.25	1,826	63,247.11

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1913, AS COMPARED WITH AUGUST, 1912.

AGENCY.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
Battleford.....			142	194				
Brandon.....	3	3						
Calgary.....					189	280		
Dauphin.....	54	48			450	463		
Edmonton.....			2	104				
Estevan.....					69	59		
Grand Prairie.....								
Humboldt.....			91	140			84	29
Kamloops.....					47	56		
Letbridge.....			193					
Maple Creek.....				133	103	142		
Medicine Hat.....			223	311				
Moose Jaw.....							17	
New Westminster.....					118	43		
Peace River.....			157	197				
Prince Albert.....			17	32				
Regina.....					74	124		
Red Deer.....			117	217				
Saskatoon.....			185	308				
Swift Current.....			52					
Weyburn.....	202	188						
Winnipeg.....			52	90				
Yorkton.....								
Total.....	259	239	1231	1726	1059	1167	101	29

Number of entries for August, 1912..... 3161
 Number of entries for August, 1913..... 2650

Net decrease for eight months..... 511

Recapitulation.

MONTH.	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia.	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
January.....	115	196	657	803	599	678	11	8
February.....	117	218	541	893	500	822	9	8
March.....	139	264	820	1190	806	1139	74	15
April.....	279	475	1637	2263	1332	1684	212	29
May.....	227	318	1532	1948	1139	1534	581	36
June.....	302	239	1811	2243	1331	1479	363	28
July.....	350	347	1720	2269	1405	1535	202	46
August.....	259	239	1231	1726	1059	1167	101	29
September.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..
October.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Total	1788	2256	9949	13335	8171	10 038	1553	199

Net decrease for eight months:—4,407.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1913, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCE IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITY	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia.	
Canadians from Ontario.....	9	121	84	17	231
“ Quebec.....	.....	39	26	2	67
“ Nova Scotia.....	.....	9	14	.....	23
“ New Brunswick.....	.....	7	9	3	19
“ Prince Edward Island.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
“ Manitoba.....	32	20	6	1	59
“ Saskatchewan.....	2	65	5	.....	72
“ Alberta.....	.....	1	46	2	49
“ British Columbia.....	.....	2	4	1	7
Persons who had previous entry.....	28	182	155	7	372
Newfoundlanders.....	.....	2	3	.....	5
Canadians returned from the United States.....	.....	299	291	14	620
Americans.....	16	150	127	20	343
English.....	46	30	37	9	84
Scotch.....	8	15	22	2	41
Irish.....	2	12	12	.....	30
French.....	6	1	1	.....	2
Belgians.....	.....	2	1	.....	4
Swiss.....	1	1	9	2	12
Italians.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Rumanians.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Syrians.....	.....	38	44	6	98
Germans.....	10	70	56	4	181
Austro-Hungarians.....	51	3	3	.....	8
Hollanders.....	2	6	.....	1	16
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	3	.....	.....	.....	1
Icelanders.....	1	29	26	3	66
Swedes.....	1	42	28	2	81
Norwegians.....	9	72	41	1	139
Russians.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Servians.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Bulgarians.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Chinese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australians.....	.....	1	2	1	4
New Zealanders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hindoes.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
South Americans.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
South Africans.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total	259	1231	1059	101	2650

Number of souls represented by above entries, 6,172.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1913.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureaus of Mines of Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and the office of the factories inspector of Ontario and Saskatchewan, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 507 work people in Canada during the month of September, 1913, were recorded by the Department of Labour. Of these 109 were fatal and 398 resulted in serious injuries. In the preceding month there were eighty-nine fatal and 414 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 503, and in September, 1912, there were 101 fatal and 533 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 634. The number of fatal accidents recorded in September was twenty more than the number recorded in August and eight more than were recorded in September, 1912.

The number of non-fatal accidents recorded in September were sixteen less than in August and 135 less than were recorded in September, 1912.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1913, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	18	24	42
Fishing and Hunting.....	1	.....	1
Lumbering.....	1	6	7
Mining.....	8	30	38
Railway construction.....	3	2	5
Building Trades.....	14	51	65
Metal Trades.....	12	78	90
Woodworking Trades.....	1	17	18
Printing and Allied Trades.....	.....	1	1
Clothing.....	.....	.....	.....
Textiles.....	.....	5	5
Food and Tobacco preparation.....	.....	6	6
Leather.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Transportation—</i>			
Steam Railway Service.....	24	80	104
Electric Railway Service.....	1	14	15
Navigation.....	8	7	15
Miscellaneous.....	6	30	36
Public Employees.....	3	7	10
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	2	22	24
Unskilled Labour.....	7	18	25
Total.....	109	398	507

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1913.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture :—				
Farmer.....	Strasburg, Ont.....	Sept. 10	1	Kicked by a horse
".....	Penzance, Sask.....	" 9	1	Overturning of automobile
".....	Traux, Sask.....	" 12	1	Mangled by a threshher
".....	Collingwood, Ont.....	" 23	1	Struck by piece of bursted boiler
".....	Three Rivers, Que.....	" 22	1	Entangled in belt of engine
".....	St. Albert, Sask.....	" 23	1	Fell through bridge with threshing machine
".....	St. Laurent.....	" 6	1	Run over by wagon
".....	Estevan, Sask.....	" 11	1	" " "
".....	Morse, Sask.....	" 16	1	" " "
".....	Metcalf, Ont.....	" 16	1	" " "
".....	Strathmore.....	" 16	1	" " "
".....	Waterloo, Ont.....	" 10	1	Run over by threshing machine
".....	London, Ont.....	" 20	1	Fell from a tree
".....	South Hull, Que.....	" 28	1	Kicked by a horse
".....	Isle Perrot, Que.....	" 27	1	Explosion of dynamite
".....	South Branch, N.B.....	" 1	1	Overcome by gas in a well
Farm Labourer.....	Nesbitt, Man.....	" 20	1	Entangled in shaft of threshing machine
" ".....	Rouleau, Sask.....	" 12	1	Fell into separator of threshing machine
Fishing and Hunting—				
Fisherman.....	Ladner, B.C.....	" 4	1	Drowned
Lumbering—				
Yard hand (piller).....	Victoria, B.C.....	" 9	1	Fell from pile of lumber
Mining :—				
Asbestos Miner.....	Thetford Mines, Que.....	" 23	2	Fall of rock
Coal Miner.....	Drumheller, Alta.....	" 7	1	Deraiment of coal truck
".....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 4	1	Fall of rock
".....	Michipicoten, Ont.....	" 1	1	Explosion of gas
".....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 11	1	Fall of coal
Quarryman.....	Lowville, Ont.....	" 15	1	Explosion of powder
".....	".....	" 3	1	Struck by blasted rock
Railway Construction :—				
Labourer.....	St. Joachim, Que.....	" 19	1	Run over by train
".....	Fitzhugh, Alta.....	" 10	1	Premature explosion of dynamite
".....	Tilbury, Ont.....	" 16	1	Run over by train
Building Trades :—				
Carpenter.....	Brantford, Ont.....	" 30	1	Struck by falling plank
Masons.....	Chicoutimi, Que.....	" 12	2	Fell 60 feet from scaffold
Plasterer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 6	1	Fell from scaffold
Painter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 12	1	Fall; scaffold broke
".....	St. Lambert, Que.....	" 11	1	Fell from a ladder
".....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 24	1	Electrocuted
Structural Iron Worker.....	".....	" 4	1	Fell from a ladder
Cement Workers.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 5	1	By a fall
".....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 24	2	Fall; collapse of falsework on new grain elevator
Labourer.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 6	1	Crushed by falling derrick
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 18	1	Crushed by falling timber
".....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 5	1	Crushed by an elevator
Metal Trades—				
Engineer (Gas Works).....	Oshawa.....	" 12	2	Boiler explosion
Engineer.....	Lachine, Que.....	" 15	1	Electrocuted
Blacksmith.....	Lukeville, Ont.....	" 15	1	Fatally burned; hot iron et fire clothes
Electrical Worker.....	Peterborough, Ont.....	" 20	1	Crushed by falling casting
".....	Dorval, Que.....	" 1	1	Electrocuted
Steel Worker.....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 21	1	Burned by hot metal
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 17	1	Struck by bursted emery wheel
".....	Brantford, Ont.....	" 30	1	By a fall
Machinist.....	Kingston, Ont.....	" 15	1	Struck by falling machinery
".....	Amherst, N.S.....	" 25	1	Struck by a bursted emery wheel
Lineman.....	Rosemount, Que.....	" 16	1	Fell from pole

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1913.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Woodworking Trades—</i> Planing Mill Employee	Windsor Mills, Que.....	Sept. 5	1	Struck by piece of flying lumber
<i>Steam Railway Service</i>				
Engineer.....	Anlac, N.S.....	" 23	1	Head-on collision
Fireman.....	Mimico, Ont.....	" 29	1	Struck switchstand when passing same
".....	Anlac, N.S.....	" 23	2	Head-on collision
Brakeman.....	Springhill Junction, N.B.....	" 8	1	Run over by a train
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 18	1	"
".....	Parry Sound, Ont.....	" —	1	Struck by a train
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 6	1	Struck cross-arm of telegraph pole and thrown under car and run over
Yardman.....	Turcot, Que.....	" 27	2	Fell from moving car
".....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 19	1	Struck by locomotive
".....	St. Joachim, Que.....	" 19	1	Run over by cars
Car Repairer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 11	1	Crushed between cars
Labourer.....	Truro, N.S.....	" 5	1	Struck by a train
".....	Golden, B.C.....	" 10	1	Struck by a locomotive
".....	Dalton, Ont.....	" 15	1	Head-on collision
".....	Kenora.....	" 1	1	Struck by a train
".....	M. P. 18, White River, S.D.....	" 18	1	Crushed between car and engine
Lineman.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 22	1	Struck by a train
Employee.....	Shuswap, B.C.....	" 20	1	"
".....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 18	1	By a fall
Flagman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 21	1	Struck by a street car
Employee.....	Mississ Junction, B.C.....	" 21	1	Struck by a train
".....	M. P. 53.71, Mountain, S.D.....	" 10	1	"
<i>Electric Railway Service:—</i>				
Motorman.....	Abbotsford, B.C.....	" 7	1	Head-on collision
<i>Navigation—</i>				
Engineer.....	Blind River, Ont.....	" 5	1	Drowned; collision of vessels
Fireman.....	Bruce Mines, Ont.....	" 14	1	Explosion of boiler
Quartermaster.....	Blind River, Ont.....	" 13	1	"
Deckhand.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 1	1	Fell into hold of vessel
".....	St. John, N.B.....	" 5	1	Drowned; fell from a scow
".....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	" 12	1	Fell into hold of vessel
Longshoreman.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 13	1	Struck by falling foremast
Wharf Watchman.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 18	1	Drowned; fell from wharf
<i>Miscellaneous</i>				
<i>Transport—</i>				
Teamster.....	Estevan, Sask.....	" 10	1	Run over by wagon
".....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 11	1	Crushed by falling crate of glass
".....	London, Ont.....	" 12	1	Struck by a falling barrel
".....	".....	" 24	1	Crushed between load and archway of gate
".....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 23	1	Struck by a street car
".....	St. John, N.B.....	" 25	1	Struck by a falling derrick
<i>Public Civic Employees</i>				
Fireman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 30	1	Thrown from hose wagon
Lamp Trimmer.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 2	1	Electrocuted
Civic Labourer.....	Maisonneuve, Que.....	" 9	1	Struck by a street car
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled Trades—</i>				
Well Digger.....	Grimsby, Ont.....	" 30	1	Struck by part of a drilling machine
Paper Mill Employee	Grand Mere, Que.....	" 9	1	Mangled by machinery
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>				
Labourers.....	St. Laurent, Que.....	" 14	3	Electrocuted; handling wire cable which came in contact with live wire
".....	Notre Dame de Grace, Que.....	" 24	1	Buried in cave-in of earth
".....	New Liskeard, Ont.....	" 1	1	By a falling tree
".....	Trenton, Ont.....	" 29	1	Drowned; knocked into canal
".....	Port Colquitlam, B.C.....	" 19	1	Struck by falling part of pile driver

TABLE OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1913.

TRADE OR INDUSTRY	CAUSES																	
	Falls	Falling material	Contact with shop & farm machinery, saws, etc.	Flying material	Run over by wagons, carts and wrecks and farm imp.	Runaway	Falling or thrown from car and other vehicles	Shock and burned by electricity.	Fall or cave in o rock, coal, earth, etc.	Crushed by between cars and other vehicles.	Run over by locomotives and cars	Burned by acid, electricity, molten metal, etc.	By jumping or falling from locomotives and cars.	Struck by locomotives, cars and other vehicles	Collision of trains and street cars	Vehicles struck by steam and electric Ry. cars.	Miscellaneous causes	Total
Agriculture . . .	2	1	3	3	1		3	1	1								3 ¹	24
Lumbering . . .		2																6
Mining		2	5						15	3	1	1					3 ²	30
Railway Construction									1									2
Building Trades 36*			4	1					1			1						51
Metal Trades..	10	20	25	5			4		1	2	6						5 ³	78
Woodworking Trades . . .	1	1	12	3														17
Printing and Allied Trades		1																1
Textile	1		4															5
Food and Tobacco Preparation			2	3								1						6
Steam Railway Service	7	13		2						13			9	6	13		8 ⁴	80
Electric Railway Service..		2		1											8		1 ⁵	14
Navigation	4	1	2															7
Miscellaneous Transport		3			3	1	13									8	2 ⁶	30
Civic Employees	2			1		1						3						7
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades . .	2	2	4		2							5					7 ⁷	22
Unskilled Labour..	1	5	2	1			1		6								2 ⁸	18
Total	66	63	68	18	6	8	17	5	24	19	12	17	9	6	21	8	31	398

*Of the thirty-six men injured by falls in the building trade, fourteen were injured as the result of falling scaffolds.

Note.—Miscellaneous causes explained:—

¹Agriculture: Two farmers were injured by live stock and one by the explosion of dynamite.

²Mining: Two miners were injured by the derailment of a mine car and one by the explosion of dynamite.

³Metal Trades: One workman was crushed by an elevator; one was scalded; and three were cut by rubbing against the sharp edge of metal.

⁴Steam Railway Service: An employee was injured by the explosion of a fire extinguisher; one was scalded by the bursting of a steam hose; one was injured by striking a switch stand when passing same; three were injured in the handling of tools; one sprained ankle when jumping from a car, and a station agent had his hand crushed by a car door.

⁵Electric Railway Service: A motorman cut his hand by putting it through a pane of glass.

⁶Miscellaneous Transport: Two drivers were kicked by horses.

⁷Miscellaneous Skilled Trades: A hostler was kicked by a horse; three factory employees were injured in the fall of an elevator; one was scalded by boiling grease; two were cut by glass.

⁸Unskilled Labour: A labourer was injured by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge.

BUILDING PERMITS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1913.

	SEPTEMBER, 1913	SEPTEMBER, 1912	INCREASE.
NOVA SCOTIA:—	\$	\$	\$
Sydney.....	14,100	28,675	14,570*
Halifax.....	38,689	58,366,050	19,677,050*
NEW BRUNSWICK:—			
St. John.....	32,915	56,200	23,285*
QUEBEC:—			
Quebec.....	290,858	105,678	185,073
Three Rivers.....	29,400		
Maisonneuve.....	162,500	168,400	5,900*
Montréal.....	1,999,524	2,146,018	146,494*
Outremont.....	89,000	132,000	43,000*
Westmount.....	98,221	241,275	143,054*
Lachine.....	12,770	69,900	57,130*
ONTARIO:—			
Ottawa.....	190,700	219,825	29,125*
Brockville.....	28,250	10,140	18,110
Kingston.....	35,213	32,085	3,128
Peterborough.....	22,186		
Toronto.....	1,577,518	2,922,563	1,345,045*
St. Catharines.....	203,613	207,613	4,000*
Welland.....	57,705	24,064	33,641
Hamilton.....	411,000	610,200	199,200*
Brantford.....	92,550	102,630	10,080*
Galt.....	32,180	27,060	5,120
Preston.....	23,350	21,750	1,600
Guelph.....	21,560	45,505	23,945*
Berlin.....	47,680	327,150	279,470*
Stratford.....	18,810	66,250	47,440*
Woodstock.....	22,385		
London.....	191,340	75,100	116,240
St. Thomas.....	23,026	8,800	14,226
Chatham.....	30,500	23,555	6,950
Windsor.....	123,350	59,625	63,725
Owen Sound.....	12,000	36,000	24,000*
North Bay.....	18,325	5,250	13,075
Sudbury.....	143,335	50,600	92,735
Port Arthur.....	100,875	43,700	57,175
Ft. William.....	108,585	210,000	101,415*
MANITOBA:—			
Winnipeg.....	3,445,000	1,750,100	1,694,900
St. Boniface.....			
Brandon.....	58,800	35,505	17,295
SASKATCHEWAN:—			
Regina.....	352,025	531,210	1,179,185*
Moose Jaw.....	2,251,175	571,665	679,510
Weyburn.....	8,750	59,450	50,700*
Yorkton.....	7,125	81,300	74,175*
Prince Albert.....	183,000	314,000	131,000*
Saskatoon.....	76,150	363,905	287,755*
North Battleford.....			
Swift Current.....			
ALBERTA:—			
Medicine Hat.....	515,610	513,180	2,430
Calgary.....	362,480	4,170,360	3,807,880*
Edmonton.....	746,150	2,023,675	1,277,525*
Red Deer.....	10,750	28,500	17,750*
Lethbridge.....	10,714	264,185	253,471*
Macleod.....	4,500	30,000	25,500*
BRITISH COLUMBIA:—			
Nelson.....			
New Westminster.....	21,715	101,835	79,320*
Vancouver.....	1,340,096	1,570,395	230,299*
Victoria.....	228,805	277,540	148,735*
Nanaimo.....			
Prince Rupert.....	8,500		
S. Vancouver.....	45,540	162,605	117,065*
North Vancouver.....	11,500	40,845	29,345
Oak Bay.....	775,983	868,008	112,025*
Vernon.....	31,525	42,900	11,375*

*Decrease.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during September, 1913:

DOMINION OF CANADA REPORTS.

Forest Products.—Poles and Cross-Ties.

Report by R. G. Lewis, B.Sc.F., Forestry Branch, Dept. of Interior. Pages, 16. Ottawa: King's Printer.

THIS bulletin of the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior, Canada, gives an account of the crossties purchased during 1912 by the railway companies of Canada, and of the poles purchased by railways, telephone, telegraph, power and light companies. With regard to crossties, the statistics are based on reports received from fifty-one steam railways and thirty-six electric railways. The total number of ties used by these was 21,308,571; and their value was \$9,373,869. Less than one-fifth of these were imported. The figures show an increase of over 48 per cent. over the terms for 1911. Jack pine was the wood chiefly used, Cedar being second, and Douglas Fir third. With regard to poles, the statistics were obtained from 389 companies, which purchased 608,556 wooden poles in 1912, an increase of nearly four per cent. over the figures of 1911. Cedar remains the most popular wood for poles, though the purchases in 1912 show a decrease. The average value of poles in 1911 was \$1.83, an increase of three cents over 1911. It was stated that many railway companies are beginning to employ preservative treatment for crossties, a policy which has been carried out by railways in the United States for some years with apparently satisfactory results.

ONTARIO REPORTS.

Domestic Science.

Demonstration-Lectures in Domestic Science (Foods and Cooking), Sewing and Home Nursing, by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Institutes Branch. Pages, 19. Toronto, 1913.

A course of demonstration lectures in cooking, sewing, home nursing, given under the direction of the Institutes Branch of the Department of Agriculture during the winter of 1912-13, proved most successful, and arrangements have been completed for further series during the present autumn and coming winter season. The bulletin gives full details as to the nature of the course of procedure necessary on the part of local institutes which desire to take advantage of the Department's offer.

The Cobalt Mining Field.

Report on the Cobalt-Nickel Arsenides and Silver deposits of Temiskaming, including Cobalt and adjacent areas, by Willet G. Miller, Provincial Geologist. Fourth edition. Bureau of Mines, Vol. XIX., Part II. Pages, 279. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

A valuable report of the Ontario Government on the Cobalt-Nickel Arsenides and silver deposits of Temiskaming, including Cobalt and adjacent areas, has just been issued in its fourth edition. The third edition, which was published in May, 1908, has been out of print for some time, but the importance of the area, and the rapid development of the mineral industry therein has created a demand for revised and enlarged material. Several new geological maps and several reports on virgin areas are added to the present edition. As illustrative of the importance of the field, it may be pointed out that dividends distributed by the Cobalt mines to date have amounted to upwards of \$45,000,000.

Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.

Seventh Annual Report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, to December 31, 1912. Pages, 380. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

The Seventh Annual Report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board covering the year 1912 shows that there were 434 formal applications made to the Board in 1912. There were twenty-four applications made by cities, towns, and villages for annexation of additional territory. The report contains a summarized tabulation of returns received by railways under the Board's jurisdiction, showing details of their capital, assets, liabilities, operation, etc. The accident statistics in this connection show that twenty-five persons were killed and 537 injured during the year.

Saskatchewan Grain Crops and Live Stock, 1912.

Final Report on Grain Crops and Live Stock of the Province of Saskatchewan for 1912. Bulletin No. 35. Department of Agriculture, Statistics Branch, Saskatchewan. Pages, 111. Regina: Government Printer, 1913.

The final report on the grain crops and live stock of the Province of Saskatchewan for 1912, published by direction of the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Saskatchewan, shows that the area of arable land in the Province is not less than 57,884,160 acres, of which only 16 per cent. is under cultivation. The yield of the four principal grain crops in 1912 was 237,278,446 bushels, or 24,568,083 more than in 1911. The total yield of wheat was 107,167,700 bushels, or 10,371,112 over 1911. The oat yield was 44.4 bushels to the acre, making a total of 107,619,948, or 8,943,678 over 1911. Barley compared with 1911 shows a considerable advance, the production being 8,319,584 bushels, or 1,459,780 over 1911. The flax crop shows a still larger percentage of increase, amounting to over 14,000,000 bushels, which was over 3,700,000 more than in 1911. The average wage paid to harvesters was \$3.75 per day.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Opium Question in China.

Report from His Majesty's Minister at Peking respecting the Opium Question in China, 1913. London: Wyman & Sons, 1913.

A white paper presented to the Parliament of the United Kingdom in July, 1913, contains a series of reports from His Majesty's Minister at Peking respecting the opium question in China. An effort has recently been made by the Chinese Provinces to suppress the opium traffic, and the reports deal with the result of this policy in several Provinces in China. The reports in every case are based on personal investigation by agents.

UNITED STATES REPORT.

Conciliation and Arbitration in the Building Trades of Greater New York.

U. S. Department of Labour, Bureau of Labour Statistics. Conciliation and Arbitration in the Building Trades of Greater New York. Pages, 95. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1913.

There have been conciliation and arbitration agreements between employers' associations and unions in the building trades in New York for more than twenty-eight years. A special report by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics sets forth the history of the movement for settling disputes by this method, and in particular the operation of a plan of arbitration which was adopted in 1903, the parties to which included thirty-one employers' associations representing a membership of 1,000 firms, and thirty-one trade unions representing 90,000 members in good standing. The annual expenditure of the firms in question is over \$22,000,000. The machinery of the plan is described in full detail in the bulletin, and an analysis of its operation is added. Altogether 1,070 cases out of a total of 2,751 cases filed have been settled through conciliatory methods.

SOUTH AFRICA REPORT.

The Mining Industry.

Mines Department—Annual Report—Part I, by Secretary for Mines and Commissioner of Mines, Natal. Part II, by Government Mining Engineer, for the calendar year ended December 31, 1912. Pretoria: The Government Printing and Stationery Office, 1913.

The annual report of the Secretary of Mines of the Union of South Africa for the calendar year ended December 31, 1912, contains the following statistics:—

(1) Output.

The total value of the mineral output for the Union of South Africa for the years ended December 31, 1911, and December 31, 1912, was as follows:—

Product.	Year, 1911.	Year, 1912.
Gold	£35,049,041	£38,691,688
Silver (contained in gold bullion and base metal ores)	98,507	124,374
Diamonds	8,746,724	10,061,489
Coal	1,935,153	1,999,378
Coke	7,544	11,980
Tar	1,411	806
Copper	552,145	556,978
Tin	411,871	367,699
Asbestos	20,839	18,822
Graphite	1,308	1,155
Magnesite	856	1,673
Zinc	291	.....
Manganese	179	.....
Lead	344	8,654
Mica	250	363
Corundum . . . . .	.....	659
Kaolin	28	.....
Salt	61,160	63,096
Lime	135,193	129,470
Flint	16,052	9,395
Kieselguhr	298	219
Verdite	130	.....
Crocidolite	40	148
Steatite	150	280
Miscellaneous articles (bricks, cement, earthenware, pipes, etc.)	626,724	663,375
Chemicals	13,056	.....
	£47,679,294	£52,711,761

(2) Labour.

The total number of persons engaged in mines and kindred concerns within the Union as at December 31, 1911, and December 31, 1912, was as follows:—

	1911.	1912.
Whites	38,561	36,951
Asiatics	4,897	4,944
Natives and other coloured persons	274,482	291,724
	317,940	333,619

The report contains a description of the Miners' Phthisis Act, which came

into effect on August 1, 1912, and which is designed to provide payment of compensation to miners suffering from miners' phthisis.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Dominion Reports. — Report on the Military Institutions of Canada by General Sir Ian Hamilton, G.C.B., D.S.O., Inspector General of the Oversea Forces, 1913. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1913.

Ontario.—Forty-Third Annual Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario, 1912. Published by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto. Toronto: King's Printer.

Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices, Ontario, 1912. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Agricultural Societies of Ontario and of the Convention of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions for the year 1913. Published by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto. Toronto: King's Printer.

United States.—Department of Commerce and Labour Office of the Secretary. Compensation for Injuries to Employees of the United States arising from accidents occurring between August 1, 1908, and June 30, 1911. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1913.

U. S. Department of Labour. Bureau of Labour Statistics. Royal Meeker, Commissioner. Union Scale of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1907 to 1912. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1913.

Thirteenth Census of the United States taken in the year 1910. Statistics for Porto Rico, containing statistics of population, agriculture, and manufactures for the territory, municipalities, and cities. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1913.

Great Britain.—Special Report from the Select Committee on the Trade Boards Act Provisional Orders Bill; together with the Proceedings of the Committee and the Minutes of Evidence. London: Wyman & Sons, 1913.

Trustee Savings Banks. Return for the year ending the 20th day of November, 1912, from each Savings Bank in England and Wales, Ireland, Scotland, and the Channel Islands. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1913.

Pauperism (England and Wales). Statement for July, 1913. London: Wyman & Sons, 1913.

National Insurance Act, 1911. Regulations dated August 6, 1913, made by the Insurance Commissioners, providing for the constitution of the Insurance Committee for the Scilly Isles. London: Darling & Son, 1913.

National Insurance Act, 1911. Provisional Special Order, dated August 13, 1913, made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee and by the Insurance Commissioners, acting jointly, entitled the National Health Insur-

ance (Subsidiary Employment) Provisional Order, 1913, (No. 4.) London: Darling & Son, 1913.

National Insurance Act, 1913. Order, dated August 23, 1913, made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee under Sub-section (3) of Section 43 of the Act, entitled the National Insurance Act, 1913, (Dates of Commencement) Order, 1913. London: Darling & Son, 1913.

Australia. — Official Statistics, Commonwealth of Australia. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Melbourne. Population and Vital Statistics, Bulletin No. 30. Commonwealth Demography, 1912, and previous years. Issued under the authority of the Minister of State for Home Affairs, by G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G., Commonwealth Statistician. Melbourne: Government Printer.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

NOVA SCOTIA CASE.

Skilled Workmen — Immigration Act. — Deportation Order.

THAT an immigrant who is a skilled workman in a certain trade and who has been advanced by an employer in Canada to be worked out in the sum of \$25.00, possesses "in his own right," sufficient money to entitle him to land in Canada under the regulations of the Immigration Act, was established in the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia by the granting of the discharge of three British subjects who were detained at the port of Halifax by the immigration authorities for lack of funds and were being held for deportation. Each had some cash and in addition bank drafts for \$25.00 readily convertible into cash. The fact of their having the requisite amount of money required by

the Immigration regulations was in dispute, the point contended being that the money was not absolutely the immigrants'.

The evidence submitted disclosed the fact that the men were experienced steel plate gravers and process workers and that they had obtained steady employment with Grip Limited of Toronto under written contracts to pay them each \$20 per week. They were on their way to Toronto to enter that employment. It was also shown that the employer supplied each with the sum of \$25.00 as an advance or loan to be paid out of their wages in work after reaching Toronto. The immigration officer in charge, according to the ruling of the court, was wrong in his opinion that this fact prevented them from being the considered owners of the \$25.00. In the opinion of the court the order of the officer in charge was not given under the authority and in accordance with the provisions of the Act relating to the detention and deportation of any immigrant.

The court held that the three persons detained should be discharged. (*In re Walsh, Collier & Filsew.*)

QUEBEC CASE.

Intoxicated while on duty.

A six months' sentence was imposed upon a telegraph operator in the Canadian Pacific Railway station at Sortin Junction, Montreal, for being intoxicated while on duty. The maximum penalty provided by the Criminal Code in an offence of this nature is five years in the penitentiary or a fine of \$400. The defendant's record, however, was a good one and the sentence was imposed as mentioned above.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASES.

Violation of Order-in-Council. — Labour agent fined.

Section seven of the Order-in-Council, providing regulations for the protection of immigrants, prohibits the charging of more than \$1.00 by labour agencies for their services in securing employment for an immigrant. The first prosecution against violation of this section in the Vancouver district took place on September 5, when a labour agent and his clerk were each fined \$50.00 for charging a recently arrived immigrant from England \$1.50 for a position. The above mentioned fines were imposed. (*Crown v. Welsh and Hodson.*)

Injury.—Compensation.

In the British Columbia Court of Appeal at Victoria the following judgment was rendered by Mr. Justice Irving in the case of a claim for damages for the death of a workman in the employ of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company:

"James Roby, who was injured on the 9th August, 1910, put in his claim on 16th August, 1910, and died on the 29th August, 1910.

In August, 1912, the plaintiff, the legal personal representative of James Roby, applied for an arbitration in the interest of the widow of James Roby, a dependant.

It is objected that as no claim was made on behalf of the widow, within the six months of the death, the dependants' claim is gone.

In considering that question—or any other question on the construction of this Act—we must be guided solely by the language of the statute, without the addition of anything that is not necessarily implied.

When we examine the Act we find that as soon as the accident happens, the owner is liable to "make compensation." The measure of liability may vary according to the facts of the particular case, but the liability of the defendants to make compensation is fixed by the accident. That being so, a demand by the workman himself or by his agent in the workman's lifetime is the only claim necessary to support the proceedings under Sec. 7 of the Act.

The section says:—

"Proceedings for the recovery under this Act of compensation shall not be maintained unless notice of the accident shall have been given . . . and unless the claim for compensation with respect to such accident has been made within" etc.

The section does not say "the claim for compensation (of the workman), or of the dependant," but speaks of the claim for compensation with respect to such accident.

The form of the notice served in the defendants shows that the claim was made by or on behalf of the workman, but the insertion of the name of the applicant does not, in my opinion, prevent it from being a claim for compensation with respect to such accident.

I would dismiss the appeal."

Messrs. Justices Martin and Macdonald were of the same opinion, and the appeal was dismissed. (*Moffatt v. Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company.*)

BRITISH CASE.

**Workmen's Compensation Act. —
Insolvency of Employer.—Right
of Workman against
Insurers.**

Where any employers is insured against liability under the Act, then if the employer becomes bankrupt, or if the employer is a company, in the event of the company having commenced to be wound up the rights of the employer against the insurers are transferred to and vested in the workman, and upon such transfer the insurers have the same rights and remedies, and are subject to the same liabilities as if they were the employer, but they are under no greater liability to the workman than they would have been to the employer.

A colliery company was a member of a mutual indemnity company which insured its members against liability under the Act. A miner was injured by accident in 1909 in circumstances entitling him to compensation, and by which he was totally incapacitated from work. In May, 1911, the indemnity company made a call on their members, which call was due to be paid on July 24th, 1911. On that date the colliery company went into liquidation. On July 28th the colliery company were reminded by the indemnity company that they were in default, and on August 2nd the liquidator of the company sent a cheque in payment of the call. On August 4th the directors of the indemnity company passed a resolution under their articles of association determining the membership of the colliery company for making default in payment of the call, and on the same day the cheque was returned to the liquidator. The

liquidator informed the indemnity company that he retained the cheque under protest. The colliery company paid the injured workman his weekly compensation up to October, 1911, and then failed to make further payments. The workman accordingly took proceedings against the indemnity company for an award of compensation. The county court judge decided that the indemnity company were acting within their rights in expelling the colliery company, and that in October, 1911, when default was made by the colliery company in payment of compensation, the colliery company had ceased to be entitled to any indemnity, there being no contract in existence between the two companies on that date. Compensation was therefore refused, and on appeal the Court of Appeal affirmed this decision. The workman then appealed to the House of Lords.

The House of Lords held that the right to indemnity of the colliery company had not been determined as to past accidents that at the date of the beginning of the liquidation there was a right of indemnity vested in the employers against all payments to be made to any workman in respect of past accidents, and that that right passed to the workman; that the indemnity company having pointed out a default and invited and received a cheque for payment of the call, were not entitled to determine the membership of the colliery company at the time they had professed to do so; and that therefore the workman was entitled to an award against the indemnity company. The appeal was therefore allowed. (*Daff v. Colliery Owners' Mutual Indemnity Company, Ltd.* — *House of Lords.*)

THE

LABOUR GAZETTE

NOVEMBER, 1913.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1913.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THERE was little change in industrial conditions as compared with last month. On the whole employment was not as active as during the corresponding month of last year. Agricultural operations were conducted under generally favourable conditions. Cold weather and snow falls interfered, however, at some western points. Threshing made good progress and the crop was moving somewhat earlier than usual. A satisfactory feature was the adequacy of cars. A large amount of fall ploughing was completed. Fishermen generally had a fair month, but rough weather in some parts was accountable for failures in the catch. The lumbering industry was not in as good condition as during the same month last year, slackness being reported in several of the British Columbia mills. Men were being sent to the camps in all parts and the season is expected to be an average one. There was a good demand for men in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Increased activity was noted in the mining industry in all its branches. Manufacturing outputs were reduced as compared with last year but most factories were working steadily, though the demand for workers was less active than usual. Construction on the various railroads proceeded satisfactorily, and transport workers were generally well employed. Building operations were carried on extensively in the eastern

provinces, much work being done in preparation for inside work during the winter; the western centres continued to report many men out of work in these grades. Wholesale and retail trade was generally fair, no especial briskness being reported. Unskilled labourers were fairly well employed. A review of the general situation would indicate that conditions were improving somewhat in financial and commercial circles.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices stood at 136.8 for October as compared with 136.0 in September and 135.0 in October, 1912. Important advances occurred in some grains, fodder, cattle and beef, dairy products, fresh fruits and vegetables, cotton, silks, jute, brooms, and hops, but prices were lower for wheat, flax seed, hogs and hog products, foreign fruits, canned vegetables, flour, oatmeal, wool, steel, New Brunswick lumber, rope and raw rubber.

Interruptions to Industry.

Only three strikes were reported to the Department as having occurred during the month as compared with nine during October, 1912. As in the previous month, the only dispute which seriously affected industrial conditions was that of coal miners on Vancouver Island.

Among industrial establishments, etc., destroyed by fire or through other causes during October, 1913, as reported in the

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations, or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Barn containing one hundred tons of hay at Hillsboro, loss \$3,000; business block at Londonderry, loss \$10,000; business block at Yarmouth, loss \$25,000.

New Brunswick.—Barn with implements and stock at Caterbury; clothing store at Moncton, loss \$9,000; barn with implements and stock at Shediac, loss \$3,000.

Quebec.—Barn at Cowansville, loss \$2,000; lumber mill at Morris Heights, loss \$30,000; the following fires occurred at Montreal: sash and door factory, loss \$4,000; builders' supply house, loss 15,000; business block, loss \$100,000; crockery and glassware establishment, loss \$30,000; convent, loss \$75,000; general store at Points Aux Trembles, loss \$2,500; grocery store at Quebec, loss \$3,000; also newspaper establishment of *Le Soleil*, loss \$100,000; church at St. Hilaire, loss \$40,000; cheese factory at St. Andrews, loss \$3,000.

Ontario.—Cheese factory at Bensfort, loss \$2,000; hide, wool and leather factory at Brantford, loss \$65,000; grain elevator at Clifford, loss \$2,000 also a furniture and harness shop, loss \$10,000; plaster and cement stroehouse at Caledonia; planing mill at Checkley; hardware store at Elk Lake, loss \$2,000; spring and axle factory at Gananoque, loss \$40,000; *Imperial* hotel at Hathaway, loss \$8,000; laundry house of penitentiary at Portsmouth, loss \$15,000; tobacco barns containing season's crop at Leamington, loss \$8,000; spring and mattress factory at London, loss \$25,000; hardware store at New Liskeard, loss \$10,000; boiler house of sawmill at Midland destroyed by boiler explosion (two employees killed); *Ferguson* hotel at Mallorytown, loss \$3,000; boat building establishment at Orillia, loss \$3,500; at Ottawa; a sash and door factory (65 men thrown out of employment), loss \$60,000; barns of Dominion Experimental Farm, (spontaneous combustion), loss \$100,000; clothing store at Owen Sound; Grand Trunk Railway station and ten freight cars burned at Parkdale; business block at Pembroke, loss \$60,000; public school at Sarnia, loss \$6,000; hotel and store at Sturgeon Point; at Toronto: a concrete mixer, loss \$3,000; garage and clubhouse, \$60,000; shirtwaist factory, loss \$20,000; planing mill, loss \$7,000; chewing-gum factory at St. Catharines, loss \$2,000; fishing huts at Winona, loss \$10,000.

Manitoba.—Blacksmith shop at Belmont, loss \$3,500; grocery store at Fort Rouge, loss \$15,000; hotel at Poplar Point, loss \$7,000; shooting club's premises at Portage La Prairie, loss \$5,000; barns with contents at Selkirk, loss \$7,000; Canadian Pacific Railway grain elevator at Transcona, loss \$300,000; grain separator at Rosewood, loss \$7,000; germinating plant of malting establishment, loss \$30,000.

Saskatchewan.—Portion of business section of Bredenburg; hotel at Denholme, loss \$35,000; business block at Prince Albert, loss \$40,000; furniture warehouse at Regina, loss \$4,000; business block at Saskatoon, loss \$6,000; barn containing stock at Scott, loss \$4,000.

Alberta.—Drygoods store at Edmonton, loss \$100,000; also skating rink and armoury, \$50,000; pile of mine timber and props at Lethbridge, loss \$5,000; barns at Red Cliff, loss \$3,000.

British Columbia.—Hotel at Ganges, loss \$15,000; exhibition buildings at Vernon, loss \$3,000.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

Wages remained much the same as during the previous month. The demand for agricultural help was good. There was also a good demand for men in the Quebec lumber camps. In the Ottawa district a decrease in wages for shantymen was reported. About thirty upholsterers in Winnipeg were given an increase of five cents an hour on October 1, the minimum rate now paid being forty-two and a half cents an hour.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during October in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, indicated by reports of the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

An active month was reported by agriculturists, the chief operations being threshing, fall ploughing, harvesting the ensilage crop, repairing, etc. Wet weather handicapped farmers during the latter part of the month, the grain being ruined in some parts of the Maritime Provinces. Root crops were successfully gathered and were a fair average. No difficulty was encountered in securing sufficient help and rates of wages were about the same as last year. Dairy products were in good demand with high prices prevailing. A scarcity of hay is predicted in Eastern Canada.

Farm work in Quebec was unusually well advanced. Heavy rains improved pasturage and put the land in good condition for ploughing. Farm produce sold at good prices. In Ontario, apples, potatoes, corn and late vegetables were harvested. Fall ploughing and the gathering of root crops were also carried on. There was an unusually good crop of roots. The markets were well

attended and good prices prevailed.

Practically all the wheat crop in Manitoba had been threshed at the end of the month. Labour was plentiful. An average yield as to quality and quantity was harvested and a large amount of the grain was moved. Weather conditions were good and the car shortage was not as pronounced as usual. Good progress was made with fall ploughing.

The following figures show the number of bushels of grain inspected at Winnipeg during October:—

Wheat	33,828,250
Oats	11,434,200
Barley	3,932,550
Flax	2,141,000
Rye	8,000

Cold weather with light falls of snow hindered threshing operations in Saskatchewan. Generally speaking there was no shortage of labour and the car

supply was adequate. Threshing operations were completed in Alberta.

A publication issued during October by the Census and Statistics Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce gives an estimate of Canadian crops at the end of September. The total estimated wheat production this year is 207,575,000 bushels, as compared with 199,236,000 bushels last year, an increase of four and a quarter per cent. The yield per acre for all wheat is 21.15 bushels as compared with 20.42 bushels last year. Oats averaged 40.57 bushels to the acre as compared with an average of 39.25 last year. The average yield of barley an acre is slightly less than last year. The following figures for Canada as a whole and for the prairie provinces show the estimated number of bushels of the principal grains during 1913 as compared with 1912:—

	All Canada-bushels.		Three Prairie Provinces-bushels.	
	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.
Spring wheat	188,468,000	182,840,000	183,852,000	178,664,000
Fall wheat	19,107,000	16,396,000	5,264,000	4,658,000
Oats	391,418,000	361,733,000	239,595,000	221,857,000
Barley	44,348,000	44,014,000	27,904,000	26,671,000
Rye	2,559,000	2,594,000	686,000	537,000
Flax	14,912,000	21,681,500	14,808,000	21,534,000

According to a cablegram received in the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture from the International Agricultural Institute, the rye crop of Russia-in-Europe is 971,266,000 bushels against 867,349,000 reported last month and 1,010,983,000 last year. The production of oats in France is 352,342,000 bushels against 334,678,000 in 1912. The total production of oats in the countries so far reported is 96.6 per cent. of that of the same countries last year, that of flaxseed 74.8 per cent. The area sown to wheat in Argentina is 16,371,000 acres compared with 17,096,000 last year; in Australia 8,933,000 acres compared with 5,669,000.

Fishing.

Fishing was carried on with fair results during October. In the Sydney District, the industry was almost a failure owing to stormy weather which pre-

vented fishermen from setting their nets. The mackerel run was later than usual and fair catches were obtained. Haddock and cod were taken in fairly good quantities. In the St. John District wet weather also hindered fishing operations, scarcity of bait having an adverse influence as well. A review of the season in this district appears to show that it was an average one from the standpoint of the fishermen and buyers. During the early part of the season catches were larger than usual and prices were reduced. The volume of business, however, more than compensated for this. During the latter part the catch was light and prices higher. It is likely that about an average season's wages will be realized by the fishermen. The oyster season opened favourably in the Maritime Provinces and good catches were reported. The season closed for brook and lake trout but excellent catches of whitefish were made. The herring fishing sea-

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and v

City and District of Correspondent.	Clothing.			Food Preparation.		Tobacco Prepar'n.		Leather	Trade
	Tailors	Garment Workers	Boot and shoe workers	Bakers & confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather workers
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Sydney.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....
2—Westville.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
3—Truro.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
4—Halifax.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
5—Amherst.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Moncton.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
8—Newcastle.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
9—St. John.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Fair
10—Fredericton.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Quebec.....	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
12—Sherbrooke.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13—Three Rivers.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active
14—St. Hyacinthe.....	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
15—St. Johns and Iberville.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
16—St. Paul.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
17—Montreal.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
18—Hull.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Ottawa.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Fair	Fair
20—Brockville.....	Active	Fair	.....	Active	Active	Fair	.....	.....	.....
21—Kingston.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Fair
22—Belleville.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
23—Peterborough.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
24—Orillia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25—Toronto.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
26—Niagara Falls.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27—St. Catharines.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
28—Hamilton.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active
29—Brantford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30—Guelph.....	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
31—Berlin.....	Quiet	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair
32—Woodstock.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
33—Stratford.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
34—London.....	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
35—St. Thomas.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Fair	.....	.....	.....
36—Chatham.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active
37—Windsor.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
38—Owen Sound.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
39—Cobalt.....	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Fair	Active	.....	.....	.....
40—Sault Ste Marie.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41—P't Arthur & Fort William.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
42—Winnipeg.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
43—Brandon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
44—Regina.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active	Fair	.....	.....	.....
45—Moosejaw.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
46—Saskatoon.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47—Prince Albert.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	.....	Active
<i>Alberta—</i>									
48—Medicine Hat.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
49—Calgary.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
50—Edmonton.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
51—Lethbridge.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
52—Nelson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53—New Westminster.....	Fair	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
54—Vancouver.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	.....
55—Victoria.....	Quiet	Fair	.....	.....	.....	Fair	.....	.....	.....
56—Nanaimo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57—Prince Rupert.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

nt issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state
 amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred
 employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condi-

[illegible]

son opened at Nanaimo. Catches were fairly light. With the close of the whaling season the vessels engaged in that industry returned to Victoria for the winter. Figures have not yet been made public but it is understood that the catch was not as large as last year.

With the closed season for lobsters now in force on the Atlantic coast the total pack of lobsters for the year can be fairly well determined. It is estimated that the pack is about ten per cent. less than last year. The value, however, shows an increase.

The pack of canned salmon in British Columbia is now practically finished. Generally speaking the catch was good on the Fraser River. The discovery of obstacles affecting the upward migration of the sockeye salmon to the spawning bed on the Fraser River resulted in steps being taken to relieve the situation.

The first meeting of the Dominion Fisheries Board was held at Lunenburg during the early part of the month. A meeting was also held at Halifax and attended by representatives of the lobster fishing industry. Matters relating to the operation of the lobster fisheries were discussed.

The monthly bulletin of sea fishery statistics, published by the Department of Marine and Fisheries during October, gives the following statement with reference to operations during September:—

On nearly all parts of the Atlantic coast, the weather throughout September was very favourable for the carrying on of fishing operations. In the more easterly sections of Nova Scotia, however, the dogfish pest was much in evidence, and coming in conjunction with a scarcity of bait fish, was the cause of a considerable shortage in the month's catch. The presence of dogfish also affected the catches of the cod-fishing fleet of Gloucester County, N.B., and of the fleet belonging to Bonaventure and Gaspé Counties on the north side of Chaleur Bay. From Godbout to Mingan in Saguenay County, the weather was fine at the beginning of the month, but later it was wet and windy. Bait was unobtainable and fish scarce. The weather at the Magdalen Islands was not favourable for fishing. Mackerel and lobster fishing was poor, but cod fishing was very good. In the Bay of Fundy the weather was good and fishing generally was prosecuted with accustomed energy. As a result of the Department's system of publishing reports concerning bait supplies, several Nova Scotia vessels loaded herring at Grand Manan during the month; while many fishing schooners got bait for their immediate use. Lobster fishing was carried on at the Magdalen Islands only during September. Since the opening of the season, in November last, till it finally

closed on September 30, there were 156,747 canned and 93,736 cwt. shipped fresh to market, during the corresponding period in the preceding year there were 164,565 cases canned and 110,311 shipped fresh. In the northern part of British Columbia the whole month, with the exception of one week, was a stormy one. Salmon fishing practically ceased for a season. The Indians only catching a few salmon for their own use; and the sea is calm they fish for halibut, which they also use for their own use. In the northern part of Vancouver Island the weather conditions were good and salmon fishing was fairly successful during the month.

The total value of sea fish caught during September was \$2,780,731 as compared with \$1,622,572 in September, 1912. For the six months ended September 30, 1913, the total value was \$910,676 as compared with \$1,343, during the corresponding period of the year.

Lumbering.

Activity in the lumbering industry increased during October. This was particularly the case in the west where short time was worked in many of the mills owing to the small demand for lumber. The opportunity for employment in the bush, usual at this time of the year, had decreased. Better conditions prevailed in Quebec, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. New Brunswick conditions showed an improvement. The reopening of the mills after a long strike gave employment to many men. The cut had been considerably reduced by the dispute in question and it is thought that saw-mill operations will be carried on later than usual. Heavy rains raised the water in the streams and logs that had been held up for a long time were driven into the booms. Difficulty was experienced in getting suitable men for the woods, the demand for unskilled labour being heavy in the towns. There was good demand for men in Quebec, with wages about the same as last year. In view of the fact that unemployment in the western provinces has been a feature of the labour situation during the present season it is worthy of note that there is a good demand for men in the lumbering districts in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Men are required for the camps in the winter and the sawmills in the summer, and it is understood

a considerably greater number than available could readily obtain employment. In Ontario many men were turning to the timber limits and the promises to be heavy. In the Ottawa district the supply of men was reduced greater than the demand and was lower in consequence. From \$20.00 to \$30.00 a month with board is being paid as compared with from \$30.00 to \$35.00 a month last year. On the other hand the sawmills report a scarcity of men.

Mining.

The mining industry experienced increased activity. In the Sydney mines the work was good and labour more plentiful than during the summer, the result being considerably larger outputs. In the Westville district exceptional activity was reported and the companies were able to fill all orders. There was a demand for 500 additional miners. In Brunswick the Maritime Oilfields Company, Limited, were developing the Coverdale areas. Drilling was also being carried on at Sussex. There was a ready demand for labour in the Coal and Porcupine districts although the weather rendered outside labour unreliable. Shipments of Cobalt ore were good. Good conditions were reported in the Alberta collieries where there was an increased demand for men. Considerable interest was shown in the prospect for oil in the Calgary district. Crude petroleum of high grade has been struck and the development of this industry is expected to be rapid. There was little change in the coal mining situation on Vancouver Island. The Vancouver-Island Coal Company (Jingle Pot mine) was working. The mines at Cumberland and Ladysmith were also maintaining a fair output but the rest of the mines in the district had only a few men employed. In the Crow's Nest coal field there was an occasional shortage of way cars as is usual at this season, the result being that some of the miners were not fully employed. The metallurgical mines in British Columbia were busy.

Manufacturing.

Manufacturing concerns were fairly busy. In a few cases staffs were increased; on the other hand several reports show a reduction in time worked and a decreased output. For instance the shoe factories in Quebec reduced their output; also metal can factories were similarly affected, as is usual at this season. Lack of orders was given as the cause of the Canadian Steel Foundry at Welland running only three days a week. Tanneries were not so busy and rubber factories reported trade as only fair. The Record Foundry and Machine Company at Moncton increased its staff of moulders with prospects of a busy winter. Steady conditions existed in cotton factories. Carriage and wagon factories had improved trade. Canneries were busy winding up a successful season. Generally speaking manufacturing was not as brisk as at this time last year.

An important announcement was that of the incorporation of a company to establish a large coke plant in Hamilton.*

A marked improvement in the flour trade of the Dominion is indicated by the annual reports of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company and the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited. In the case of the former the gross earnings for the year ended August 31, 1913, amounted to \$549,677 as compared with \$457,011 in the previous year, an increase of \$92,666 or about twenty per cent. At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, net profits of \$576,734 were reported, an increase of \$55,303 over 1912. In both of the above companies the year was the best since the season of 1908-1909.

The annual report of the Algoma Steel Corporation Limited, for the year ended June 30, shows the Company to have had a very busy year. The total net earnings for the year were \$1,900,-

*Further information regarding this will be found in the report of the correspondent for that locality, published elsewhere.

305. The production of pig iron and steel rails is the largest yet recorded by this Company. The following figures show the output as compared with the preceding year:—

	1912-1913.	1911-1912.
Pig iron	326,073 tons.	258,979 tons.
Steel rails	289,343 tons.	241,739 tons.
Merchants mill materials	26,295 tons.	39,466 tons.

It was stated that the Company had orders on hand for considerable time ahead and was contemplating increasing the capacity of its plant.

Railroad Construction.

Constructional work on the various railroads made good progress during October. The completion of harvesting operations rendered more labour available and activity was generally reported. Work progressed on the Canadian Northern Railway tunnel under Mount Royal. An important contract was let to the Canadian General Electric Company for the electrical equipment of the tunnel. The contract involves half a million dollars. Only 2,000 feet of rock remained to be bored at the end of the month and this was being pierced at the rate of 200 feet a week. Work on the Canadian Pacific lines made rapid progress. The chief operations were in the west where between 1,500 and 600 miles of new track were being constructed. Work on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway was progressing rapidly. According to a statement made at the annual meeting in Montreal, the main line has been constructed to a point 1,204 miles west of Winnipeg and from Prince Rupert, the Pacific terminal of the railroad, 305 miles eastward. This leaves some 236 miles in British Columbia on which the grade is to be completed and track laid before steel will be connected to the Pacific ocean. Track laying was proceeded with on the Lake Erie and Northern Railway from Galt towards Brantford.

General Transport.

Transport workers in localities affected by shipments of grain had an exceedingly busy month. General freight traffic was quieter, however, than during September. The number of tourists was less than during previous seasons. Work on the coal docks and railway elevator gave employment to a large number of men. Exceptionally heavy shipments of grain were made by the lake and river routes from Port Arthur and Fort William. During October the Canadian Pacific Railway moved 28,000 freight cars from Winnipeg to Fort William, the greater portion of which contain grain. The total amount of grain moved from September 1 to October 31 was 70,000,000 bushels. The earnings of the principal railways were considerably greater than those of the same month last year. Freights on the river steamers at St. John were very heavy, the trade being largely accountable for this. About 175 men were employed on the new grain conveyers at this port which will be able to deliver grain to the steamers at the rate of 36,000 bushels an hour. Since the Navigation closed on the St. Lawrence, but employment of unskilled labour was not materially influenced. Ocean liners arriving in Montreal during October were more than during October of last year. A decrease of customs revenue at this port was recorded, the returns being \$202,222 less than last year. In the revenue showed an increase of more than \$19,000. From information supplied by the industrial bureau of Fort William it is learned that there is a probability that the Fort William harbour remains open for navigation during the winter. It is expected that nearly 100 vessels will winter at the head of the lakes and be utilized for storage space for grain.

With a view to lowering the cost of record to the lowest possible point, promoting the safety of the system, the Grand Trunk Railway has put into effect an arrangement known as the "safety first" organization. An inspection of the lines, terminals and shops of

Company will be conducted by an official who will submit a report embodying recommendations to be followed in the adoption of a plan for prosecuting a campaign for greater safety to employees of the Company.

The Trades.

Building.—Building operations were actively carried on in Eastern Canada, much work being done in the preparation of the various buildings for inside work during the winter. Slightly improved conditions were reported from one of the western centres but general-speaking there was not much activity in the west and many men were out of employment. The classes chiefly affected were bricklayers, masons, stonecutters and other outside workmen.

Metal.—Slackness was reported in the branches of the metal and engineering trades and a few cases of unemployment were noted. Electrical workers and employees in shipyards were well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Furniture and upholstery workers were fairly well employed. Piano workers were retarded quiet. Carriage and wagon work had a good month.

Printing.—No special activity was retarded in the printing trades. Employment was generally good.

Clothing.—Tailors and garment workers were not so busy as during October last year. Slackness was also reported in the boot and shoe industry in the Province of Quebec.

Textile.—The woollen and cotton mills were working steadily.

Leather.—Tanners and curriers were fully well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and butchers were busy. A strike of jam makers occurred at Montreal and

Toronto at the end of the month, throwing many out of work.

Miscellaneous.—Slackness prevailed among many of the workers in miscellaneous trades. Retail clerks and stenographers were not as well employed as during last year. Theatre employees were becoming more active.

Unskilled.—A renewal of municipal work in some sections provided work for many unskilled labourers. Employment was generally good in Quebec, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces with less satisfactory conditions in the west.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and Imperial Trade.—During September there was a decrease in the total value of imports entered for consumption into the Dominion of Canada, as compared with the corresponding month of 1912, the amounts being respectively \$54,545,319 and \$58,639,220. For the six months ended September, 1913, the value of imports shows an increase of \$12,864,289 over the corresponding period of the previous year. The total value of domestic exports during September, 1913, amounted to \$37,048,545 an increase of \$1,234,532 compared with the same month of 1912. The value of domestic exports during the six months ended September, 1913, was \$188,405,245 as compared with a value of \$162,427,384 for the corresponding period of the previous year. During September there was an increase in the domestic exports of the products of mines, fisheries, the forest, animals and their product, agriculture and manufactures, and a decrease in the domestic exports of miscellaneous merchandise. The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:—

Canadian Trade, September, 1913.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of September		Months ending September	
	1912	1913	1912	1913
Dutiable goods.....	38,548,173	37,997,562	214,996,059	227,058,611
Free goods.....	19,307,335	16,342,995	110,193,287	111,104,856
Total.....	57,855,508	54,340,557	325,189,346	338,163,467
Coin and Bullion.....	783,712	204,762	2,676,256	2,566,411
Grand Total.....	58,639,220	54,545,319	327,865,602	340,729,878
Duty collected	10,030,586	9,936,183	55,969,816	58,563,321

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS							
	Month of September				6 Months ending September			
	1912		1913		1912		1913	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines.....	5,278,295	7,328	6,402,080	13,217	27,073,380	59,736	28,273,485	464,811
The Fisheries.....	1,275,957	5,337	1,881,166	18,306	6,370,988	35,100	8,416,404	44,111
The Forest.....	4,972,673	71,357	5,347,458	297,449	23,810,713	387,765	24,582,639	381,711
Animals and their produce.....	5,114,155	81,016	6,540,720	168,702	24,314,427	424,074	24,441,739	628,511
Agriculture.....	5,575,753	1,064,597	11,829,772	1,472,795	61,401,528	3,671,678	76,628,452	5,365,511
Manufactures.....	3,587,085	650,641	5,041,465	1,169,764	19,416,556	4,083,494	26,004,838	6,877,511
Miscellaneous.....	10,085	482,854	5,884	683,122	39,722	1,519,504	57,688	2,242,611
Total merchandise.....	25,814,013	2,363,130	37,048,545	3,823,411	162,427,384	10,131,351	188,405,254	16,034,511
Coin and Bullion.....		790,294		248,028		5,841,068		6,807,511
Grand Total Exports.....	25,814,013	3,153,424	37,048,545	4,071,434	162,427,384	15,972,419	188,405,245	22,842,022

On the subject of Canadian trade in South Africa the report of the trade commissioner, published in the weekly reports of the Department of Trade and Commerce states that South African traders desire more business with Canada but that they advocate direct representation by the sending out of Canadian travellers. The opinion is expressed that if Canadian producers would co-

operate in such lines as brushware, woodenware, household hardware, carriages and carriage parts of all kinds, machinery and orders would be secured that now go to other markets. It is pointed out that another combination for other houses would be organs, furniture of all kinds and lumber. Grocery commodities, Canadian goods, cheese, grain, flour, paper bags, etc., might be satisfactorily rep-

sented as a third combination, a fourth including mining lumber, mining machinery, mining tools, wire of all kinds, axes and handles. Canadian manufacturers and producers are also encouraged to make more persistent efforts toward obtaining a larger share of the Australian trade than they have hitherto enjoyed.

The bank statement for September shows an increase in paid-up capital of \$163,758, the total at the end of September being \$116,981,909. There was also an increase in deposits in Canada payable on demand, the totals being \$381,737,513 and \$358,321,925 for September and August respectively. Notes in circulation amounted to the value of \$111,075,519 as compared with \$105,806,514 in August. Current loans in Canada showed an increase of \$4,584,119, the amounts being \$903,717,013 and \$899,32,894 for September and August respectively. Of this amount \$37,465,383 was in loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts.

The annual report of the Molsons Bank for the year ended September 30 shows net profits of \$694,356 as compared with net profits of \$684,779 for the preceding year, an increase of \$9,577.

September bank clearings made a more favourable showing than for many months past. An increase was recorded over the returns for September of last year. This increase which is the first recorded since May would appear to show that financial and commercial operations are working back into a normal expansion after a period of declining activity. The following are the bank clearings for September, 1913,* together with a comparative statement for the same month of the previous year:—

	Sept. 1912	Sept. 1913
Halifax	\$ 7,754,702	\$ 9,095,408
St. John	7,303,353	6,590,794
Quebec	13,248,970	14,036,295
Montreal	234,735,761	241,827,536
Ottawa	15,157,241	17,239,157
Toronto	158,122,421	172,447,351
Hamilton	12,899,707	14,161,564
Brantford	2,287,497	2,621,914
London	6,579,525	6,700,169
Fort William	2,972,057	4,069,573
Winnipeg	106,388,574	120,668,990
Brandon	2,204,383	2,418,912
Regina	9,732,149	9,552,389
Moose Jaw	5,413,522	4,481,493
Saskatoon	9,643,007	6,429,519
Calgary	24,137,286	19,401,712
Edmonton	17,702,793	17,037,173
Lethbridge	2,652,185	2,279,255
Vancouver	53,896,987	51,812,940
Victoria	15,266,380	13,852,444
Medicine Hat .....	.....	2,391,447
New Westminster .....	.....	2,190,306
Totals	\$708,098,500	\$741,306,341

Domestic trade.—Wholesale trade was fairly good, though not up to last year's standard. Colder weather stimulated trade for heavy goods in the west. The early marketing of the wheat crop resulted in a freer circulation of money and an improvement in collections. Retail trade was fairly good in the east, but was not up to the average in western Canada. The grocery trade was good in all parts. Cautiousness on the part of buyers was a feature of trade in general, particularly in the clothing trade.

Canadian revenue.—Canadian revenue for the month of September, 1913, amounted to \$15,249,258.36 as compared with \$14,475,483.52 in September, 1912. The total revenue from April 1 to September 30, 1913, amounted to \$86,877,716.18 as compared with \$81,378,650.78 for the corresponding period of the previous year. The expenditure during September, 1913, comprised \$3,892,564.02 on public works including railways and canals, and \$30,145.02 on railway subsidies.

*Monetary Times report.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

AT a meeting of the Hamilton Board of Trade held recently the report was presented of the committee appointed to investigate the housing problem with special reference to the providing of suitable houses for working men. The report stated that in view of the increasing growth and expansion of the city there was immediate need for better housing facilities, the matter being of great importance to employers as well as workmen. Reference was made to an act passed at the last session of the Ontario Legislature providing for the incorporation and organization of building companies and the opinion was expressed that it would be beneficial to the manufacturers and other employers of labour in Hamilton as well as to others interested in the trade and commerce of the city to have the employees well housed, which object could be attained by the capitalization of a company under the terms of the new legislation.

Annual Meeting of Saskatoon Labour Temple Company.

A report of the financial standing of the Saskatoon Labour Temple Company formed three years ago was presented at the annual meeting held during October. The meeting was representative of the various trade unions in the city financially interested in the Company. A gain of \$766.72 was reported for the past year. Mr. C. E. Hulett, *Labour Gazette* correspondent for Saskatoon, was elected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

Montreal Free Employment Bureau.

The following table shows the operations during the month of October, 1913, of the Montreal Free Employment Bureau established by the Government of Quebec:—

	Male.	Female.	Total
No. of positions offered	691	59	750
No. of applicants for situations	857	43	900
No. per cent. of persons placed	90	80	85

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Sydney.

Labour conditions continued active all over the district and information from all parts points to a continuation of good employment and industrial activity until hard weather affects the building and outside trades. The larger industries had a normal month, while subsidiary works were kept busy. Stormy and wet weather affected the fisheries and retarded outside labour during the latter half of the month.

The coal trade was good and large outputs were obtained as most of the miners had steadied down after the holiday season and labour was more plentiful than during the summer. The Dominion Collieries had a record output with over ten thousand tons more than in October of last year. This Company is still opening up and developing new collieries and will continue to increase its output.

The Broughton Coal Company made its first large shipments during the month. The quality of the coal is very

good and there will be no difficulty in finding a suitable market.

The coal output from Sydney Mines was much the same as in October of last year. This company is also developing and opening up new territory.

The Colonial Coal Company has been making briquettes for over a year. This fuel is used by the Intercolonial Railway and even when it is mixed with the lower grades of coal, it gives fairly good results. If the briquetting of coal proves a success, it will be a large gain to the coal companies of this province, who have now to sell slack coal at low prices.

The steel industry had a normal month and demands for the product, both raw and finished, were good. The Eastern Car Company, New Glasgow, placed a large order of axle boxes with the Nova Scotia Steel Company, which forced them to greatly increase the number of men in their foundry at Sydney Mines. This Company has a large amount of construction work on hand and the installation of electrical machinery on its steel and coal plant will amount to \$250,000 for the year.

The Sydney Tar and Chemical Works, the Sydney Fertilizer Company, the Sydney Cement Company, with factories and foundries of the city report progress during the month.

Water and rail transportation were both heavy, as much coal and iron ore were carried to and from ports and over railways.

The building trades continued much the same as in September, but the activity of these trades was much below that of the busy season of last year.

The wholesale business was very good as was also the retail in most lines except in heavy fall dry goods which is largely due to the warm weather.

The Cape Breton Island Exhibition held in Sydney in the early part of the month was a success. The agricultural exhibits were better than in former years, proving that from whatever cause a great stimulus has been given to farming in Cape Breton.

Eggs increased in price, while steak, cod, butter and potatoes showed slight decreases.

Westville.

There was a greater demand for labour during October than at any time in the past. The Eastern Car Company is advertising for more help and putting them to work as fast as they can be secured. Products of its works are being shipped daily as many as fourteen box cars a day being turned out already.

The Acadia Coal Company is ready to largely increase its output from the Allan shaft mine and could place 500 miners, loaders and shift men immediately.

That conditions, industrially and commercially, are growing in this district at a record pace is shown by the fact that since the first day of January, 1913, there have been placed in offices and residences in the towns of New Glasgow, Trenton, Stellarton and Westville a total of 209 new telephones. In order to take care of this increase of business the telephone company is at work extending its plant to the extent of about twenty-five per cent. and installing a new switchboard which will enable it to take care of 1,500 subscribers.

The continued wet weather has made it difficult for farmers to complete housing their grain and vegetable crops.

Large shipments of sheep are being made daily from Antigonish to Boston and Toronto, over 1,500 being shipped in October for which good prices were realized.

The crops have been good in this district but continued wet weather has made it difficult to house them. Lumber men are preparing for a busy winter. Great activity prevailed in coal mining with the different companies unable to fill all their orders. Manufacturers were active.

Truro.

All branches of labour, skilled and unskilled, were fully employed, though outside workers lost a good deal of time

through the almost continual wet weather. All industrial concerns have run full time, and the outlook for steady work during November is bright.

The civil government has put down a large amount of permanent road way. At present concrete is being used in that connection, the first in Nova Scotia. It is also installing a civic street lighting plant at a cost of \$15,000.

Wilson's Limited, have nearly completed the new Intercolonial Railway station building, and have been awarded a contract to erect a \$50,000 brick and stone church for the Presbyterian congregation, a \$8,000 brick building on the Esplanade, and a wooden warehouse for the Western Union Telegraph Company. Messrs. McDonald and Archiblad have been awarded a contract by the provincial government to put in 300 concrete culverts in different parts of this country.

Painters were exceptionally busy, especially high class men, with prospects of a busy winter. They work the nine hour day.

Lumbermen were rapidly getting in to the woods, and expect a busy winter.

Railway operators were active, and will be more so, when the winter port business opens up at Halifax, about the middle of the month. Both customs and post office receipts are increasing, while bank clearings are reported satisfactory.

The outlook is bright on every side. There have been no labour troubles, while the demand for labour is not very brisk, every person that wants work can get it.

Londonderry. — The Conglomerate gold mine at Gay's River is being worked with considerable success.

The pipe works of Londonderry have orders booked six months ahead. This place recently suffered a \$15,000 loss through fire.

Bass River. — The chair works and other industries were running full time. Building operations have been brisk during the month. A Cape Breton firm has been awarded a contract to erect a \$1,000 light house at Five Islands.

Halifax.

The general activity in the building trades which has been in evidence since the early spring, continued during October. A slight setback to building and construction work was encountered by a prolonged spell of rainy weather, but work is now being vigorously pushed forward in an effort to close in the various buildings under construction, so that interior work can be carried on during the winter months.

Work along the waterfront was good for the season but the real activity has not yet set in. The decision of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Allan lines to make Halifax the winter port for their largest steamers, means a busy winter ahead for longshoremen, freight-handlers, checkers and others employed in transportation work. Good progress was made in clearing away and construction work on the Halifax Ocean Terminals Railway and a large force of men were employed.

Good progress is also in evidence on No. 2 pier. Temporary sheds will be erected, and this pier will be utilized during the coming winter.

Manufacturing was in a healthy condition, in this locality with the exception of the making of cars, the Nova Scotia Car Company finding it necessary to reduce their staff, owing to a shortage in orders.

The opening of the evening classes in connection with the Nova Scotia Technical College was marked by the largest enrolment since its inception. A large number of mechanics and apprentices avail themselves of the opportunity afforded to improve their condition by attending these classes during the winter months.

Wholesalers have had a very good month, but retail trade has been only fair, owing to the continued mild weather.

Amherst.

Generally speaking the labour market was not so brisk as during September, or as during October of previous years.

A number of the firms were taking stock and finishing up old contracts, and therefore did not require any additional help. In some instances the half holiday of the summer months still continued.

The rate of wages and the hours of labour remained the same. There were no strikes or lockouts and everything appeared to be running smoothly.

The heavy rain that commenced on October 11th and prevailed for ten days was disastrous to the farmers of Cumberland County. It is difficult to estimate the loss. Hundreds of tons of marsh hay and large quantities of grain that were cut were ruined and some of it will not be gathered at all. Reports from all parts of the county are of the most serious nature. On the other hand the rain was of great benefit to the lumbermen as it has brought the lumber in the streams to the mills, and in consequence some of the mills that have been closed from lack of water to bring in the logs, have commenced work.

Conditions in the coal mining industries were about the same with the exception of the Joggins Mines. They have largely increased their output, and are short of help. The Maritime Company, Chignecto, has made an addition to its power house, to accommodate a large steam turbine auxiliary, including a modern turbine driver condensing set and a 500 h. p. boiler; a large concrete dam has also been built directly below the old wooden one. It was built by the Amherst Hydraulic Construction Company at a cost of twelve thousand dollars, and is one of the finest steel and concrete dams in the province.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

Labour conditions were unchanged from the previous month. Skilled and unskilled labourers were well employed and all classes were busy with no special activity prevailing in any one. Trade generally was good, exports becoming larger as is usual during the fall season.

No important change was noted in the rates of wages and there was generally a quietness prevailing in the labour market. Cost of living had an upward tendency with regard to some articles. As a general rule, however, the advance was very slight and caused no uneasiness. Agriculturists had a busy month. In some parts of the province frosts damaged the potato crop. The wet season destroyed large fields of grain and in some places a total loss was recorded. In general the crop was good. The oyster season opened favourably and good catches are reported, especially from Richmond Bay. Manufacturing concerns report no change in the situation. A broom factory has been opened up and is being kept busy.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Moncton.

All classes of outdoor labour were adversely affected by a period of unusually wet weather lasting almost continuously during the latter half of the month. Farmers were the most seriously affected by it, harvesting being retarded, so that many fields of late grain and potatoes are still out, the grain being virtually ruined. Building operations are now confined to the finishing of existing contracts, and to repair work. The foundation of the new Baptist Church is about completed and work upon the superstructure will commence at once. A large force of stone cutters are upon the stone work, which is of red freestone from Sackville quarries. The Maritime hat and cap factory building is completed and most of the machinery installed. The Humphrey Unshrinkable Underwear Company is in very active operation and will occupy the entire block vacated by the hat factory, and materially increase their staff of operatives. The Record Foundry and Machine Company has made considerable improvements in its plant, increased its staff of moulders and expect an unusually busy winter. The Havelock Mineral Spring Company has had a very successful season but will shortly close as

usual at this season for about three months. Steady conditions exist in the cotton factory and in all other local manufacturing industries. In the Intercolonial Railway shops active conditions prevail much repair work being done on all classes of rolling stock.

The Brown system of discipline has been adopted by the management of the Intercolonial Railway for its employees. This system consists of a weekly record of merit and demerit marks. The maximum of demerit marks will be sixty and will be followed by dismissal from the service. The Saturday afternoon holiday during the summer for the employees of the railway shops terminated for this season on October 4.

Retail trade has been fair. Wholesale trade good. Milk dealers have increased the price of milk to eight cents per quart.

Newcastle and Miramichi.

The labour market continued active during October. The demand was equal to the supply and very few men were idle.

One new industry has been started, that of the Miramichi Dredging Company which was recently incorporated with head office at Newcastle. All the other industries were working steadily, and in some cases were forced to work over time to meet the demand made upon them.

A plebiscite was taken on September 30 of the electorate of Newcastle to decide if the town should make an annual grant of \$500 towards the maintenance of a proposed hospital; the vote was almost unanimous, only twelve voting against the grant. It is now expected that tenders for the erection of the hospital will be called for at an early date.

Wholesale and retail trade was active during October.

Rents remain unchanged, but desirable houses are very scarce.

The agricultural season has practically closed and the season's crops are well up to the average. Farmers who neglected to dig their potato crop early

suffered considerable loss as the result of recent heavy rains.

Oyster fishing is the only branch of fishing that is now open and good catches and prices are reported.

Lumber operations are now in full progress, but difficulty is being encountered in getting suitable men for the lumber woods, the demand for unskilled labour being so heavy in town. Recent heavy rains have caused a considerable rise in the water in the streams here and all the logs which were held up last spring are now being driven into the booms.

The Intercolonial Railway have let contracts for several new bridges on the Canada Eastern branch between Loggieville and Fredericton.

St. John.

The labour market improved during October on account of the millmen resuming work. The building trades have been well employed, and the prospects are good for sometime yet if the weather proves favourable. Work is progressing satisfactorily on the new sugar refinery, the new building for the Bank of British North America, the new Canadian Pacific Railway elevator, and the new Post Office building.

The J. S. Metcalf Company commenced work on the new grain conveyors on October 20, employing about 175 men. The new conveyors will be upwards of 2,000 feet long, fifty-six feet above the floor of the sheds, and thirty-three feet above the roof of the sheds. The conveyors will be able to deliver grain to the steamers at the rate of 36,000 bushels per hour. The Courtenay Construction Company has a night crew at work on the breakwater at Courtenay Bay, and the breakwater has been carried 3,150 feet of the 4,900 feet length; it will probably be completed early next spring. All the contracts on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in New Brunswick having been completed, the offices of the National Transcontinental Commission in this city will be closed about November 1. The Water and

Sewerage Department has this year spent \$100,000, of which about \$30,000 has been for the renewal of old mains and the balance for new work. Exports from St. John to the United States during the quarter ending September 30 amounted to \$599,376.25, including \$22,836.74 in returned American goods, compared with \$992,110.51 last year, including \$69,911.49 in American goods. Bank clearings for the four weeks ending October 23 were \$6,498,306, and for the corresponding period last year \$7,236,773, being \$738,467 less in 1913 than in 1912, and \$491,310 greater than for the four weeks ending September 25 of the current year. The deposits at the Dominion Savings Bank during September were \$78,742.35, and the withdrawals \$103,873.42. The Inland Revenue receipts for September were \$17,848.79, and for the corresponding period last year \$20,052.33, a decrease of \$2,203.54. The Customs receipts show a decrease of \$2,349.70 for the month of September, the figures being as follows: 1912, \$125,402.40; 1913, \$123,052.70. The freights on the river steamers are very heavy, as the fall trade is now on. The down river freights are mostly composed of country produce, and the up river of provisions, feed, etc. Barrels are being brought to St. John from Digby, N.S., to be filled with potatoes now going forward to the West India market. The arrivals of western grain so far amount to 136,000 bushels, and the steamer Rappahannock sailed with the first shipment of 20,000 bushels. A new water main is being laid by the Department of Public Works to Partridge Island to replace the one laid in 1906. The new main is a bronze pipe in sections 30 to 40 feet long and four inches in diameter. It is a flexible pipe, and is laid after the fashion of a cable. The city market revenues for September were \$71.40 in excess of the same month last year. There was an increase of 5,462 ferry passengers for September as compared with the corresponding period last year, with an increase of 939 teams. The total receipts were \$44,840, with expenditures of \$38,592. On October 3 a car of foxes arrived here for the Fundy

Fox Company from Seattle and Alaska, valued at \$75,000. The local dealers have received the new prices for canned goods, which are considerably lower than last year. The quotations for spring salmon are \$7.35 per case of four dozen, a decline of more than \$2 from last year's prices.

The Intercolonial Railway is extending its line along Water street to accommodate the merchants. The St. John Street Railway Company has almost completed its extension out the Marsh Road.

Cambridge.—On account of the heavy rains there is a lot of buckwheat not cut in the lower part of this parish.

Letang.—J. Sutton Clark has installed a fertilizer plant which will grind to a powder certain varieties of lime rock. The product of this plant will be utilized by the Dominion Fertilizer Company of St. Stephen. The mill will grind about fifty tons of rock a day.

Sackville. — George A. Fawcett has exported to Havana five carloads of potatoes packed in barrels.

Sussex. — The contract for the construction of the new passenger station has been awarded to the British American Construction Company of St. John, and work has been already started.

Fredericton.

Conditions in the labour market remained brisk during October, and all the building trades were well employed. Continued rainfall interfered with outside work to some extent, but otherwise there was plenty of work for all who desired it. Late harvesting operations were somewhat hampered by the incessant rain, but there is still plenty of time to finish up the work of the season. The lumbermen are now sending crews to the woods, and this has a tendency to diminish the supply of unskilled labour.

The volume of wholesale and retail trade was good and compared favourably with the same month in previous years. While the cost of living has somewhat increased, especially in the

case of butter and eggs, potatoes are selling at reasonable prices at present although the indications are that the price will soon advance.

Building operations have been pushed with vigour during the month and a number of important structures have been advanced towards completion. Carpenters, bricklayers and plasterers have had as much work as they could handle. A large amount of inside work will remain for the winter months.

Farming conditions in St. John Valley—The farmers of the St. John Valley, in common with those of nearly all districts in New Brunswick, have had a very prosperous season. Engaged as a class in mixed farming, the failure of any one particular crop does not materially affect them. During the past season, however, there was no single crop greatly below the average, and consequently the farmers are all optimistic. The hay crop, the staple of most districts, while not so abundant as in some years, was of superior quality and was harvested in splendid condition owing to favorable weather. The grain crop is fully up to the average and roots and vegetables of all kinds have given excellent returns. Stock raising and dairying, as well as the poultry industry, proved very remunerative.

The culture of potatoes is extensively engaged in all through the St. John Valley, and the yield this year has been a splendid one—in some sections the greatest ever known. Ordinarily an average of 100 bushels to the acre has been considered a heavy crop, but that quantity has been generally exceeded this year, and many growers report a yield of from 125 to 150 barrels per acre. The rot which appeared in some sections among the early cobbles does not appear in the later varieties. Not only is the yield big this year, but the quality of the stock is the very highest.

The one crop considerably below the average this year is fruit. Small fruits were a comparative failure, although high prices were a compensating feature to those growers who were fortunate enough to have a fair crop. The apple crop—for which the St. John Valley is

famous—is also light, but as many new orchards have been planted in recent years and are now beginning to bear, the difference on the market is not so very noticeable.

The construction of the St. John Valley Railway, with its employment of such a large number of men, has created an additional demand for all kinds of farm produce and has had the effect of enhancing the price considerably. As a consequence the citizens of Fredericton pay as high, if not higher, prices for farm produce as any other city in Eastern Canada, notwithstanding that it is surrounded by a prosperous husbandry.

QUEBEC.

Quebec.

Labour conditions were good. Exceptionally fine weather prevailed during the first half of the month. Work was commenced on the construction of the Transcontinental shops at St. Malo as well as on the new Graining Dock which will be, when completed, the biggest dry dock in Canada. The laying of the rails for the Transcontinental is now completed from the bridge site to Champlain market and some of the men employed at this work have been laid off. These, however, obtained immediate employment at railroad work on the other side of the river where work on the Intercolonial from Levis to Chaudiere is in progress.

The employees of the Marine Department of the Dominion Government are going to obtain an increase of ten per cent. from November.

Farmers were engaged at fall plowing under good conditions. In the lumbering industry most of the big mills in the outside districts were endeavouring to finish the cut for the season and a good number of men left for the bush. Wages remained the same as last year for this class of labour. Activity prevailed in the manufacturing industries with the exception of the shoe trade which may be classed as quiet.

Quebec is negotiating for the annex-

ation of two of the outlying municipalities, Montcalmville and St. Malo. The extent of territory of this last, if annexed, will about double the present area of Quebec. It is not as yet built up and the number of houses is small but the construction of the Transcontinental shops here will no doubt tend to its rapid development.

Three Rivers.

Labour generally was well employed for this season of the year, while the demand for labour has not been so large as in previous months there have been very few idle men.

The Corporation of the City has given a contract to Messrs. Cote & Michand for the macadamising of several streets and they have already started the work on Lavolette avenue.

A new company was formed lately and has applied for a charter from the Provincial Government. They intend to build an electric tramway which will cover part of the streets of this city and the main roads from Berthier on the west side of Three Rivers from Grand 'Mere on the north side and from Portneuf on north east side.

The railway and steamboat traffic was good this month as also was wholesale and retail trade.

There was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour and the cost of living is as high as before.

Farmers were busy plowing and bringing farm produce to market. Fishing was rather quiet. Lumber mills were active sawing night and day and several gangs of men have been sent to the woods for the winter. All factories were running full time with orders ahead.

The labour conditions are still very good in the whole district and all the lumber firms are preparing for a good winter cut along the St. Maurice River and its tributaries.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of the labour market was fairly satisfactory, although not quite as good as during the corres-

ponding month last year. The building trades were quiet. The boot and shoe industry had a quiet month, one of the factories still working only five days a week. All other industries were from active to busy. The city employed a large number of men on street work. Business, wholesale and retail, was rather quiet, but merchants are optimistic as to the prospects for the future.

The cost of living was about the same as during last month. There was an increase in the prices of eggs, butter, certain kinds of meat and rents, while a considerable rise in the price of meats is anticipated within a short time.

Banks reported a fairly active month, with collections satisfactory. There was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and the relations between employers and employees were very cordial.

The general condition of agriculture was satisfactory. Farm and dairy products sold well at good prices. Apples were scarce and sold for \$2.40 per bushel for the "Fameuse" and from \$1.40 to \$2.00 per bushel for the other varieties. Hay sold well at \$14 per ton for No. 1, with a tendency to rise.

St. John's and Iberville.

Labour was well employed during October.

The new building of the Canadian Bank of Commerce will be finished by the end of the year. Work on the new church at Iberville is progressing favourably. The dredge "Richelieu" is still at work on the Iberville side of the river, where a large manufactory is to be built. The St. John's Electric Light Company has sold its power to a Montreal company. The transfer of land bought by the city to the Imperial Tobacco Company has been made, and the company will start as early as possible building a large manufacture in St. John's.

Customs returns at the port of St. John's for the month of September amounted to \$26,453.48, or \$686.68 more than for the same month last year.

Business, wholesale and retail, was reported active in all its branches. Banks reported a satisfactory month. There was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour.

A new college is to be built in St. John's. Land for that purpose has been bought at a cost of \$10,500. The new building will be a large one and of the most modern type.

The heavy rain was very favourable for fall ploughing. Agriculture was prosperous. Fruits and vegetables found an easy market. Local fishermen had a quiet month. Lumbering was active. All branches of the manufacturing industry were busy. Navigation was active at St. John's during October.

Sorel and Richelieu.

Labour conditions in the city and district of Sorel were generally good during October. Unskilled labour was well employed, weather conditions being favourable for that class, and every unskilled hand could readily obtain employment at a fair rate of wages. Good business was reported in local industries with a satisfactory supply of fall orders ahead.

Wholesale and retail trade were active in the district, and the various industries have accomplished a good amount of work. Great progress was made in street paving by the city council, several of the main streets being partly finished. The building of sidewalks has also been considerable, but much work is left for next spring and next summer. The improvement, is, however, satisfactory. Labour in general was employed to a larger extent than during the previous month and conditions compared favourably with the corresponding month of last year. No great change was noted in the cost of living.

Farm work was unusually well advanced, agriculturists being engaged in threshing, ploughing, harvesting the ensilage crop, building and repairing ditches. The heavy rains improved the pasturage greatly and put the farms in good condition for ploughing. The vegetable

crop was better than was expected and farmers found an easy and profitable market for it.

Fishing was satisfactory, as also was lumbering and the various industries in the district.

Montreal.

The closing of navigation on the St. Lawrence at one time meant the beginning of a season of unemployment. This is no longer the case. There is sufficient demand for unskilled labour well on into and, in some cases, all through the winter, to keep men at least partially employed. The Montreal Tramways Company is approaching the completion of the most extensive series of improvements ever carried out in one season by it. An appropriation of \$3,750,000 was made in the early part of the year, of which at least \$3,000,000 will have been spent by the time snow compels the stopping of work. Since April, a thousand men have been continuously at work and seven miles of new track laid, besides twenty miles renewed. There is still a shortage of cars, although old ones have been repaired and put in commission. Of 250 new cars ordered it is expected that many will be delivered before the end of December. Four are now being delivered each week. An increase in the traction system of ten suburbs is now promised. The Company states that it now has in operation 100 more cars than last year, a total of 775 cars. The new cars cost \$8,000 each.

The Sir John Jackson Company, Limited, has received an acceptance by the Brazilian Government of the design and price submitted to them for the extension of ten port works at an estimated cost of \$7,500,000. About \$20,000, will be spent in harbor extensions and the indications are that the Montreal Company will have much of the work.

The development of the country faster than capital to do the work can be found is having some effect in Montreal, but there is a large amount of work still in hand. The city road improvements exceed anything heretofore attempted in

any season and work will be continued until the frost makes further operations unprofitable. The civic controllers have given out contracts for a combined fire and police station at Bordeaux to cost \$90,000. Tenders for a new fire station at the corner of Young and Ottawa streets, which have been referred to the chief engineer, range from \$57,000 to \$81,000; and for St. Louis public baths from \$35,000 to \$44,980.

There is some quietness in the clothing trade, perhaps to some extent due to the rapid increase of places of manufacture and consequent keen competition, as well as to the fact that retailers are buying very cautiously. The strike among the garment workers has not been settled, but after several weeks' experience the employers claim that they have all the hands that they could profitably employ, and many of the strikers are still out.

The cartage companies hope that by the time the present agreement with the railways is terminated, on December 31, next, they will have evolved a system or have completed arrangements for the handling of goods that will be as satisfactory as under the old agreement. The shippers may not lose anything in cost of transportation, but fear that they may be subjected to costly delays. An arrangement at present receiving consideration is the combination of two or more firms in the same district who may be able to make contracts with the cartage companies to handle their business. There would be a guarantee of a certain amount of business per year at a flat rate. Still the smaller firms, in outlying sections may be much inconvenienced when the old agreement terminates, and they expect to pay higher rates. The situation is being studied by the Manufacturers' Association, the Transportation Bureau of the Board of Trade and other public bodies.

Among the big undertakings which prevent even financial stringency seriously crippling labour in Montreal is the tunnel under Mount Royal being constructed by the Canadian Northern Railway Company. The letting of a contract

this month to the Canadian General Electric Company for electrical equipment of the tunnel establishes another record in railway work. It is the first time in engineering annals that a terminal has been constructed with electrical equipment for the operation of trains. The contract involves half a million dollars and calls for the complete electrification of the tunnel. At the outset there are to be seven electric locomotives and eight local service cars supplied. The system will be such that it can be extended to any part of the service, even to the operation of electrically drawn trains to the coast. Yards will be opened near what is called Back River, in the neighbourhood of the northern entrance to the tunnel, giving track facilities for changing electric locomotives for steam and vice versa.

Progress on the tunnel construction has been very rapid of late, despite the fact that hard rock has been found in the heart of the mountain. It now looks certain that the headings will meet before the end of the year. Only 2,000 feet of rock remain to be bored, and this is being pierced at the rate of 200 feet a week. In addition to this a mile of tunnel has been completed, enlarging the heading to a height of twenty-two feet and a width of thirty feet. All previous tunnel records have been beaten.

There was a small strike among the Italian labourers on the Tramways work on October 21, some of the night gangs going out. Up to that time there had been 700 men on night work and in the day shifts. Then the day shifts were increased to 900 men and fifty per cent. more day work was done. The men struck for higher pay for night work. Orders were given in the police department for full day and night patrols, near where work was in progress, but so far not a single call has been made, nor any suggestion of disorder. Many who wanted increased night pay appear to be working during the increased day activity. The strike was not the work of any organization. It seemed as though the men simply did not want to work at

night and took this means of stopping it.

The new Frontenac Brewery opened here this month. It is in the north eastern suburbs and is the most modern and completely equipped place of the kind in the province.

The Trades and Labour Council at their last meeting here expressed a general wish to have the city council abolished, readily falling in line with the Citizens' Committee and other Montreal Associations. In the meantime they favoured a reduction in numbers, not to exceed fifteen instead of thirty-one, and an increase of the Board of Control from four to five, and increasing their salaries to \$10,000.

The American Railway Bridge and Building Association held their convention here. Officers were elected for the ensuing year. The next convention will be held at Los Angeles, commencing October 22, 1914.

The Montreal Board of Control have readjusted salaries of civic employees, the heads of departments receiving increases from \$500 to \$1,000, per annum.

Hull.

Labour conditions in the district were as good as during the preceding month. Help is getting scarce, particularly in the sawmills. Many labourers have left for the lumbering camps. The Hawkesbury Lumber Company had to close down its mills on account of the low water in the Ottawa river and of the scarcity of labour. All the other industries were doing very well.

Commercial activity was as great as last month and was not affected to any degree by the stringency of the money market. The cost of living has somewhat increased, beef, eggs and butter being higher.

An English syndicate is said to have bought a large piece of land in Hull for the purpose of establishing large factories.

A delegation of the Board of Trade has been appointed to discuss with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company the

question of extending the Hull street railway to Pointe Gatineau.

ONTARIO.

Ottawa.

The labour market in Ottawa and district continued active during the month. The building trades have had an active summer and considerable new work was begun in October, not only in the city but in the suburbs. In unskilled labour the demand has slightly moderated.

Conditions continued favourable in all lines of manufacture. The most serious fire during the month destroyed the mill and piles of the Greater Ottawa Lumber Company, temporarily checking the progress of this industry, but the mill is to be rebuilt.

Railway traffic was good, with perhaps a slight decrease in the number of tourists carried as compared with previous seasons. Freight traffic on the canal continues.

Following a request made by the corporation labourers of Ottawa for time-and-a-half pay for overtime work, the Board of Control has decided to do away with overtime work except in special cases which will be dealt with separately.

With the close of the summer some price increases have been noted, particularly in regard to dairy products. Butchers report increases in wholesale beef prices but the retail price has not yet changed materially.

The rains during October enabled the farmers to make considerable progress with the fall plowing, and the general conditions in agriculture in the district are good. The lumber industry continued active.

Brockville.

October was a good month for employment generally. There being few if any unemployed.

The new arena is being advanced as fast as possible, the contractors trying to make a record and have the rink

completed for the opening of the skating season. The Godson Construction Company has resumed operations on the finishing of the Perth street pavement.

Building operations were fair most of the work being finished and repair work. Railway traffic was good in the freight line and steamboat likewise, there still being considerable movement of grain and coal. Residents have been notified of an increase in the price of milk.

Athens.—The new Post Office is nearing completion and the new town clock to be placed on the tower passed through the customs recently.

Agriculture was quiet. The principal employment being fall ploughing. The warm season was favourable for stock raisers. Manufacturing was fair, most of the factories running full time.

Kingston.

Labour conditions remained the same as during September, the supply exceeding the demand in almost all cases. The work generally points to an early close. The outside work on the Royal Military College Dormitory and Model Gun Shed is finished, and the interior work is being rapidly advanced.

The new Baptist Church and Salvation Army Citadel outside work is also finished. Messrs. Campbell & Wright, contractors, have secured the contract for the erection of additional stables for the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, the amount of the tender being \$18,600.

Mr. McCartney has been awarded the contract for the erection of a new workshop for the Artificiers of the Canadian Ordnance Corps, the amount being \$2,048. Mr. G. Payne has been awarded the contract for the erection of a new carriage shed near the new stables of Tete de Pont barracks, the amount of tender being \$1,400. The present staff stables on Barrack street are being turned into a veterinary hospital at an approximate cost of \$1,500.

Collections at the inland revenue office for the month of September totalled \$9,245.75. Customs revenue for Sep-

tember totalled \$27,170.15. Let passes issued at the St. Lawrence Canal Office during September (en route to Montreal) were as follows: 134,050 bushels of grain and 11,696 tons of coal. The new cartage tariff of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways went into effect on October 1, the rate being now three cents a hundred in place of two cents as previously, the minimum charge being twenty cents. The assessment of Kingston has grown by over a million and a half, the figures being as follows: 1912, \$10,427,612; 1913, \$11,949,577; an increase of \$1,521,965, the population having increased by 1,308.

The total exports to the United States for the last quarter ending September 30 totalled \$205,680.03, those of last year for the same period \$169,766.48.

Belleville.

October was a busy month in labour circles there being a good demand for skilled and unskilled workers. This was especially the case in so far as building was concerned. During the month the Bell Telephone Company commenced the construction of a building in the city for offices, etc. It is being erected in a most expeditious manner and when completed will be in every respect an up to date building. Many residences are being erected as is also a large public school. In all branches of the building trade activity exists.

In the various industries of the city there is considerable activity and a good demand for the articles manufactured. Up to the present time the usual number of hand employed have not been reduced.

Farmers in this section are at present busily engaged in ploughing. In some sections the apple crop was exceptionally good in other sections fair. The potato crop was good. The erection of a railway bridge over the river Moira in the city for the Canadian Pacific Railway line has been completed and work on the roadway in this section is being carried on.

Peterborough.

The demand for labour during October was not as great as during the previous month. Most trades, however, were active. The building trades were busy and from present indications will continue so for the rest of the year. The Toronto Savings and Loan Company is making arrangements for the rebuilding of the block on the corner of George and Simcoe streets. Mr. A. E. Micks has added a large addition to the premises on Hunter street for the manufacture of tin ware and a planing department will also be in the addition. The third section of De Laval plant will be in operation by the end of the month as the company is moving the plant from Montreal to this city; a number of its employees will also come. A new brick factory is to be built just south of the city. Three hundred acres of land have been purchased, 200 acres being brick clay. Operations are expected to be begun early in the spring. The work of installing the street lighting system in connection with the Hydro-Electric scheme is nearing completion. The present existing contract for the supply of power to the city by the Peterborough Light and Power Company expires at the close of the present year, and the Power Committee of the city council have instituted expropriation proceedings with a view of obtaining civic control of the Company's distribution service. The work of paving the principle streets is being rushed while the weather is favourable. Over two thousand feet of sewers will be put in before the end of this year.

The farmers were busy fall ploughing and bringing in the root crops. Shipments of cattle from this district were considerable and men in the business state that the activity will continue for some time. Poultry is plentiful. Potatoes are more plentiful than last year and of better quality.

Large parties are going back to the timber limits. This coming winter's cut promises to be the heaviest for some seasons.

Most manufacturers were busy during the month. The Vermont Marble Company will be ready to start operations by the first of November. They have a large number of orders on hand, one from Edmonton to equip a large hotel that is being built there.

Lakefield. — The cement works are running at full capacity and with a long list of orders filed, there is every prospect of a busy winter. The Cavendish Lumber Company's sawmill has closed down and the plant is being moved to Fenelon Falls.

Lindsay. — The Canadian Boring Company is planning extensive additions to its plant, it is also installing new machinery. Several large contracts have been awarded to this Company. The local mill of the Canadian Cereal and Milling Company has closed down.

Toronto.

There was a slight improvement in labour conditions as compared with September, but the outlook for the winter is far from favourable, owing to the large number of workmen out of employment, including practically all branches of industry. Building was more active than during the summer and early fall, though the number of permits issued in September showed a great falling off in new contracts, the estimated value represented being less than \$1,600,000, as compared with \$2,922,563 for September, 1912. The indications are that there will be a good deal less work for the indoor building trades during the winter than usual.

Roden Bros., silversmiths, are erecting an eight-storey brick factory on the corner of Carlaw and Wilton avenues to cost \$40,000.

The John Inglis Company, machinery manufacturers, will erect a new concrete, brick and steel boiler shop with 24,000 feet floor space on Strachan avenue near King street to cost \$100,000.

The Board of Education has obtained permits for a two-storey and basement brick school on Alice street to cost

\$80,000, and a brick school on Shorley street to cost \$38,000.

The first annual meeting of the Toronto Housing Company was held on October 21. The annual report showed that the work already entered upon by the Company within the city limits involved an expenditure of \$550,000. With a view to the development of suburban lands. Two hundred acres have been purchased to the northeast of the city, which it is intended to develop as a garden suburb as soon as satisfactory transportation is secured. The proper development of the suburban district owned by the Company will necessitate an expenditure of \$1,000,000, which has yet to be secured.

The Canadian Stewart Contracting Company which has the contracts for harbour improvement, proposes to employ electric power for dredging purposes provided a supply can be secured on satisfactory terms. The Toronto Hydro-Electric system has been asked to quote a price for a supply of 7,000 or 8,000 h. p. In undertaking the work the first consideration will be given to the improvement of the Ashbridge's Bay section, where applications are being made for industrial sites faster than new land can be made by filling in. In a few weeks a start will be made on the construction of the bulkheads of the Ashbridge's Bay ship canal.

The city council has ordered plebiscites on January 1 regarding the question of extending the municipal franchise to married women, and on the advisability of the city engaging in the dead meat trade with a capital of \$200,000.

The experts appointed by the city to value the assets of the Toronto Street Railway, the Toronto Electric Light Company and the parts of the York Radial Railway within the city limits, in connection with the proposal to purchase them by the city for \$30,000,000, have made their report. The physical assets of the Toronto Railway including land, buildings, cars, tracks, etc., are valued at \$9,894,482, and its "intangible

assets" consisting chiefly of franchise rights for eight years at \$10,713,553. The assets of the Electric Light Company are placed at \$6,132,754, and those of the York Radial at \$411,447. The total value of the physical assets of all the properties included is estimated at \$16,245,034 leaving \$13,754,966, as the price to be paid for extinguishing the franchises.

Farmers were considerably delayed with their fall plowing during the greater part of the month, owing to the dry weather which generally prevailed, but the land was in better condition towards the close as the result of heavy rains. The coming into force of the new American tariff has resulted in extensive sales of cattle to buyers from the United States. Owing to the number of heifers which have been sold, dairy men find considerable difficulty in keeping up their stock of milch cows, and the milk supply is likely to be seriously affected. Many large farms in East York have recently been sold for subdivision into market gardens.

The metal and engineering trades improved somewhat during the month, orders coming in more freely, but a number of men are out of work. The Canadian General Electric Company has obtained a contract amounting to about \$500,000 for the electrification of the tunnel of the Canadian Northern Railway under Mount Royal and its terminals on Dorchester street in Montreal. The automobile industry is quiet. Furniture and upholstery workers were fairly well employed. Piano workers were quiet. Custom tailors and garment workers were slack. Furriers were active. Printers, bookbinders, pressmen and stereotypers had a fair month. Railway and street railway men were active. Hotel and restaurant help, barbers and laundry workers were generally well employed. Unskilled labour was considerably in excess of the demand.

Leaside—The Canada Wire and Cable Company has begun work on its new factory. The Canadian Pacific Railway is building a siding three-quarters of a mile in length to the factory.

Niagara Falls.

October was a prosperous month and closed with a good outlook for the remainder of the year. Considerable extension to the plant of the Canadian Niagara Power Company is contemplated.

The annual report of the city assessor shows an increase in population of over twenty-four per cent. during the year. Though large numbers of dwellings have been erected, there are none vacant. The assessment has been increased over twenty per cent., partly by the value of new buildings and partly by equalization of land assessments.

The Spirella Corset Company has inaugurated an employers' dining room and gives use of dishes, coffee, tea, sugar and milk to employees without charge.

Apples, potatoes, corn and late vegetables were harvested. Men were wanted at the nurseries at *Ridgeville*. Direct shipping of apples from the orchard to South Africa was commenced. Up to September 30 steamboats had carried 87,000 baskets of peaches from Canadian ports on the Niagara river to Toronto. An equal number were shipped from Port Dalhousie and hundreds of cars were sent by rail to both Canadian and American cities. Two thousand head of Canadian cattle, in transit to American points, were unloaded from cars and pastured in this district until the new United States tariff became effective. Foreign buyers made extensive purchases in this vicinity.

Manufacturing concerns were nearly all busy. Overtime or extra shifts were worked in some of the cutlery and silver-plating factories and in the corrugated paper factory. The metal can factory reduced its staff, as is usual at this season.

Welland.—The new forge shop of the Canada Forge Company was finished. It is built entirely of metal, is 100 x 200 feet in size and cost \$40,000. It has a crane of twenty tons capacity. By using magnet-lifters, the turnings from the Company's shops are now handled with about one-sixteenth of the manual la-

bour formerly required. The Company has several months' orders ahead. The Canadian Steel Foundries Company is running only three days a week because of lack of orders. The town council appropriated \$20,000 for extensions to the electric system. Additional paving was undertaken. The Empire Cotton Company commenced weaving cloth, — the last process in its new factory being inaugurated. Twenty-five houses are being built for the Company's employees. The Grand Trunk inaugurated a workingmen's train service on the Welland division.

Port Colborne. — During September, 183,445 tons of grain was shipped from the government elevator through the canal. The elevator broke its own record by taking 350,000 bushels of wheat from a vessel in ten hours.

The new addition to the Maple Leaf Milling Company's plant has just been completed. The capacity now is from 9,000 to 10,000 barrels a day. This mill now ranks the second largest mill in the world.

On September 27 the plant of the Canadian Furnace Company was formally opened. It has a capacity of 400 tons of pig iron each twenty-four hours, using 750 tons of ore, limestone and coke. The materials are being brought in by rail until the Company's docks are completed. The Company's specially-built stone-carrying steamer brought in her first cargo and unloaded 7,500 tons in seven hours. The plant includes its own water, gas, electric light and power systems and is equipped with every modern mechanical process, designed to produce pig iron at the minimum cost.

St. Catharines.

Conditions during October were more satisfactory than those of the previous month. The activity in the building trades was maintained.

The commencement of the work on No. 3 section of the Welland ship canal is progressing very favourably and it is hoped that real operations on the canal itself will commence early next spring.

The main seat of their operations is on Welland street, where there was formerly a fine residential street. A railway track is being laid up the centre of the street and a great steam shovel is gradually digging a large trench; the track is to be used for the dinky engines and dump cars to run on. Sand has been purchased to erect a hospital for those who are either hurt or become sick during the construction of the canal.

The Jennings Augur Bit Company of Chester, Pa., has secured as a factory the old lamp works. It is the intention to begin with thirty men and ultimately employ several hundred operators.

Canneries were busy winding up the season which has been a very successful one. Factories were all working at full capacity.

The new track for the Niagara street bridge is being laid and it is hoped that the bridge will be ready for use in a few days.

Extensive improvements have been added to the Grand Opera House amounting to \$7,000.

A sum of \$3,500 has been spent in beautifying and generally renovating the edifice of the Welland Avenue Church.

A gang of seventy men are busily engaged laying mains and services with all possible haste, in an endeavour to get as great a length of pipe under ground as possible, before winter sets in. Five sewer digging outfits are in operation in the city.

Thorald. — Building operations were carried on to a large extent. The growth of the town and the increase in the business section is very noticeable. In the eastern direction of the town a building is being erected to accommodate three hundred of the canal employees.

The work near Lock 25 is being rushed very rapidly.

Steamer left Thorald a few days ago with the first boat load of paper turned out by the Ontario Paper Company which commenced operations a few weeks ago. The cargo constituted 1,200 tons.

Merritton—The contractors were busy laying concrete sidewalks on many streets; only a few more now remain to be done. Factories were running full time.

Port Dalhousie.—Employment of electric railway and summer resort hands declined, and there will be a further falling off next month.

Hamilton.

The condition of labour during October showed an improvement as far as civic labourers were concerned. The Works Department in the early fall finished most of the work and commenced laying off men. It found, however, that conditions warranted the re-employment of nearly every man laid off. Petitions for local improvements poured in with such rapidity that nearly all the men were put on again and as a result the pay roll of the Department is up to \$20,000 per week and if weather conditions remain favourable there will be plenty of work for another month.

Work on the underground conduit system is progressing rapidly and is giving steady employment to 450 men.

The building trades have been active during the month as there is a lot of outside work the contractors are anxious to have it completed before bad weather sets in.

The assessment department figures for 1913 showed the total population to be 100,808, an increase of 11,890 over last year and the total assessment amounted to nearly \$76,000,000, an increase during the year of \$8,666,458. The appeals against the assessment numbered 748.

On October 6 a by-law to give a franchise to the National Natural Gas Company to pipe the city of Hamilton and supply natural gas in competition with the Ontario Pipe Line Company was carried by a majority of 1,607. The total vote was 1,071 against and 2,678 for the by-law. The Company will pipe its gas from Blackheath, where it now has forty men engaged in clearing a path for the line which will enter the city via Stoney Creek. Arrangements have been made

to install an automatic trench digger which will do away with a lot of hand labour, and will also complete the work more quickly. In all other branches of work the usual number of men will be employed.

Hamilton is to have a by-product coke oven plant of the most modern design and equipment. The name of the new concern is the Hamilton By-Product Coke Ovens, Limited, and has been capitalized at \$1,000,000. The purpose of the Company is to manufacture coke for smelting and foundry purposes; also for domestic minor industrial uses, such as baking, drying, heating and steam raising. This coke oven plant will provide a permanent supply of gas of high candle power and a very high heat value for manufacturing and domestic use. The coke will be produced to supply the requirements of the blast furnaces of the Steel Company of Canada, and the large and growing foundry industries of Hamilton and central Ontario. The initial investment in plant and land will be \$1,500,000. It will be located on thirty-three acres of land on the bay shore at the foot of Ottawa street. The first unit will consist of fifty ovens each of sixteen tons' capacity, operating on eighteen hours' cooking time and three rows of by-product apparatus for gas separation also coal preparing plant, including track hoppers, conveyors, breakers, storage bins, mixers, etc., to cost over \$1,000,000. There will also be erected on the property a 5,000,000 cubic foot gas holder at an additional cost of \$250,000. The plant will be electrically equipped and will use between 700 and 1,000 horsepower and will employ about 300 men. The allied companies that will be formed to utilize the by-products will also employ a large number of men. One thousand tons of coal a day will be carbonized for 365 days in the year. All the contracts for the erection of the plant have been let and the plant will be completed by October of next year.

A start has been made in the rebuilding of the terminal freight sheds at the corner of Main and Catherine streets, which were recently destroyed by fire.

It is intended to erect a shed 140 feet long by thirty-five feet wide.

The Dominion Power Transmission Company will erect an auxiliary plant which will be able to supply power sufficient for all the needs the city and the electric railways that have a terminus here. It will be one of the largest in the country, being erected at a total cost of \$3,500,000 and capable of generating 90,000 horse power. Work will be commenced this fall and will be rushed through so as to have the plant in operation at the earliest possible date.

The Ottawa Construction Company which is building the revetment wall extension has a large gang of men employed on the work and is using the largest hydraulic dredge on the Canadian lakes on the work. Work will be commenced at an early date on the new steel and concrete warehouse for the city dock. It will cost between \$35,000 and \$40,000. The specifications call for the completion of the warehouse by March 1 of next year.

The city's new watermain which has taken a year to construct and cost \$296,000 was completed at the end of the month.

Bank clearings for October were \$15,321,156 as compared with \$16,282,506 for the corresponding month of last year.

A new concern, the Hamilton Preserving Company has started business on Elgin street and contemplates erecting a large factory in the east end of the city, early next year.

Improvements that will cost in the neighbourhood of \$35,000 are to be made to Christ's Church Cathedral at an early date.

Walter Woods and Company have taken out a permit for a \$6,000 addition to their premises on MacNab street.

The trustees of the Labour Temple fund announce that the stock is selling satisfactorily and that \$25,000 worth of the \$40,000 put on the market has been disposed of.

The price of fresh eggs has advanced considerably during the month.

Local butchers predict a big increase in the price of beef as a large percentage of the best quality is being sent to the United States since the new tariff regulations came into effect.

Canners have made a cut in the wholesale price of tomatoes from \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per dozen, but no appreciable change has been noted in the retail price.

Farmers were busy with fall plowing and the gathering in of their root crops. Bad roads at the end of the month curtailed the supply of hay and as a result the price advanced from \$12 to \$14 per ton to \$16, and \$17.

The Niagara division of the Richelieu and Ontario lines has set a new mark for fruit shipments carried from the Niagara peninsula to Toronto. According to official figures the shipments on September 31 had totalled 87,000 baskets, as compared with 53,000 baskets for the same period last year.

Manufacturing showed an improvement over last month in some lines, but was not as brisk as it was last year at this time.

The tender for the Hughson street hydro substation equipment has been awarded to the Westinghouse Company at a cost of \$17,000. The Tallman Brass Company has received a big contract from the Canadian plant of the Ford Motor Company which amounts to nearly \$250,000. The local firm will supply all the aluminum casting and brass materials for 25,000 cars which it is expected will be turned out next year.

Guelph.

The general condition of the labour market was fairly active. The building trades had a good month, and from present indications will be kept busy finishing up contracts for the balance of the season.

Good progress has been made in the new factory of the Guelph Lumber Company.

Work has begun on the new Ontario Agricultural College skating and hockey rink. The cost will be about \$10,000 and the funds have been contributed by

graduates, the Ontario Agricultural College Review and the Co-operative Book Department of the college. This covered rink will fill a long felt want.

Quite a large force of men have been engaged in finishing up civic road work, the weather having been favourable for all outdoor labour.

The question of teachers' salaries has been brought before the Board of education by a petition in which it is asked that the maximum be raised from the present \$700 to \$900 a year.

The Industrial night classes under the auspices of the Board of Education reopened on October 15 with an attendance of about 180. The curriculum includes all branches of study applicable to working men and women.

The city council has passed a resolution, recommending that the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario be requested to inquire into and report upon the cost of constructing and operating an electric railway from Hespeler connecting Pusluich Lake, through Guelph to Elora, Fergus and Arthur, connecting with Mount Forest.

The Trades and Labour Council have leased Singular's hall on MacDonnell street and will make it their headquarters for the coming three years.

Wholesale and retail merchants report trade fair for the month.

Customs receipts for September were \$22,620.69 an increase over the corresponding month of last year of \$2,325.53.

Farmers were very actively engaged in storing root crops, which have given an unusually good yield this season, finishing fall plowing, threshing and marketing produce, which in every case commands good prices.

Local manufacturing industries were running full time, though they are not taking on any extra help as is usually the case at this time of the year.

Fergus.—A money by-law will be submitted to the ratepayers of Fergus on November 3 asking for \$16,000 to install Hydro Electric Power. Much interest is being taken in the proposed new electric railway to connect Fergus with neighbouring towns. A gang of men are

engaged in laying water mains in connection with the new water works system.

Elora.—A money by-law will also be submitted to the ratepayers of Elora on November 3 asking for \$10,000 to install Hydro electric power in Elora.

Berlin.

There was a falling off in October as far as the employment of unskilled labour was concerned, compared with last month or with October of last year. For the 300 positions open in the Dominion sugar factory during the first week in October there were nearly 500 applicants so that 200 had to be turned away. There is still a lot of work on the King street pavement and double tracking and on sewer, gas, and water works; the supply, however, is far greater than the demand. The West Ward trunk sewer is nearing completion, work on this was begun on June 9 this year. During the month the contract for the building of a new church (St. Matthews, Lutheran) was given to Mr. Jacob Baetz of Berlin, this includes the mason, carpenter and painting work for \$38,000, the cost of the completed edifice including interior fittings will reach about \$50,000. Work on the Buffalo Forge Company's factory is progressing favourably and the new fire hall in the North Ward is nearing completion.

Factories were all running full time with the exception of one furniture factory, Mr. Walter Rumpel will build a new felt factory in Berlin sixty by 120 feet and three stories high. He will manufacture felt for men's and women's hats and piano felt. Work on the building will be started at once.

The assessors returns for 1913 show a large increase for Waterloo County.

Berlin	\$18,338	increase	\$1,421
Galt	11,932	"	806
Preston	4,923	"	628
Waterloo	4,737	"	229
Hespeler	3,086	"	343

Elmira reports a population of over 2,000 while New Hamburg also expects to pass the town limit this year. On

October 30 a vote of the property owners to purchase the Bowman hotel property for a city hall site also for a new post office for \$85,000 was defeated. The customs returns for September show a substantial increase of \$6,758.86, September, 1912, \$31,810.95; 1913, \$38,569.81. Wholesale and retail trade was reported fair and the cost of living went up a little higher namely in eggs, potatoes, coal and wood and meats; houses to rent are also very scarce. There were no strikes or lock outs reported during the month.

Farmers in this section were busy hauling sugar beets to the factory and taking in their root crops which are reported to be very good this year. Manufacturing as a whole is considered fair, but not quite as good as last year, furniture factories were running full time as well as biscuit factories, shoe factories, shirt and collar and white wear factories, trunk and bag factories, breweries and cigar factories are all doing well, while butter factories and tanneries are not so busy, foundries are working full time while rubber factories report trade only fair.

Waterloo. — Labour conditions were same as in Berlin, the Reitzel Bros., planing mill and sash and door factory was completed during the month and work on the Quality Mattress Company building is progressing nicely. Factories were all running full time.

Elmira.—On October 29 Hydro power was turned on, the village has contracted for 200 h. p. at \$38.00 per h. p. The village has 225 household consumers and within a year is expected to double. Where they had thirty street lights under the old system they now have 150 street lights.

Woodstock.

A feeling of optimism characterized most of the reports from the factory managers; more particularly for the future than by reason of any actual improvement. There is a good deal of speculation as to what the next few weeks will bring forth; for the present

most of the factories are running regularly, but with reductions either in number of employees or in hours of work or both. So far business continues to be very good with the shop-keepers; some of them estimate that business is fully equal to that of a year ago; some report a falling off in the sale of articles that might be classified as luxuries or at least as outside the class of staples.

The local supply of labour is still able to find employment of some kind, though many of the factory hands are experiencing shorter hours and shorter pay. There is plenty of outdoor work, and it is still practically impossible to find a man who is idle because of inability to find employment of some kind. There is considerable activity in the building trades, and will be so long as the weather permits. Generally speaking there is no demand for help from the factories; on the other hand very few men are looking for work.

The farmers are busy with fall ploughing or gathering in their roots. On the whole they appear to have but little cause for dissatisfaction.

Stratford.

The condition of the labour market remained about the same as last month. Business is still quite brisk in the building trades and promises to be so as long as the weather permits. Kalbfleisch Bros. are erecting an addition to their garage, a two storey building, the top to be used for a repair and paint shop. It will mean an addition of 2,000 square feet of floor space.

The report of the city Assessment Commission shows that the total value of real estate is \$9,839,485, an increase of \$948,790. The population total is 16,425, an increase of 1,349 over last year's figures.

On November 7 two by-laws will be before the ratepayers: one to provide \$20,000 for the purchase of additional fire apparatus and one to guarantee the bonds of the Avon Hosiery for \$25,000

and fix the Company's assessment at \$10,000 except for school taxes.

The customs returns for the Port of Stratford for the month of September amounted to \$19,685.32, an increase of \$1,058.63 over the corresponding month of 1912.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade fairly good.

There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour.

Goderich.—A by-law granting a fixed assessment of \$20,000 to the Goderich Organ Company for ten years was carried by the ratepayers. The vote was 371 to 180. The Company has some important extensions to its plant in contemplation.

London.

Labour was not as well employed as during the previous month or the same month last year. A number of the factories laid off hands, and a general depression of business is being experienced in almost all lines. Collections, especially in Western accounts, are very tardy, and business men generally are being handicapped for this reason. Building operations continued active. Railroad business slackened to some extent, and all available cars have been sent to the Canadian West to move the grain crop.

The ratepayers provided for a large amount of work next year, when on October 22 they carried by-laws by large majorities to spend \$700,000 to electrify and equip the London and Port Stanley Railway, a distance of twenty-four miles, which is owned by the city and connects with Lake Erie; to expend \$400,000 for a storm sewer system throughout the city; and to expend \$25,000 to build a permanent breakwater along the Thames to protect West London. At the same time a by-law was carried for the city to be governed by a board of control in the future.

Three of the cigar factories adopted the union label on their goods during the month, making practically all of the nineteen factories here union label shops, and increasing the membership of the

union to a large extent.

The apple and root crop kept the farmers busy, bringing them to the consumers. Fall plowing has been going on during the month in all quarters. The scarcity of competent help is still a great drawback to farming in London district, and is driving a large number of farmers to fruit and cattle raising.

St. Thomas.

The general condition of the labour market was quieter than during the preceding month, wet weather being responsible for considerable loss of time. The opportunities for employment were not so plentiful as usual.

Work was continued on the new Michigan Central shops; the steel work has been completed and bricklayers are now engaged in walling in the work.

Railway shop and traffic employees were quieter than usual. Traffic was considerably lighter than during September. Forty men employed on the Pere Marquette repair tracks were put on a nine-hour schedule on account of the shorter days.

No changes were reported in the rates of wages nor was there any unrest.

The cost of living is gradually advancing; houses for renting purposes are very scarce. It is expected that the city will show a considerable increase in population when the census is completed.

Farmers were engaged, chiefly, in fall ploughing. Wet weather kept back the work to a considerable extent. Local markets have been well attended, good prices prevailing. Local manufacturers reported a fair month.

Chatham.

Labour generally was well employed and conditions compared favourably with the preceding month, while the building trades were very active. The wet weather was a great hindrance in a number of the large foundations under construction.

There was a slight improvement in many manufacturing concerns, the tile

and cement works being very active. The Spring and Axle Company was running two shifts of twelve hours. Carriage and waggon factories showed a slight improvement over the last month.

A large number of men were employed on the new Mausoleum, bricklayers especially being in demand.

Coal advanced from \$7.50 to \$8.00 on October, and the prospects are that it will go still higher.

The Industrial Committee of the city council were negotiating with several firms desiring to locate in the city and report that others will locate if sufficient inducements are offered by the city.

The Board of Works reported a number of operations under way, but owing to scarcity of labour some will have to be carried over.

Farmers were very active with fall work. Those that have stock to sell received very high figures. Hogs sold at \$8.75. Hay somewhat lower than the corresponding month of 1912.

Windsor.

Labour conditions were good with little change from last month. Good weather has been a great help to building trades and reported a very active month. Contracts awarded this month were the County Registry office, \$18,000; terraces in Walkerville, \$70,000, one house \$11,000 and numerous other houses. Contractors have more work now and more work coming than they have had all through the summer months.

The No Draught Ventilator Company of Virginia have located here during the month.

Real estate has been exceptionally active this month. Three realty deals amounting to over \$222,000. Firms report both improved and unimproved property very active.

Cost of living has not changed to any extent.

Walkerville has also been active, there being to date 168 houses built during this year besides stores and other buildings. The American Chemical

Company of Chicago has located there during the month. Real estate in both Walkerville and Sandwich has had a very good month after a very quiet summer.

The contract for the new Hydro station at Walkerville amounts to between \$85,000 and \$90,000.

Automobile manufacturers report a busy month. Planing mills, retail and wholesale stores have been active.

Farmers have been busy harvesting a fairly good crop and are now preparing for cold weather.

Owen Sound.

The labour market this month was brisk. Farmers were busy taking in their roots which were a good crop. Apples were picked and packed, and there was a call for men to the lumber shanties. Although building has been quiet few men have been idle, in fact in some departments there has been a shortage.

Factories were generally busy. The Heating and Ventilating Company have had a record month.

Wholesale houses reported a healthy trade, and retail merchants generally reported business quite up to last year's, and in some cases in advance.

The town council of Owen Sound has signed the contract with the Hydro Electric Commission for 1,200 horse power, to be developed principally at Eugenia Falls, which is about twenty-five miles from Owen Sound.

The fishing season which has just come to a close has been rather light.

Cobalt.

Generally speaking labour was fairly well employed during October. The demand was not quite as great as in the previous month while the early snowfall and the rainy season combined to make outside labour more or less unsteady on construction work as well as surface work in mining camps. No exceptional activity was evinced in any of the northern camps.

The agricultural section enjoyed a profitable summer and despite many disadvantages of the early season, a good crop was general. The mining industry was active, especially in outside camps. Porcupine in particular being better than the previous month. In Cobalt the inability to market the ore, due to the smelter situation is proving a hardship on the smaller mines which, as a result have considerable ore bagged, and ready for shipment, which can not be marketed. So far none of these mines have been forced to close down and there was a steady market for labour.

Sault Ste. Marie.

In the building line there was a greater demand for men than during last month to close up work for the season. There was also a considerable demand for men for the lumber woods. Commercial activity was normal. There were no changes in rates of wages and no unrest in the labour market.

This spring and early summer promised but indifferent activity. As the summer advanced, however, work in Sault Ste. Marie increased, and averaged well. In Steelton there was but little done in the building line this year. The Lake Superior Corporation is putting in a new boosting plant that will call for a few more men.

In the Sault also a considerable amount of development has been done in dockage, about \$1,000,000 has been expended in this class of work during the season, and is not yet completed. The best business block in the place, and the best opera house are now nearing completion. A few ordinary business blocks are also going ahead rapidly and may be sufficiently advanced before the cold weather sets in to admit of their completion this winter.

A by-law for a new dry dock and ship building plant will be voted on during the next three weeks and will doubtless carry. If such happens, preparations will be commenced at once to push the work ahead in the early spring. Tim-

ber and other materials will be laid on the ground during the winter.

Port Arthur and Fort William.

The month on the whole was a good one for labour. Owing to the tightness of the money market not so much new work has been started as would otherwise have been the case, but all workers have been kept well employed on the work already commenced.

There was no exceptional activity except in the seasonal trades—the building trades which were completing as much as possible before winter and the transport trades with grain and coal shipments.

The ports of Fort William and Port Arthur were busy; also the coal docks and elevators, while railway traffic was exceedingly active.

There were no changes in the rates of wages during the month, nor disturbance of any kind in the labour world.

The cost of living has not decreased in any important particular, but some winter necessities such as butter, eggs and bacon have increased in price.

Farmers were busy preparing cord wood for the market. Many acres of land in the district were being cleared and burned off. A great deal of fall ploughing was also being done and the land that is being cleared will be ready for the plough in the spring.

Fishing was active on the lakes although the weather was variable with some very heavy gales.

Men were setting out for the lumber and tie camps. There was a brisk demand for men and very soon several hundred will have left these cities for their winter work in the woods.

Railway construction work gave employment to many. All other industries were fully employed, but if the circulation of money were easier more work would be done; this applies especially to the building trades and the loan societies.

The growth of these cities has been enhanced very greatly by the Western Dry Dock with nearly one thousand

workers steadily employed, the great public buildings such as the grain exchange at Fort William and the armourey at Port Arthur, and the promise of the customs house in the latter city. In addition to this was great improvement made in the land between the cities by the Canadian Resources and Development Company, Limited, where new streets have been laid out with great care and where fifty working men's cottages have been erected. If these cottages are taken up as well as it is anticipated they will be, the Company will erect 200 more in the spring and summer of 1914.

Fields are being laid out for winter sports, and grounds are being prepared for cricket and football for next summer. There is at present a good golf course and a country club. These improvements immediately between the cities has brought the question of organic union of the cities to the front and the Port Arthur Board of Trade is now strongly advocating the union.

The working men of the cities as represented by their Trades and Labour Councils have always advocated the union of the cities under one city charter.

Another important feature in the development of these cities and one which will have a far reaching result is that of the report of the social survey made last March by Mr. Bryce M. Stewart under the auspices of the Department of Temperance and Moral Reform of the Methodist Church and the Board of Social Service and Evangelism of the Presbyterian Church. This report deals with the field, public service, population, municipal administration, social influences, political life, recreational life, industrial, organized labour, socialism, the immigrant problem, liquor problem, crimes and arrests, the social evil, education, libraries, health, housing and health, hospital service, child welfare, playgrounds, municipal relief, private relief.

While the report is a very general one, covering a wide area of inquiry and not going particularly deep into any of the complicated problems looked at, it is

very valuable as the first serious effort made to place before the citizens a real social survey and will serve as a ground for further inquiry and examination. Some of the subjects dealt with will be a revelation to citizens who do not know how many of the workers live. This survey shows and actual experiences of the workers prove that it is getting increasingly difficult for the workers to live a sanitary and healthy life.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.

Work in the building trades was not quite as plentiful as in the previous month. There was no marked change in other trades. There were few openings for the unskilled workers; and as a consequence hundreds of that class were in the ranks of the unemployed. The outlook for the coming winter is not at all hopeful so far as the labour market is concerned.

There was sufficient labour in the harvest fields and climatic conditions permitted an early crop. The grain was of a very high standard, and the value expressed in monetary terms was satisfactory.

Fall ploughing and summer fallowing became general throughout Manitoba towards the end of the month. Professor S. A. Bedford, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, is busily engaged collecting statistics with regard to the crop field.

The free employment bureau of Winnipeg has proved its usefulness since its inception a month ago as will be seen by the following figures:—

Applications for employment.—In the city, males, 834; females, 333; total, 1,167. Out of city, males, 109; females, 5; total, 114. Positions filled.—In the city, males, 676; females, 223; total, 899. Out of city, males, 106; females, 5; total, 111. Among the applications were 383 from labourers, 366 of whom were successful in obtaining employment.

A temporary loan has been secured to carry on the preliminary work in con-

nection with the Greater Winnipeg water district.

The Provincial Public Utilities Commission has granted the city of Winnipeg permission to extend its electricity system to Transcona, a town five and a half miles from Winnipeg.

The Winnipeg Retail Merchants' Association has offered some rather severe criticism of the central farmers' market, claiming that middlemen are permitted to sell their commodities there.

The fifth annual meeting of the Associated Charities of Winnipeg was held during the month and a commendable report on the association's work was produced.

The amalgamation of four of the largest dray and transfer companies was brought about early in the month. The name of the new organization is known as the Big Four Transfer Company. The Company is capitalized at \$160,000.

Bernard Miller and J. Gurevitch were fined in the city police court for selling merchandise on a Sunday.

Tom Richardson, Labour M.P., for Whitehaven in the British House, was a visitor to Winnipeg during October, and during his stay addressed the local Trades and Labour Council.

The Fort Garry hotel, costing one million dollars, and giving employment to 500 persons, will be opened in a few weeks' time.

St. Vital. — The Winnipeg Electric Railway Company has extended its system to St. Vital by two routes. One on the north and one on the south side of the Red River, consequent upon this, real estate values have risen. The Agricultural College has presented a busy appearance; preparations being made to receive a large body of students into their new institution of study.

Brandon.

There was a noticeable improvement in the demand for labour, especially apparent in civic work and some branches of the building trade. There was rather more than the average amount of muni-

cial work undertaken. The paving of Victoria avenue with Roemac has been rushed, numerous sewer and water extensions have been pushed and the work of installing standard lights has been continued.

The concrete chimney stack in course of erection at the pumping station has reached a height of 112 feet at the present time. The work is in charge of the Weber construction Company of Chicago and the rate of progress is about four feet per day. The total height will be 180 feet.

The building trade has revived somewhat after months of depression, and a slight rush is at present being experienced; especially in house building.

Increases were reported in the price of butter and eggs.

The labour market was quiet.

Practically the whole of the wheat crop in this district has been threshed, there has been an average yield and the quality has been exceptional.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Regina.

Toward the end of the month the extent to which labour was employed was to a slight degree more favourable than the beginning of the month, although unemployment was still apparent.

Conditions generally were somewhat better than during the preceding month and compared favourably with the corresponding period of last year. The supply continued to equal the demand and opportunities for employment were unfavourable.

A fair condition existed commercially respecting transportation, shipments and bank clearings.

The trade results, both wholesale and retail, are in keeping with this season of the year, and satisfaction is expressed by those concerned.

There is yet a large amount of grain unthreshed, but given fine weather threshing operations will be completed in about three weeks.

The recent cold weather together with the frequent falls of snow, have somewhat retarded the progress of threshing, but so far no harm has resulted respecting the grain.

The supply of cars appeared to be adequate and no shortage of labour was experienced.

Moose Jaw.

Cold and stormy weather interfered considerably with harvesting and building operations and a number of days were lost. A good many of the harvest hands who came in from the eastern provinces have returned home.

Work on the Government storage elevators and the linseed oil mill made rapid progress, the excavation being well under way on the first named building and the foundation being nearly completed on the latter.

The railroads were busily engaged in hauling wheat. Bank clearings were greater than during last month and the corresponding month last year.

Threshing operations were nearly completed for the season and the crop on the whole has been one of the best the West has ever seen. In addition to this there has been no serious blockade and only at a very few points was the car supply insufficient.

The Canadian Northern Railway continued the work of driving piles across the river and the first bridge started is nearly completed and the second well under way.

Saskatoon.

There was no noticeable improvement over last month. Mechanics who have been harvesting are beginning to return to the city. As yet, however, there is no immediate problem of general unemployment. Many men having left the city. It is reported that large numbers of homesteaders who have periodically migrated to the city, have gone back to the land.

Work has commenced on the new street bridge. Labourers have been em

ployed at excavation work. So far there has been little work for the skilled trades.

Excavation work has also been in progress at the new internal elevator site. It is expected that this work will be carried on under fair wages.

The large new department store owned by F. R. MacMillan was opened on October 1 giving employment to many clerks, shippers, etc.

There were heavy export shipments of grain especially of higher grades of wheat causing activity among the transport workers.

The smaller towns of the vicinity are building up considerably in some cases. Threshing is well advanced although in some districts much grain is reported still in stock.

Returns show much wheat grading No. 1 Northern. The present price, however, is considered low. Some of the earlier threshed grain has netted on being shipped about 64c. It is understood the present net price is lower still.

The extension to the municipal street railway and Sutherland is nearly complete. Service will start as soon as expected new cars arrive.

Prince Albert.

Little change was noted in the general state of the labour market. Threshing operations were being carried on vigorously and employed a large number of men.

The commencement of the plant to be erected by the Saskatchewan Abbatoirs Limited, has given employment to a number of labourers and carpenters, and the immediate construction of the works of the Royal Canadian Farm Machinery Company which has secured a ten acre site from the city will ensure a considerable amount of work in the building trade.

It is worthy of note that for the first time the labour council have decided to run a candidate at the next municipal elections in December.

Excellent progress has been made with the threshing and it is estimated that

seventy five per cent. of the crop has passed through the machines. The opening of a fish market for the handling of the produce of the northern lakes is encouraging this industry.

The Prince Albert Lumber Company closed its sawmills for the winter and some hundreds of men left for the bush.

Official information has been received that the laying of steel to the river and the construction of the railway bridge by the Grand Trunk Railway will be commenced immediately.

The Creamery Company which opened its plant last month is progressing satisfactorily and the demand for its products already exceeds the supply.

Agriculture in the Prince Albert district.—The Prince Albert district is pre-eminently a mixed farming area, and the value of this branch of the agricultural industry has been so evident during the past few years that it is invariably pursued throughout the district, and no division in the province raises a better class of healthy and marketable stock than this northern part. The surrounding country, with few exceptions, abounds in the essentials for the rearing and care of cattle; useful timber for building, sheltering knolls and bluffs affording ample protection in time of bad weather, a profusion of rich natural hay possessing remarkable fattening qualities, and ample supplies of pure water within easy reach are among the important factors which make this a desirable location for the mixed farmer.

Recent legislation regarding the importation of cattle into the United States is already having a decided effect upon the price of cattle, which has been on the upgrade for several years past, and a comparison with the values prevailing some five years ago show an increase of 100%. Two industries which render great service to the farmer while at the same time dependent to a great extent upon their efforts have been established in the city during the past year. The one is the creamery which is perhaps the most modern institution of its kind in the West and is fitted with every latest device in the management

and care of the milk and other dairy produce. It is of such proportions that it is capable of handling the whole of the milk supply from a large area around the city. The other is the Saskatchewan Abbatoirs Limited, whose plant can deal with ten cars of cattle per day and who propose to establish factories which will manufacture the many byproducts of the abbatoir such as soap, etc.

A considerable quantity of grain has been grown as is evidenced by the appended statistics of the estimated yield based upon a conservative comparison with the conditions prevailing and the actual results of the previous year.

Little has been done in fruit farming at the present beyond the cultivation of small bush fruits and of these the raspberry is grown to perfection. Where efforts have been made to cultivate the other varieties of small fruits the results have been very encouraging and there is every likelihood of their growth becoming more general as the population becomes more permanent and less transient. The following figures show the estimated yield of the district in 1913:—

Acres.	Bushels.	Per Acre.
Wheat, 173,555	4,295,475	24.7.
Oats, 106,300	5,315,000	50.0.
Barley, 18,545	639,802	34.5.
Flax, 4,228	74,412	17.6.

ALBERTA.

Medicine Hat.

The general condition of the Labour market has not materially changed during the past month. Although there is considerable building going on throughout the city, there were quite a number of men, connected with the various building trades, who have been unable to find steady employment.

Construction work has been started on the foundations for the new plant of the Saskatchewan Bridge and Iron Company Limited, on the West Industrial site. The first building will be 300 x 130 feet and forty feet high, and will be constructed of steel. It is understood that \$150,000 will be spent on the plant,

which will require some 150 tons of steel for the buildings alone. The Company's output will consist mainly of structural steel and heavy girders for bridge and construction work.

The Medicine Hat Brewing Company, a new Company just formed, has secured from the city a site in the industrial district, and is starting construction at once on a brewery. The buildings are to be of brick, and the concern expects to be ready for business with the coming of spring.

Construction work on the large warehouse for the Dominion Grocery Company, Limited, is nearing completion. There is a new wholesale concern which will open up for business here as soon as its buildings are completed.

Work on the new eight roomed addition to the Elm Street School is being rushed. The work in question will cost about \$70,000, and will give that school nineteen class rooms.

The Medicine Hat Pump and Brass Manufacturing Company is now in full operation. From thirty to forty men are employed, mostly moulders and machinists.

All the other industries here such as floor milling, brick plants, pottery works, iron rolling mills, foundry and machine shops, linseed oil mills, etc., were running full time and reported plenty of orders ahead.

Both wholesale and retail trade was reported good.

Threshing operations being completed in this district, the farmers are now marketing their grain. Crops did not yield quite so well as was expected earlier in the season.

Calgary.

There was no improvement in the building trade, a large number of stonecutters, bricklayers and masons, carpenters, painters and building labourers being unemployed.

Work at the Canadian Pacific Railway shops at Ogden showed no improvement, the men working only forty hours per

week. The civic work for the year is almost completed.

The Crystal Ice Company has purchased a site for its ice manufacturing plant and a large rink to hold 5,150 persons. Building operations for the ice plant have already been started.

Owing to a train wreck the steel for the Canadian Northern Railway bridges has not arrived and will cause a considerable delay. Contracts have been submitted for the station and other necessary buildings. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway road is reported to be in running condition to the city. No progress is being made in regard to its depot in Calgary until a settlement has been made on the price required for the depot site. The city propose to extend the street railway at a cost of \$5,720.

The following city by-laws have been passed: Erection of Tubercular Hospital cost \$30,000; purchase of land and building union stock yards, cost \$350,000; industrial building, cost \$250,000. Work will be commenced on these buildings next spring.

Retail and wholesale business showed a slight improvement over last month.

On October 7 after months of drilling, oil was struck, some thirty miles south of the city, at a depth of 1,562 feet, and a boom in oil properties followed. The oil, which is of sufficient purity and high grade to be used in motor cars, is being sold in Calgary. Experts appear to agree that the possibilities are great and predict a revolution in the accepted order of things which was that southern Alberta was purely an agricultural territory. Until the extent of the oil field is determined by boring, the Mayor, the president of the Board of Trade and the president of the Industrial Bureau, advise the public to be careful before investing.

Evening technical classes conducted by the Public School Board, opened during October with a good attendance. The courses include mechanical drawing, drawing for house carpenters, building construction, sheet metal drafting, painting and decorating, plumbing and sanitation, heating and ventilation, electro-

technics, industrial chemistry, applied mechanics, shop mathematics, practical arithmetic, practical English, manual training, the usual clerical course of shorthand, bookkeeping, etc., household arts of cookery, millinery, dressmaking, sewing, laundry work, home economics, and art classes. There are also English classes for foreign born persons.

Country points report an average of about ninety per cent. of the grain threshed. The Canadian Pacific Railway announces that 6,741 cars of grain were moved on its Alberta division from September 1 to October 18, as against 3,262 for the corresponding period last year.

Tenders for a solid brick and stone station and ironclad freight sheds are being called for by the Canadian Northern Railway Company, to be erected on the site of St. Mary's hall, which building it was at first proposed to use for a temporary station.

Edmonton.

The general conditions of the labour market remained unchanged from last month, a large number of all classes of labour being out of employment. During the same month a year ago the labour market was very active.

Harvesting and threshing relieved the situation somewhat, but only temporarily, as this class of labour will return to the city later in the season.

Transportation companies had a good month, retail and wholesale trade was about the same as the previous month, but not as good as for the same period in 1912.

Customs returns amounted to \$148,616 for September, 1912, and \$157,045 for the same month this year. Bank clearings showed a decrease as compared with the same period of the previous year.

No important change has taken place in the cost of living during the month.

Threshing was well advanced at the end of the month and an exceptionally good yield is reported throughout the district. Sawmills were very quiet. In-

creased activity prevailed in the coal mines throughout the district. All manufacturing establishments were active as also was railroad construction.

Lethbridge.

The local situation for employment showed no improvement over last month. Some of the work in hand last month is now finished causing an addition to the numbers of the unemployed. The usual opportunity for employment in the bush at this time was curtailed owing to depression in the lumber trade. Farm help was still in demand and is likely to continue so as long as the fine weather lasts. Coal mining was very active giving employment to increasing numbers. There was also a demand for carpenters on the construction of the Lethbridge and Weyburn Railroad station house, etc. The work of reconstruction of the railway yards in Lethbridge proceeded with a large force of men. Outside of this there is very little work being done at present in the city.

The commercial activity is below that of last year, still it is improving as compared with midsummer.

There has been no change in rates of wages and no unrest in labour circles.

Farmers were busy threshing and handling their crop and getting ready for the winter. Railroad construction is active in the district to the east of city between Lethbridge and Weyburn, Sask. Local industries were dull. Flour mills were very active running night and day.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nelson.

The general condition of the labour market was not materially changed during the past month.

In nearly all building trades work has been reported dull. The supply of labour was more than equal to the demand. The mining industry alone maintained an average activity. The Kaslo

branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway will be completed at the end of the present year. The contract has been let for the erection of the new bridge across the Kootenay River, about five miles from Nelson, at a cost of seventy-five thousand dollars. A Vancouver firm obtained the contract.

New Westminster.

The state of employment during October was much the same as in September for although the building activities have been increased by alteration work on several city hotels, there has been a slackening in other industries, for instance the lumber mills have in most cases reduced their work hours to forty or less per week.

Many men have left the city and district during the month in search of employment elsewhere and there are still a large number of unemployed.

The civic authorities have opened an employment bureau in the City Hall where employers of labour and unemployed can have their wants attended to at a minimum cost, thus eliminating many of the evils attendant on private employment agencies.

A considerable number of fishermen have been at work during the month with only fair results. Lumber manufacturers, with a large stock in the yards and little demand at present for lumber are curtailing their output by running on short time.

Railway construction is at a standstill as far as this city is concerned as is also city improvement and street work. The harbour improvement work is going steadily on with thirty to forty men employed.

Vancouver.

Conditions of employment, and general business were much less promising than they were in the spring. A large number of men were out of employment in all lines of industry, and particularly so in the building trades where only

about sixty per cent. of the available supply can find work.

Business men and those desirous of financing commercial undertakings report that money is "tighter" than ever, whilst short loans are being negotiated at very high rates of interest even when secured by the best collateral. The prevailing opinion is that this must continue for some time yet.

During the summer it was the opinion of many in touch with commercial matters that the prairie harvest and the discovery of gold at Chesana would cause a considerable improvement in industrial activity. That view has not materialized, and from outside press reports it would seem that there is more credence given to the reports from the new gold strike, outside Vancouver than in the immediate vicinity.

Reports from immigration offices, ticket agencies, and labour organizations all agree that an unusually large number of workmen and others have left during the past few months for the south and elsewhere. That is reflected in the city in the large number of empty houses which are for rent, and for the first time in years rents have dropped, and dwelling houses of all kinds can be obtained for from \$5 to \$10 per month cheaper than last year. This is very significant and of all statistics which might be cited to prove the depression which prevails this is one of the most definite.

Office rents in large blocks with modern equipment have been reduced twenty per cent. all round whilst the available office space is much in excess of the demand for it.

The total value of the building permits for the nine months ending September 30, 1913, is \$9,774,038, covered by 1,685 permits. For the first nine months of 1912, 2,611 permits were issued for work valued at \$12,722,097.

One hundred and sixty-one permits were issued during September this year made up as follows: Fifteen alterations and repairs valued at \$4,068, 106 dwelling houses at \$119,535, three apartments

and rooming houses at \$27,995, ten factories and warehouses at \$26,333, twenty-seven offices and stores at \$1,162,165.

The coal strike situation on Vancouver Island still continues, with the military in occupation at the various camps. A coal famine prevails in Vancouver.

The street car employees of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company are still negotiating with the Company for better terms than those given in the award of the Board which was appointed to take up their claims, under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The officers of the union report favourable progress, but final details are not yet obtainable.

As winter approaches, large numbers of workmen are coming into the city from the interior of the province where many industrial activities are being suspended.

Such public work as is being done is only sufficient to give employment to married men, able and willing to use a pick and shovel, and it is eagerly accepted.

Victoria.

Labour conditions during October showed no improvement from those prevailing during the previous three or four months, and in almost all trades the supply of labour was much greater than the demand. From present indications there is not likely to be any decided change for the better during the next three or four months.

September bank clearings were \$13,852,444, as against \$15,266,380 for September last year.

Total customs receipts for September were \$178,732, compared with \$243,121 for same month last year.

The total amount collectable for city taxes this year was \$1,676,966, and of this amount the sum of \$1,455,356 was paid by September 30, in order to obtain the rebate of one-sixth, and is considered

a very satisfactory showing, being equal to eighty-seven per cent. of the total.

On October 2 the taxpayers passed a by-law authorizing the expenditure of an additional million and a half dollars on the Sooke Lake water works system. Now that the by-law has been passed, contracts will be let at once for the concrete and steel pipe lines, etc., and the work pushed to completion as soon as possible. At a recent meeting of the City Council a large deputation from the Trades and Labour Council asked that the work be done by day labour, setting forth its many advantages over contract work. The council stated that the Water Commissioner had full power to carry on the work as he saw fit, either by contract or day labour, and the Water Commissioner informed the deputation that in this case he was in favour of contract work. The City Council further decided that as far as possible none but British subjects shall be employed on the work.

At the request of the Builders' Exchange, the School Board decided to change the words "union wages" to "standard wages" in all contracts entered into for school buildings.

A company has been formed, and a building and plant erected for the manufacture of a commercial fuel from the mill waste of one of the local saw mills. The building and plant will cost about \$50,000, and have an output of thirty tons per day.

Work is in progress on the erection of a large explosives plant on James Island in the vicinity of Victoria at a cost estimated at a million dollars, and when completed it will be one of the largest of its kind in the country.

The Vancouver Island Fire Underwriters have decided on a twelve per cent. reduction on existing fire insur-

ance rates on dwellings in the city and a portion of Oak Bay district. The new rates will come into effect on November 1. The reduction is made owing to the improved water system and greatly improved fire fighting facilities. It is expected that a reduction in the business section will be decided on in the near future.

The Provincial Labour Commission held a sitting here commencing on October 22 when a number of persons gave evidence on various matters bearing on labour matters, several ladies being among the number.

Owing to dullness in the lumber trade, several of the mills are working three-quarter time.

Nanaimo.

There was little change in the labour situation in this district. A large number of men were out of employment owing to the strike among the coal miners which is the principal industry of the district.

Steps are being taken to re-open a brickyard which has been idle for a number of years.

Business men wholesale and retail report business as very quiet.

There was little change in the cost of living during the month.

Farmers were busy with fall work, the fruit and roots being nearly harvested. The herring fishing season has started but not to any extent as yet.

The sawmills and logging camps are working steadily but not so extensively as at this time last year.

Railroad construction is being pushed as fast as practicable on the extensions on the Island. The Pressed Brick and Tile Company is working steadily.

CONDITIONS DURING OCTOBER AFFECTING WOMEN WORKERS
IN LEADING INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.—REPORTS OF WOMEN
CORRESPONDENTS TO THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Montreal.

Autumn trade has become active during October, affecting principally employment where preparations go on for the needs of the winter season. In this connection there has been a constant demand for furriers and milliners. Restaurants and hotels have offered constant employment for waitresses. In domestic service the usual activity existed. Young girls returning to the city from distant country parts, where they often remain until after the autumn crops are harvested, had no trouble in securing suitable and remunerative work in the various lines of domestic service. A party of fifty girls arrived as late as October '25 from the old country and found employment immediately. These girls were brought out by the Catholic Immigration Home and have been placed in situations known to be reputable by the authorities. The employers register their names at the Home and in the present case one-third only could be satisfied; this is one of the many instances that, in Domestic service, the supply is far shorter than the demand.

Since last April, the Catholic Immigration Home has brought out 225 girls under careful supervision and has also cared for many who came out individually. Before these girls are brought out, medical certificates are required and church membership records are seen to as well as a reference from their last employer. On shipboard they are under a special escort. As is the case with other organizations of the same kind, their fare of \$35 is paid by the families engaging them and the money goes back to the old country with the escort. The girls refund at a contract rate of \$8 per month.

Movements relative to child welfare.—The city has been requested to devote the

sum of one million dollars to the laying out and furnishing of playgrounds for the children of Montreal. Although the sum seems large, those who have studied the question and know the needs of the city especially in its congested districts, are of the opinion that this amount will be needed.

The Montreal Foundling and Baby Hospital which has been in existence for the past twenty-two years and accomplished much good, will soon have a new situation. The plans are ready for a new building, and a fund of \$85,000, subscribed by public and large private donations, is already at the disposal of the management.

At the eighth annual meeting of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, a protest was registered that the laws relating to child delinquents made delinquency and dependency practically synonymous terms thereby jeopardising the character and future social status of the inmates of such homes as Montfort and Huberdeau Orphanages, and the Ladies' Benevolent Society quarters. The law classes such institutions under the same heading as reformatories, and an amendment was necessary to do away with the impression that benevolent homes—to which the judge in charge of the Juvenile Court stated he had never sent a delinquent child—were houses of correction.

This amendment was supported by citizens of high standing among them being the Secretary of the Charity Organization and the Director of the Municipal Charities. The matter will be brought before the Quebec Legislature.

Nurses.—The Victorian Order of Nurses has had a very busy month. A recent request has been laid before the Board of Control by its management asking for an exemption from taxation on the ground that being an institution

for the training of nurses, its premises should be brought within the category of a school.

The Board of Control has referred the request to the Law Department for report.

Proceedings of Women's Organizations.—A body of women workers, members of the Northern District of the W. C. T. U. are holding a bazaar, having for its object the providing of funds to pay W. C. T. U. Travellers' Aid at the railway stations. This work of having paid watchers to await trains and steamers arriving in Montreal, undertaken for some time by this organization, also the Y. W. C. A. and other bodies, has given evident proofs of its utility.

The W. C. T. U. feels the want of more such aids to the lonely or unprotected woman traveller; hence the present efforts which are proving most successful, to collect funds.

Fédération Nationale St. Jean Baptiste.—The general assembly, organized three times yearly by the directing body of la Fédération Nationale, in view of bringing its numerous members together, was held last week. On such occasions a musical program is usually gone through, notes of general proceedings given, and some subject treated in lecture form that is of special interest to the audience.

Upon this occasion the lecturer was the R. P. Plantie, a noted sociologist, whose arrival in Montreal was alluded to in last month's issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

The subject was "Professional Training" (la formation professionnelle), as applied to the training of women workers in the various fields of industry and labour. A high standard was given by the speaker to his listeners in such statements as the following: "It is never allowable to say: I know my trade or work sufficiently well, no need of studying it more thoroughly," to which he added that the advancement of progress depends upon individual effort keeping pace with it.

One of the special courses of lectures on Sociology is being given for the women workers associations affiliated to the Fédération each Sunday afternoon from October 12 to December 28. Large numbers attend these lectures.

The Business Women's Association (Association des Femmes d'Affaires) at its last monthly meeting had occasion to verify the satisfactory results of the efforts made by the members in trying to obtain from wholesale establishments that they would refuse any retail sale. The present season shows a great reduction in the number of such transactions. This association and that of Office Workers (Employées de Bureau) have established special English classes free to their members who wish to perfect themselves in this language.

The Provincial School of Domestic Science (Ecoles Ménagères Provinciales) has added a most practical item to its program of weekly classes: that of special cooking lessons for trained nurses.

Winnipeg.

September and October are reported by one employment agency to be the dulllest months of the year for some branches of women's work; and these months have proved no exception in 1913. In spite of the excellent crop and the early harvest, the financial stringency has not abated, and office staffs have been somewhat reduced. This reduction has fallen probably more upon stenographers than any other class. One agency looking after their interests reports that not in three years has it had as dull a month as October, and that some of the applicants were leaving the city. This agency has about one hundred applications on file at the present time. While another large agency reports a very slight improvement in October over September, and looks for better conditions in the near future, it is true that some stenographers of little experience had been obliged to seek work in other lines. A young lady who can write shorthand in three languages and

speak a fourth and also do bookkeeping, after looking for work for a month has been obliged to accept a situation calling for two hours' work a day at \$5 per week. The number of stenographers seeking employment throughout the city is estimated at not more than one hundred and fifty.

The nurses' profession is also overcrowded at present in Winnipeg and St. Boniface. Doctors naturally give preference to the nurses who have been trained in their respective hospitals in these cities, so that graduate nurses from other cities are finding it difficult to secure constant employment. The Nurses' Registry makes no preference in this respect. The Registry reports that one nurse, registered three weeks ago, now finds forty ahead of her on the list; also that at present there are in the neighbourhood of one hundred nurses registered as waiting for work.

The Civic Employment Department, under the name of "The Winnipeg Free Employment Bureau" has done good work since opening on October 1. Details of its achievements will be found in the latter paragraphs of this report. It reports a shortage of domestics, restaurant girls and day workers to fill numerous demands. In other lines it reports lack of co-operation on the part of employers, necessitating further advertising, etc.

The Sunshine Business Girls' Club is an organization of domestic servants which seeks to raise the standard of the work in the homes and to secure recognition of domestics as business girls. It reports considerable progress in this respect. The club has a membership throughout Manitoba of some 350 members, and in addition to the above aims at mutual improvement and sociability. These girls secure employment in the best homes in Winnipeg and are being recognized as a better class of domestic servant.

Securing rooms for both young men and young women was in former years something of a problem in Winnipeg, as rooms were scarce and rents were high. Institutions have taken this matter up,

and four different places have been opened, giving accommodation for probably five hundred. This has left numerous vacancies in homes where rent is met by this sub-letting process. This has become serious for many landladies, and the situation is entirely reversed from former years.

The Associated Charities held their annual meeting on October 28. The following report was given: "Seven hundred and twenty-nine families and 414 homeless men, previously unknown to the society, applied to or were referred for help or advice to the society during the ten months ending April 30, 1913. To these figures must be added 215 families and fifty-seven homeless men, who, known to the society in previous years, remained dependent upon the society's help or as in the case of homeless men returned to seek help a second time. Averaging four persons to a family and making allowance for a few homeless women dealt with, it will be seen that the society was called upon to serve something over thirty-five hundred persons who were citizens of Winnipeg; or, in other words, a fraction over one-sixtieth of the population of the city."

The situation regarding employment in factories has not noticeably altered during October. The demand for labour has not been great, and the supply has been fully adequate. There may be some increase in the demand, as the Christmas season approaches, in the candy and biscuit factories.

The appointment of a factory inspector was made during the month, and Mr. John Carrol has assumed his duties in this capacity. As yet no female inspector has been appointed.

In the official report given out by the Winnipeg Free Employment Bureau, the following figures appear relating to women:—

No. of applications registered.....	338
No. of position filled.....	228

Of the 228 women who secured work through the bureau, 106 were "day" workers doing washing, scrubbing, etc.,

forty-two domestics, ten housekeepers, five cooks, one chambermaid, four dish-washers, eight factory helpers, three housemaids, seventeen kitchen helpers, four nurse girls, six office help, one stenographer, six clerks, and fifteen others. The total number of applicants was not registered, which is explained by the Bureau as owing to the fact that after the files were well filled with applicants for certain classes of work the listing in these classes was stopped until the files were thinned out.

The total number of positions filled by the Bureau during the month was 1,010.

At a meeting of the local branch of the National Council of Women, the work and aims of the Women's Auxiliary to the Anti-Tuberculosis Society were dealt with. This society investigates cases and reports on them, and gives instructions in the homes. Relief was given in some four hundred cases to tubercular patients or in the homes of tubercular patients in 1912. The King Edward Memorial Hospital is intended for advanced cases, and the Ninette Sanitarium for early cases where a cure is probable. This auxiliary also provides delicacies and comforts for special cases. The Truro Home on Emily street gives board and lodging at reasonable rates to released patients, and also gives suitable attention. The problem of securing suitable employment for released patients was spoken of as difficult. The question of examination of immigrants was also brought up, and it was thought that a plan should be adopted whereby immigrants should be examined before leaving for Canada, thus giving sufficient time for such medical examination, and also treating the immigrant with more justice by not permitting him to go to the expense of coming to Canada only to be turned back.

It would appear that legislation regulating the hours for girls who work in restaurants and hotels is desired in Winnipeg. This matter has frequently been mentioned by social workers, but at present there is no time restriction placed upon employers of this class of labour.

Vancouver.

The general conditions for women's labour during the month of October showed no improvement over last month, and compared unfavourably with October of last year. The financial stringency still prevailing has made a scarcity of business of all kinds. Heads of department stores reported trade as very dull.

An exchange has been opened by a committee of thirty ladies who raised funds for the purpose, where articles of all kinds made by women, can be placed on sale. Any woman may become a member of the Women's Exchange, and participate in the benefits thereof by payment of an annual subscription of one dollar (\$1.00). Goods from members will be received and placed on sale. Fifteen per cent. is deducted as commission, from money received from goods; this to go to the up-keep of the Exchange. A store was opened last month with an excellent stock of articles—table-linen, children's clothing, lace, and needlework of all kinds. A glass case contained preserves of all kinds, and a few cakes. Most of the members making use of the exchange are married, and do the work in their spare time. Thus, women whose husbands are earning very little, are able to help with the expenses without leaving home and children.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Vancouver branch of the National Council of Women, a committee was appointed to look after the interests of working girls and women, with a recommendation to follow up the suggestions placed before the Labour Commission in the spring, viz.:—

(1) That in no case shall Caucasians be permitted to work with or to be employed by Asiatics, Greeks or Italians.

(2) That the hours of assistants or employees in offices, shops and factories be regulated so that they may not be compelled to work more than forty-seven hours in one week, nor more than eight hours in one day (except one day,

when the maximum time shall be eleven hours.)

(3) That there shall be a full hour for lunch, and in case of overtime, a full hour for dinner.

(4) That no person of fourteen or over, shall be paid less than \$5.00 per week.

(5) That a half holiday each week shall be compulsory.

(6) That the law shall be enforced, providing for seats for females, and that employees be authorized to use such seats when they are not employed in the work or duty assigned to them.

(7) That a woman be employed to act as supervisor of shops, offices and factories.

The demand for domestic help of all kinds remained fair, and more especially for cooks and cook-generals. Garment workers were active, also milliners and tailoresses, but not so active as is usual at this time of the year. Several restaurants having closed, the supply of waitresses was in excess of the demand.

Reports from tobacco factories, book binderies and boot and shoe factories, stated that trade was slow. Laundry workers were not very active. Several owners have arranged for short time to be worked, so that it was not necessary to discharge some of the workers. This arrangement will only last until financial conditions improve.

The British Columbia Telephone Company was not taking on help during the month. Stenographers and bookkeepers were not very active. Teachers were active, while the Nurses' Association reported that the demand for nurses was not very great.

The enforcing of the provisions of the Factories Act in regard to tailor shops, has resulted in an established forty-eight hours working week for the women employed therein, also better lighting and sanitary conditions. This has affected approximately thirty shops and about eighty or ninety women, but while things are more or less in the transition stage, the actual number cannot be given.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS DURING OCTOBER, 1913.

THE report was received on October 21 of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, to inquire into matters in dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain employees on the Alberta Division, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. A minority report was also received in this matter, bearing the signature of Mr. D. Campbell, the employees' nominee.

On October 27 the unanimous report was received of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, to inquire into certain differences between the Maritime Dredging Company, St. John, N.B., and employees,

including tug captains, tug firemen, and dredge workers, members of Tug Captains' Local No. 830, Tug Firemen's Local No. 802, and Dredge Workers' Protective Association Local No. 470.

Application Received.

On October 14 an application was received for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to inquire into certain differences between a number of steamship companies trading to the Port of St. John, comprising Allan Line, C.P.R. Steamship Lines, Dominion Coal Company, Elder Dempster & Company, Furness Withy & Company, Head Line, New Zealand Shipping Company, Robt. Reford Company Limited (Donaldson Line), and the

longshoremen of St. John, N.B., members of the International Longshoremen's Association. The number affected by the dispute was given as 1,049. The matters at issue had to do with wages, hours, and conditions of employment.

On October 17 the Minister of Labour established a Board in this mat-

ter, which was constituted as follows:—Mr. Walter E. Foster, St. John, N.B., Chairman, appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board, and Messrs. John E. Moore and James E. Tighe, both of St. John, N.B., appointed on the recommendation of the employing companies and the employees respectively.

**REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE CANADIAN
PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND CERTAIN EMPLOYEES ON
THE ALBERTA DIVISION, MEMBERS OF THE BROTHER-
HOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN & ENGINEMEN.**

THE Minister of Labour received on October 21 the majority and minority reports of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, to inquire into a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain employees on the Alberta Division, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. The minority report was signed by Mr. D. Campbell, the employees' nominee. The number affected was given in the application as 2,659 directly and 7,000 indirectly. The dispute grew out of the alleged failure of the Company to promote men in their turn and to place them on the list of engineers in the order of their seniority in engine service with the Company, in accordance with the terms of existing schedules.

The Board, which was established by the Minister on April 9, was constituted as follows: Prof. Adam Shortt, Ottawa, Ont., Chairman, appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board, and Messrs. J. H. Wellington, Moose Jaw, Sask., and D. Campbell, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing Company and the employees respectively.

A covering letter from the Chairman of the Board, commenting on the two reports, was in the following terms:—

Ottawa, Oct. 29, 1913.

Dear Sir,—

In the case of the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway and certain of its engineers on the Alberta Division, I have sent to you the majority report of the Board of Conciliation, appointed to deal with the dispute, signed by myself as Chairman, and by Mr. J. H. Wellington, the representative of the Company. As you will observe from the report, it was found impossible to arrive at a definite settlement of the matters in dispute, as that would involve considerable detailed information with reference to the standing of individual men, and certain essential items in this information could not be obtained. As suggested in the report, the matters in dispute are apparently such as may be settled by practical compromise, such as may be arrived at under the arrangements recently provided for by the joint agreement between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

I have observed that Mr. Campbell, the representative of the Enginemen on the Board, has submitted a minority report. The only vital feature in this is the independent seniority list which he has constructed and submitted as a solution of the difficulty. There is no

indication that such a solution will be acceptable to either party to the dispute.

In the absence of the essential information, above referred to, there is no evidence that the list submitted by Mr. Campbell is the correct one. Such as it is, however, the proposed list not only entirely recasts the seniority list of engineers, concerning which the dispute was limited to the positions of five engineers; but it recasts as well the seniority list of firemen, concerning which there was no dispute whatever. A proposal for the settlement of a minor dispute which involves the creation of two major disputes can scarcely be taken very seriously.

I have the honour to be,

Yours very sincerely,

(Sgd.) ADAM SHORTT.

F. A. Acland, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Report of Board.

The text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

Ottawa, August 7th, 1913.

Sir,—

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1908, and of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Alberta Division) and certain locomotive firemen and enginemen, being members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with this dispute make report as follows:—

On May 3rd, 1913, the Board was duly constituted, and met at the Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg. The sittings were continued until May 9th. Mr. George K. Wark, General Chairman for Canada of the Brotherhood of Locomo-

tive Firemen and Enginemen, and Chairman of the General Protective Board of this Union, accompanied by Mr. William R. King, Secretary of the union and of the Protective Board, and other members of the Committee, appeared before the Board to present the case of the firemen and enginemen. In the absence of Mr. George Bury, Vice-President and General Manager, and of Mr. Grant Hall, General Manager for the Western Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway; Mr. C. H. Temple, Assistant Manager, appeared on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, accompanied by Mr. W. E. Woodhouse, former Master Mechanic of the Alberta Division, and Mr. George Whiteley, at the time Master Mechanic of the Alberta Division.

The matter complained of on behalf of certain members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen was "failure on the part of the officers of the Company to promote men in their turn, and to place them on the list of engineers in the order of their seniority in engine service with the Company, in accordance with the provisions of schedules in effect; which schedules of agreement were signed by officers of the Company and representatives of the men concerned."

In reply to this complaint it was contended on behalf of the Company "that the promotions now in question have been made strictly in accordance with the schedules and rules of seniority." In support of its general position the Company cited Article 30 of the agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway and its engineers, namely that "the engineers' committee will represent all engineers in matters pertaining to rates, rules, general grievances, seniority and general matters of engineers." It is to be observed, however, that the engineers in the Company's service belonged to two organizations, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and that "the engineers' committee," to which the Company's statement refers, is the committee of the Bro-

therhood of Locomotive Engineers only. It is further to be observed that there has been for a number of years a more or less bitter feud between these two unions. In consequence it is perhaps only natural that the engineers belonging to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen should maintain that they are not likely to have their claims impartially dealt with by a committee composed entirely of members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. In view of the difficulties between the two unions, including engineers, the Company have naturally found it difficult to deal with matters in dispute affecting engineers when one organization takes an attitude differing radically from that of the other. In the case of the matters in dispute between the representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Company, having accepted the seniority list, arranged and approved by the committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has found it difficult to alter that list in response to the claims of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, without finding itself in trouble with the first named union. The Company, therefore, in further reply to the claims of representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen for a Board of Conciliation states, that "there is no real dispute between either the engineers and firemen and the railway Company. In reality the dispute is between the engineers and firemen." The Company claimed on this ground that it should not be made a party to a dispute to be dealt with by a Board which could not officially take cognizance of the claims and arguments of the representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, while the members of this organization would be necessarily affected by any changes made in the present engineers' seniority list on any subdivision of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The suggestion of the Company, as embodied in a letter to Mr. Wark of the Brotherhood of Locomotive

Firemen and Enginemen, dated October 21st, 1912, was that the question as to the order of the men on the seniority list of engineers on the Alberta Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway should be submitted to a Board of Arbitration representative of the two unions, the railway Company undertaking to be governed by the decision of the majority of the arbitrators. This suggestion, however, was declined by Mr. Wark, on behalf of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, on the ground that the union which he represented had a definite agreement with the railway Company, to which the other union was no party, and that their claims referred solely to their rights under that agreement, the interpretation of which should not be left to the judgment or action of any other body. The officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen insisted upon the appointment of a Board to consider their grievances against the Company, and the Board was duly granted. Such was the situation which the Board of Conciliation and Investigation had to face when it met in Winnipeg.

In presenting the case of the men who claimed to be wrongfully classified on the engineers' seniority list of the Alberta Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Mr. Wark reviewed the history of the difficulties which had arisen and submitted the correspondence on the subject which had taken place between himself and the officers of the Company since June, 1911. He cited the articles in the agreement which had been made between the Canadian Pacific Railway and representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, covering the matters in dispute. Article 28 of the 1912 agreement, which substantially reproduces previous agreements on this subject, deals with the conditions under which firemen shall pass from the status of fireman to that of engineer and be entered upon the seniority list of engineers. From the terms of this agreement, even admitting that the claims and grievances of an

engineer after he has been once properly placed upon the seniority list of engineers, may be dealt with by the Engineers' Committee, it is plain that, so far as the conditions under which he passes from the status of fireman to that of engineer, are covered solely by the terms of the agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. In the face of this agreement, therefore, no other organization could be given, by the railway Company, the exclusive privilege of passing upon "the seniority and general matters of engineers" so far as they affected the rights of firemen under their agreement with the Company. Moreover, the representatives of the Company, in their evidence before the Board, maintained that there was no necessary conflict between the agreement with the firemen and the agreement with the engineers. Thus, on the ground of its agreement with the engineers the Company could not escape full responsibility for any difficulties arising from its failure to keep faith with the firemen's organization. The central question, therefore, in the present dispute is this,—did or did not the Company properly carry out its agreement with the firemen?

The essential features of the agreement with the firemen as affecting matters in dispute are: 1st, that the firemen on a Division shall pass certain examinations or tests as to their fitness to become regularly qualified engineers; 2nd, that they shall come up for this examination when notified, but should they be unable to respond through no fault of their own, they are entitled to take the examination at a subsequent date without losing their seniority rights; 3rd, firemen having duly qualified as engineers shall pass to the seniority list of engineers in the order of their seniority as firemen; 4th, should a fireman fail to pass the first examination he still retains his seniority on the firemen's list and is entitled to a second examination within six months, and if successful in this should pass to the engineer's seniority list from the date of the commencement of the

second examination. Failing to pass the second examination, the candidate either passes to the foot of the firemen's seniority list or his services may be dispensed with.

Under the special conditions incident to an extended territory and the rapid development of railroad services in the Canadian West, men were called upon to take charge of locomotives out of the regular order of their seniority standing on the list of engineers, but this, being merely a matter of local convenience, did not affect the seniority rights of those qualified to become engineers, as determined by the agreement between the Company and the firemen. At the same time, if the rights of the men under the agreement were not carefully safeguarded this practice was likely to lead to confusion and subsequent disputes as to proper seniority standing; inasmuch as the employment records of the Company would show the date on which a man began to run an engine and not the date on which he was entitled to do so in virtue of his seniority standing. The evidence obtained plainly indicated that owing to defective records and administrative methods and a lack of due regard for agreements, considerable confusion resulted from the above practices, with subsequent disputes as to proper seniority standing. As there were several changes in the boundaries of the Western Divisions, additional engineers were from time to time hired from without the limits of the Division, and as official lists of seniority standing were posted only at long and irregular intervals, the degree to which departures from the agreements occurred remained so long uncertain that it was afterwards difficult to determine what had been the proper order of promotion, and equally difficult to induce men to relinquish seniority advantages, which, however defective from the point of view of the Company's agreement with the firemen, had been enjoyed for several years. From evidence obtained, including the correspondence between the Company and representatives of the firemen and engineers, it was plain that

the Western officials of the Company, realizing the difficulties before them, continued to temporize with the situation, apparently in the hope that the agitation for an alteration in the engineer's seniority list would die out or be recognized as impracticable.

In the meantime, as indicated in its statement to the Department of Labour, the Company had submitted the seniority list on the Alberta Division to a committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and had accepted their adjustment of it. This constitutes the actual seniority list under which the Alberta Division is at present operated. Notwithstanding the statement made to the Labour Department on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway, it had not been hereto claimed by either the Western officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway or the representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers that the seniority list as at present operated is strictly in accordance with the agreements of the Company with either the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers or the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. It is claimed by the Company, however, as also by the representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, that it is as nearly correct as could be established at the time, in accordance with the existing records, including evidence of the extent to which the men had fulfilled the conditions required of them. This claim the representatives of the firemen stoutly dispute.

In order that the Board of Conciliation might judge fairly of the relative merits of the conflicting claims, it was essential that the Board should be able to obtain accurate records: 1st, of the seniority standing of each man on the firemen's list, before becoming an engineer; 2nd, the opportunities afforded each fireman by the Company, in accordance with their agreement with the firemen, to qualify for the position of engineer; 3rd, the extent to which each fireman actually complied with these conditions, or, where he did not, to what extent he was responsible for the failure

to do so; 4th, what other reasons, if any, would account for his not obtaining the seniority standing as engineer to which his official rank as fireman would entitle him; 5th, how many hired engineers were taken on during the period covered by the questions in dispute, and whether they were properly placed on the seniority list.

It was admitted that such records had been in the possession of the Company, but when asked to produce them before the Board, those required under the second, third and fourth heads were declared to be either lost or destroyed, subsequently to their having been used to compile the existing seniority list. Without these records, however, those under the first and fifth heads, however accurate, would be inadequate to settle the matters in dispute which were chiefly concerned with the reasons why the order of seniority as firemen had not been followed when transfers were made to the engineers' list. Not unnaturally, the representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen were inclined to doubt the loss of the records. It must be admitted that their alleged disappearance, in the face of an unsettled dispute, for the settlement of which they were essential, had a rather questionable appearance. The representatives of the Company, however, stoutly maintained their inability to produce these records whatever might be the consequences. The possibility of establishing from the records the true seniority standing of every engineer on the Alberta Division having been frustrated, attention was next directed to the individual cases in dispute.

The correspondence between Mr. Wark and the Western officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with a view to the settlement of the matters in dispute, has already been referred to. This correspondence culminated in a definite proposition made by Mr. Wark in a letter to Mr. Bury, dated July 10th, 1911. In this he stated that as regards the trouble on the Alberta Division while "the change of Divisions had very largely removed the trouble from that Divi-

sion, that six men were still out of place." He gives the names of the six men. After referring the matter to the officers of the Alberta Division for a special report, Mr. Bury wrote, on July 31st, disputing the claims of two of the men, but acknowledging that there were grounds for changing the seniority standing of the other four. Mr. Wark replied on August 15, further supporting the cases of the two men whose claims were questioned. No direct reply was made by Mr. Bury, but, on September 18, 1911, a supplementary list was posted at Calgary, signed by the Master Mechanic, making certain changes in the seniority list for each of the six names submitted by Mr. Wark. Without any further notice or discussion this revised list was cancelled on November 1, 1911, and the six men were returned to their former places on the list. Mr. Bury subsequently admitted that the list was cancelled at the instance of the representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who objected to any changes being made in the seniority list of the engineers without their previous knowledge and consent. Since November 1, 1911, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen have been unable to obtain any satisfaction from the Company, hence the request to the Department of Labour for a Board of Conciliation. As stated by Mr. Bury, the difficulty in which the Company now finds itself is that if it changes the seniority list to meet the wishes of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, it finds itself in difficulties with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, while if it adheres to the present seniority list, as approved by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, it continues in difficulties with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.

The suggestion of the Company that a working compromise could best be effected through the co-operation of the two unions, doubtless indicates the most practicable solution of the difficulty at this late date. The fact remains, however, that the responsibility for allow-

ing the original difficulties to accumulate and to continue so long in what the officers of the Company themselves admit to have been an unsatisfactory condition, and especially for permitting records essential to a proper settlement to be lost or destroyed, assuming the Company's explanation of the disappearance to be correct, lies almost entirely at the door of the Western officers of the Company.

Inasmuch as the matter in dispute is wholly a question as to the places of certain engineers on the seniority list on the Alberta Division, and as it is a matter of practical indifference to the Company how the matter is settled, the Company is quite willing to accept any arrangement of the seniority list upon which the two organizations can agree. But hitherto, for reasons which it is not necessary to dwell upon here, the two unions embracing engineers have been in bitter conflict with each other over just such issues as seniority standing, and the means and methods for the adjustment of grievances with the railroad Company.

About the time, however, of the sittings of this Board in Winnipeg, a conference was convened in Chicago between representatives of the two unions, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, with a view to arriving, if possible, at a working agreement between them, covering, among other matters, just such points as those before our Board. The report of the Board was therefore delayed in the hope that some agreement might be reached which would pave the way for the adjustment of the difficulties in question. Fortunately an agreement was arrived at during the Chicago conference, and this has been ratified by the central organizations of both unions. The terms of this agreement have just been made public. While safeguarding within its prescribed limits the autonomy of the sections of each union on the respective railroad systems, the agreement, nevertheless, provides ways and means for the settlement, by joint

action, of the two unions, of all matters of mutual interest and importance on each railroad. Assuming that this agreement will be made operative on the Canadian Pacific Railway, as on other roads, the means will then be provided for an adjustment of the disputes connected with the seniority list on the Alberta Division, and this is the only way that seems practicable after the lapse of so much time and the disappearance of essential details of record.

In the course of the discussion before the Board, it became quite evident that for the avoidance of similar difficulties in the future, and for the proper carrying out of certain articles of agreement between the Company and its firemen and engineers, the Company should post, at the necessary centres on its system, the seniority lists of the respective divisions, and that changes and additions affecting these lists should be posted every quarter. In this way the men would have an opportunity for knowing exactly how they stood on the official lists. Any disputes or difficulties could then be mutually adjusted while the conditions were known and the facts obtainable. The representatives of the Company agreed that this should be done for the future.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) ADAM SHORTT,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) J. H. WELLINGTON.

Minority Report.

The text of the minority report of Mr. D. Campbell in this matter is as follows:—

44 Rose Ave., Toronto, Ont.,
October 18, 1913.

To the Honourable
the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of the dispute between

the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen in regard to the seniority standing of certain employees in the engine service on the Alberta Division.

Being unable to agree with the views of either of the other members of the Board appointed under your Hand and Seal the ninth day of April, A.D. 1913, the undersigned member of the said Board submits the following report in the above matter, pursuant to the terms of the Act:—

The Board being duly constituted, hearings were held at Winnipeg between May 5 and May 9, at which the parties to the dispute were represented, the employees of Mr. G. K. Wark and several members of the employees' committee, the Company by C. N. Temple of Winnipeg, the Assistant Manager of the Company, Mr. W. E. Woodhouse, former Master Mechanic for the Company at Calgary, and Mr. George Whiteley, the present Master Mechanic for the Company at Calgary. The Company also called in Mr. Ash Kennedy, the Assistant Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and other members of that organization from the Province of Alberta. The undersigned also conferred with the Chairman of the Board at Ottawa on June 4, July 5, July 31, and August 20, and attended the general offices of the Company at Montreal on June 23, 24, 25 and 26, and at Winnipeg on August 4.

The complaint of the employees is the "failure on the part of the officers of the Company to promote men in their turn, and to place them on the list of engineers in the order of their seniority in the engine service with the Company in accordance with the provisions of schedules in effect; which schedules of agreement were signed by the officers of the Company and the representatives of the men concerned." And the complaints were said to be in conflict with Article 28 of an agreement made with the Company under date of September 1, 1910, being a revision of a similar

Article in agreements under dates of July 1, 1907, and December 1, 1903, and is as follows:—

“Firemen will be examined for promotion in their turn, according to seniority, where practicable, and advised in writing of result within thirty days, and if successful will be placed on engineers’ seniority list in the same order as they previously had on the firemen’s list; the date of promotion to be the date of commencement of examination.

“A fireman not examined in his proper turn—through no fault of his own—will retain his original seniority rights as a fireman, and if he passes when called upon will take his place on engineers’ seniority list as if he had been examined and had passed in his proper turn.

“A fireman failing to pass the required examination will retain his seniority rights as a fireman, and will be given another opportunity of passing in his turn within six months, and if successful will be placed on the engineers’ seniority list, the date of promotion to be the date of commencement of second examination.

“A fireman failing to pass the second examination will be placed at the foot of the seniority list, or services dispensed with at the option of the Company. Any appeal against standing given promoted men must be made to the proper officer of the Company within sixty days.

“Firemen will not be considered as having failed until their papers have been passed upon by the Board of Examiners.

“Hired engineers will not be classed ahead of firemen who have fired three years and six months for the Company, provided such firemen pass their examinations at the first trial when called upon.”

A list of the employees concerned on the Alberta Division, being the list under which these employees now work, was filed with the Board, and it was

claimed by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen that many employees had not been placed upon this list according to agreements with the Company, but the dispute originated with six particular men on this list.

The Company in its reply stated that “there is no real dispute between either the engineers and the Company. In reality the dispute is between the engineers and the firemen.” And the Company based its defence upon Article 30 of an agreement made with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers under date of September 16, 1911, which reads:—

“The engineers’ committee will represent all engineers in matters pertaining to rates, rules, general grievances, seniority and general matters of engineers.”

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen contended:—

First, that engineers had been placed upon the seniority list without regard to their relative standing on the firemen’s lists, or of the time of passing examination of qualification for engineers.

Secondly, that assuming firemen stood in their correct relative standing on the firemen’s list they would occupy the same relative standing when placed on the engineers’ list, even though examinations had been deferred in some instances on account of the exigencies of the service, unless on failure of first examination, in which case they would be second examination, or if failure in the second examination they would then be placed at the foot of the list or dismissed from the service as the Company might choose.

Thirdly, that in hiring engineers, no conflict necessarily arose, as hired engineers should only stand ahead of promoted engineers, if on the date of hiring no firemen were qualified for promotion according to the agreement.

Fourthly, that if after promotion to engineers they were placed on the en-

gineers' list in the same relative position which they occupied on the firemen's list, there need be no confliction with the agreement between the Company and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, because there was no confliction between the terms of the agreements between the Company and both organizations.

The Company on the other hand claimed:—

First, that the arrangement of the engineers' list was assigned to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers by virtue of Article 30 of its agreement with that organization, quoted above.

Secondly, that when the lists were originally posted all employees were given thirty days within which to make complaint, and that these complaints now constituting the dispute had not been made to the engineers' committee in charge of the matter within that time, and should therefore not now be considered as valid.

Thirdly, that subsequently to the arranging by the disputed list, certain staff records of the Calgary office had been either lost or destroyed, and that now no substantial information was available to verify or correct the present list.

Fourthly, that the engineers having the right by agreement to arrange engineers' lists, and there being a dispute as to the correctness of the list on the Alberta Division so arranged, that the difficulty existed between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and not between the Company and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

In reply to the Company's contention that lists originally posted on the Alberta Division gave notice of a specific time within which exceptions thereto might be made, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen complained that the lists posted on that Division did not show dates governing

the standings on the lists, and hence much difficulty was experienced in ascertaining whether the men at one point on the railway occupied correct standing with men located at another point; but that notwithstanding this difficulty, exceptions were taken thereto, and that such exceptions had been recognized by the highest officers of the Company; and that the specific complaint of six individuals had been the subject of controversy between the parties for the past two or three years.

As to the contention by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen that the list was not compiled so that engineers occupied the same relative position as they had formerly occupied on the firemen's list, it was quite clear that this was true by a reference to the firemen's seniority list, and also by a reference to the staff records of the Company, and it is difficult to understand how the Company could assert that the engineers' list had been made in accordance with the Company's agreements. Neither is there any justification for the Company's claim to immunity from responsibility by virtue of its agreement with its engineers. In fact the Company's agreement with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers does not confer upon that organization the right to indiscriminately place men on their seniority list. Article 30 of this agreement, dated Sept. 1, 1911, quoted above can only be read so far as placing men on a seniority list is concerned, with Article 4 of the same agreement, which reads:—

“Seniority of engineers will start from the date of passing examination, or date of entering the service. Date of entering the service means when engineer reports for duty.

“Engineers hired with one or more years' experience will be placed on seniority list on date of starting.”

It is therefore clear that the agreement does not give to the engineers the right to place men upon the list in any

other order than that which they held as firemen, and virtually in accordance with agreement between the Company and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Moreover, it would be absurd to contend that the Company might, in violation of its agreement with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, assign by agreement or otherwise to any other body of employees, or to any one the right to arrange a list that would not conform to its agreement with the firemen and thereby escape its obligation under its agreement. The Company cannot relieve itself of its contractual or moral obligations to one class of employees by any means. It is directly responsible to any of its employees with whom it makes an agreement, for the strict fulfilment thereof.

The provisions in the agreement with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen whereby a fireman by reason of the convenience of the service loses his opportunity to pass the requisite examination for the time being, is entitled to receive his standing as an engineer upon passing his examination when called upon as from the date on which he should have been privileged to be examined, does not in any way alter his relative standing on the engineers' seniority list. And if a committee of engineers, or any one is given the privilege of arranging such a list it is the Company's duty to see that it is done so as to protect the rights of other employees to whom they owe either a moral or contractual obligation, and such a Committee ought necessarily be furnished with proper dates by the Company, governing their correct standing. A list compiled in this manner would be in perfect accord with the agreements between the Company and both organizations. Had the present list been compiled in this manner there could have been no dispute. The responsibility for the present difficulty therefore lies at the door of the officers of the Company who failed to carry out the agreements

made by the Company to this end, and the onus of the discord and confusion which has followed cannot be shifted upon, or made a cause of dispute between the two classes of employees interested. Moreover, the evidence adduced indicates that on all other Divisions of the Company's lines where similar agreements were in effect no dissatisfaction of this character exists, and the proper lists have been prepared and posted.

As to those who had found it necessary to try a second examination, or who had ultimately failed, both parties admitted that there was no disgrace as to the standing of any such as these. In fact the employees declared that the relative standing given any such men would not be questioned by them, which entirely eliminates the difficulty in compiling a new list so long as these would occupy the same relative standing on the new list which they occupied on the disputed list. As a reason why a new list could not be properly compiled now, the Company declared that information showing these details had been lost or destroyed from the office at Calgary, but since the sittings of the Board in Winnipeg, the Company, on request by the undersigned, has furnished some such information from its Calgary office. In any event there would be a very few men who failed either in their first or second examination, and therefore these should not stand in the way of adjusting a list where so many are so greatly interested.

As to the hiring of engineers, if at any given date after hiring an engineer, the Company promoted, say, three engineers, and then hired another engineer, the correct standing on the engineers' list of the hired engineer would be following the three promoted engineers. And if one of the promoted men had been promoted out of his turn, the regular man being detained from his examination by the service, or through no fault of his, the regular man would nevertheless be entitled to his standing

as from the time of the examination of the men taken out of his turn, and this latter would follow the hired engineer. This would ultimately leave them all in their correct standing, and the promoted men would occupy the same relative position they had on the firemen's list. This arrangement would be in perfect accord with the Company's agreements, and here again no difficulty need follow.

It is also clear that a list presuming to show the relative standing of engineers or other employees cannot be of any substantial service to the employees concerned unless on its face it shows the dates governing their respective standings. It is unreasonable to say that employees may inquire of each other as to the dates which govern their seniority in the service. If this must be done to verify the authenticity of a list, the list itself serves no purpose. It is to secure this very information that lists are required.

As to the contention by the Company that exception to the list as originally posted was not taken in due time, the correspondence produced by the firemen shows that exception was taken in accordance with their agreement to the officers of the Company. The Company had no right to contend that such exception ought to have been made to the committee of engineers. A supplementary list readjusting the standing of the six men complained of was posted at Calgary in response to the complaints made, and that such supplementary list was satisfactory to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. But this list was later taken down and the disputed list restored. Since that time the matter has been in dispute and various communications have passed between the parties, until finally the application for this Board was made. In these communications the Company admitted that certain employees were not properly placed on the list, and made the suggestion to let matters drift as they were, evidently hoping by the lapse

of time to wear out the agitation for an adjustment, or that a reasonable excuse might thereby be available for claiming that a matter of so long standing could not be satisfactorily adjusted. Finally upon being pressed, the Company sought to shift the onus of its obligations by declaring that the dispute was really between the two organizations, and suggested arbitration as between them.

It is questionable if the principle of imposing upon one class of employees the necessity of applying to another interested class for the adjustment of a grievance can be justified under any circumstances, but surely not when the matter in issue is the fulfilment of an agreement made by the employer.

The law by which the Board is constituted places upon the members of the Board the obligation of endeavouring by means of conciliation to bring about a settlement between the parties of the dispute referred to it, and failing in this to make a full report thereof to the Minister, setting forth the proceedings and steps taken by the Board, and its findings, including the cause of the dispute, and the Board's recommendations for the settlement of the difficulty according to the merit and substantial justice of the case. Having regard to the duties thus imposed upon the members of the Board by statute, the undersigned is unable to follow the course adopted by the other members of the Board, in submitting a report which does go to the extent of offering some tangible recommendation as a basis of settlement of the dispute. It is evident that if no solution of the matter can be found that a strike is quite likely to follow, and the labours of the Board will have amounted to a nullity. Nor can he share with them their apprehensions of complications arising between the Company and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers as a result of a proper re-adjustment of the list in dispute, because if the list were corrected to conform with the agreement between the Company and

the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, it would likewise conform with the agreement between the Company and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; and it is his opinion that no organization of wage-earners can demand of an employer conditions that are in excess of or in contravention of its signed agreement with the employer.

If this Board is unable to determine upon a fair basis for the settlement of the dispute, with what exceptional powers of perception would a Board of arbitrators as proposed by the Company be endowed, whereby such a basis could be determined? If a Board of arbitrators could offer a solution of the case which would be sufficiently meritorious as to warrant its adoption by articles of agreement in advance, surely this Board may offer some solution of the difficulty that can be recommended for adoption, which will contain as large a measure of substantial justice.

To allow the erroneous list to remain in operation, will not only accelerate and intensify discord, but it will also encourage employers to disregard the rights which accrue to employees under a working agreement. It will accentuate the notion that an error, be it ever so great, has a right to a continued existence by reason of the fact that it has managed to exist for a period of time. Above all it will prove a grave and serious barrier to any attempt on the part of the employees to adjust the matter by peaceful means. On the other hand, to recommend to all concerned a basis of settlement in accordance with the agreements between the parties, having due regard for all the requirements and

privileges thereof, cannot be disregarded by any of them.

As for the working agreement recently adopted between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, if it is to be adopted by these employees on the Canadian Pacific Railway as a means of adjusting the dispute in question, a recommendation from an unbiased tribunal ought to be a substantial aid in promoting this end. If there has existed a lack of harmony between these two organizations in the past, such a condition constitutes a greater and more urgent need of such a recommendation from this Board. To withhold such a recommendation may be the means of preventing the effectual operation of the working agreement.

Therefore your Commissioner having obtained from the Company's staff records at Montreal and Winnipeg information as to the dates of entering the service, and dates of promotion of the employees included in the disputed list, and taking the terms of the agreements between the Company and both organizations as quoted above, has compiled a list in accordance thereto, which it is submitted is sufficiently accurate to be recommended as a basis of settlement of the dispute. The list filed with the Board as constituting the scope of the grievance, contains over one hundred names. Of these, eleven were out of the service at the date of reference to the Board, and they have been dropped from the list. Men who have resigned and have re-entered the service at a later date as hired engineers are given the latter date of entry. Others who have been reduced in their standings in the exercise of discipline have been given

the relative standing on the new list which the Company gave them on the former list. To this no exception can reasonably be taken by any of the parties. Both the officers of the Company and the representatives of the men concerned admitted at the hearings that the Company's records would be correct and ought to govern.

To correct the list to the extent of placing the six men originally complained of in their correct relative standing would still result in serious difficulty as is indicated by the fact that when the supplemental list was posted in Calgary in September, 1911, that the Company afterwards found occasion to withdraw it. If only the six men were placed in their proper relative standing, they would still remain behind some who were

their juniors in the service, and would at the same time stand ahead of some who are their seniors, owing to the unsystematic and apparent haphazard manner in which the list was arranged. Therefore the only proper and equitable adjustment of the matter is to re-arrange the entire list by placing every name in its proper place according to the dates governing same as provided by the agreements with the Company. For the information of all concerned, and as showing the correctness of the list the dates when men began as wipers, and as firemen, also as engineers are given. The initial number of 110 is the number with which the disputed list commences, and the same number is employed as a starting point for the convenience of reference and comparison.

SENIORITY LIST OF ENGINEERS, ALBERTA DIVISION.

No.	NAME.	Began as		Began as		Began as	
		Wiper.		Fireman.		Engineer.	
110.	McKay Robt. J.....	May	8-01	Mch.	3-03	Apl.	10-05
111.	England, O. A.....	June	17-01	Apl.	1-03	Jan.	9-06
112.	Miller, E. A.....	July	23-01	June	1-02	Apl.	10-05
113.	Harris, C. E.....	Sep.	7-01	Mch.	4-03	Aug.	10-05
114.	Thomas, J. M.....			May	7-02	Aug.	10-05
115.	Hawkins H.....			May	20-02	Aug.	17-05
116.	Ripley, H. L.....	Oct.	11-01	Oct.	1-02	Apl.	10-05
117.	Jackson, L. H.....					Aug.	15-05
118.	Downing, R. H.....	Oct.	27-01	Jan.	27-03	Oct.	1-05
119.	Walwark, J.....					Aug.	21-05
120.	Perry, J. R.....					Aug.	20-05
121.	Graham, E. C.....	Nov.	6-01	Jan.	19-02	Apl.	24-06
122.	Glass, T. N.....					Sep.	6-05
123.	Cudoba, Geo. E.....			Sep.	25-02	Apl.	12-05
124.	Dixon, J. C.....	Nov.	10-01	Aug.	1-02	Sep.	5-05
125.	Bathey, R. H.....	Feb.	5-02	Sep.	14-03	Apl.	24-06
126.	Alexander, W. L.....			Oct.	1-02	Sep.	20-06
127.	Loucks, L.....	Mch.	11-02	Mch.	13-03	Mch.	3-05
128.	Murray, J. A.....	Mch.	24-02	July	10-02	Apl.	1-06
129.	Brooks, J.....			Oct.	17-02	Sep.	22-06
130.	McEwen, D.....	Apl.	11-02	Dec.	10-02	Jan.	6-06
131.	Cook, E. H.....	Apl.	13-02	Oct.	10-02	Jun.	6-06
132.	Tracey, M. S.....					Jun.	20-06
133.	James, G. F.....					June	26-06
134.	McFarlane, B.....	May	27-02	Sep.	26-02	June	1-06

SENIORITY LIST OF ENGINEERS, ALBERTA DIVISION.—Continued.

No.	NAME.	Began as		Began as		Began as	
		Wiper.		Fireman.		Engineer.	
135.	Morrison, Geo.....			Jan. 22-03		July 1-05	
136.	Dean, W.....			Aug. 30-04		July 26-06	
137.	Riley, A. E.....					July 23-06	
138.	Hampton, Wm.....	June 4-02		Nov. 1-02		Jan. 25-07	
139.	Anderson, G. L.....	June 13-02		Oct. 15-02		July 27-06	
140.	Healy, J. H.....	Sep. 9-02		Dec. 9-02		July 21-06	
141.	Laing, D.....					Aug. 1-06	
142.	Gillespie, M.....	Nov. 3-02		Mch. 1-03		July 23-06	
143.	Spinney.....					Aug. 22-06	
144.	Embrey, Geo.....	Nov. 10-02		Feb. 20-03		Aug. 20-06	
145.	Devlin, W. J.....	Nov. 29-02		Mch. 24-03		Aug. 24-06	
146.	Askey, Geo.....	Dec. 10-02		May 15-03		July 24-06	
147.	Scott, J. M.....					Aug. 28-06	
148.	Hennessy, J. J.....					Sep. 11-06	
149.	McMahon, E. R.....	Dec. 18-02		May 17-03		July 30-06	
150.	Lloyd, J. H.....	Jan. 12-03		Apl. 21-06		June 3-07	
151.	Lyons, P. B.....					Sep. 25-06	
152.	Preece, S. H.....	Apl. 1-03		June 7-03		June 12-07	
153.	Gay, H. H.....					Oct. 26-06	
154.	Dunbar, W. A.....			July 11-03		Nov. 8-06	
155.	McLeod, J. D.....					Dec. 14-06	
156.	Elkins, A. B.....					Dec. 15-06	
157.	Campbell, A. J.....					Jan. 2-07	
158.	Wilson, T.....	Apl. 6-03		Sep. 1-03		Jan. 10-07	
159.	Clark, J. B.....					Jan. 9-07	
160.	Sinclair, O. N.....					Sep. 4-08	
161.	Baldwin, W. H.....			June 26-03		Oct. 9-06	
162.	Collpitts, H. H.....					Jan. 16-07	
163.	Scott, F. W.....			June 25-06		June 1-07	
164.	Chapman, Hy.....					Jan. 16-07	
165.	Galloway, G.....			July 24-03		Jan. 6-07	
166.	Manson, J. R.....			Aug. 9-03		June 11-07	
167.	McLean, A. M.....			Aug. 20-03		May 10-07	
168.	Gillespie, J.....	Apl. 17-03		June 10-03		Aug. 26-06	
169.	Jebson, F.....	Apl. 20-03		June 17-03		Aug. 28-06	
170.	Graham, H. E.....	May 8-03		Sep. 8-03		July 4-07	
171.	Fleming, J. W.....			Sep. 1-03		July 4-07	
172.	Kyle, A. H.....			Sep. 1-03		July 4-07	
173.	McKenzie, W.....	June 1-03		Sep. 1-03		July 4-07	
174.	Lee, S. J.....	June 1-03		Sep. 20-03		July 17-07	
175.	Day, A. G.....	June 5-03		Sep. 5-03		July 4-07	
176.	Furoy, S. A.....			Sep. 19-03		Feb. 1-07	
177.	Howarth, W.....	June 10-03		Oct. 7-03		July 4-07	
178.	Deitz, W. G.....	June 11-03		Mch. 3-04		July 17-07	
179.	Thompson, J. H.....			Oct. 16-03		July 4-07	
180.	Marshall, A. P.....	Aug. 1-03		Sep. 1-03		Feb. 4-07	
181.	Lemieux, E. J.....			Nov. 13-03		Jan. 15-07	
182.	Maltby, H. B.....					July 4-07	
183.	McIntyre, L.....					July 11-07	
184.	Russell, B.....	Apl. 28-02		Oct. 10-02		June 3-07	
185.	Nelson, C. B.....			May 12-03		June 3-07	
186.	Giles, J. Z.....	Aug. 3-03		Nov. 6-03		July 17-07	
187.	Essert, W. R.....			Mch. 11-04		Aug. 39-07	
188.	Bristow, H. R.....			Mch. 19-04		July 17-07	
189.	Gay, A. H.....	Aug. 11-03		Mch. 26-04		July 17-07	
190.	Robinson, H. M.....	Sep. 4-03		May 22-04		Jan. 26-07	
191.	Parker, J. B.....					July 27-07	
192.	Sinclair, W. A.....					Sep. 10-17	
193.	Moore, H. A.....					Sep. 24-07	
194.	Willis, W.....					Oct. 19-07	
195.	Yates, E.....	Nov. 3-03		May 3-04		Sep. 1-07	
196.	Cunningham, O.....			May 25-04		Dec. 6-07	
197.	Leahy, P.....	Dec. 15-03		July 30-04		June 28-07	
198.	Clemmer, A.....	Feb. 4-03		Aug. 16-04		Jan. 1-08	

All of which is respectfully submitted,
D. CAMPBELL.

**REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE MARITIME
DREDGING COMPANY, ST. JOHN, N.B., AND CERTAIN EM-
PLOYEES, MEMBERS OF TUG CAPTAINS' LOCAL No. 8350,
TUG FIREMEN'S LOCAL No. 802, AND DREDGE
WORKERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
LOCAL No. 470.**

THE Minister of Labour received on October 27 the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, established to inquire into differences between the Maritime Dredging Company, St. John, N.B., and its employees, including tug captains, tug firemen, and dredge workers, members of Tug Captains' Local No. 830, Tug Firemen's Local No. 802, and Dredge Workers' Protective Association Local No. 470. The number affected by the dispute was given in the application as 150 directly and 205 indirectly. The matters at issue related to wages, conditions of employment, and the refusal of the Company to sign an agreement submitted by the unions.

A Board was established by the Minister on June 10, being constituted as follows: Mr. Chas. H. Thomas, Fredericton, N.B., Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. John E. Moore, St. John, N.B., Company's nominee; and Mr. James E. Tighe, St. John, N.B., employees' nominee.

In its report the Board stated that the wages paid by the Maritime Dredging Company and the conditions prevailing favourably with the wages and conditions at that Company's works compared very favourably with the wages and conditions existing at the port of St. John, and compared favourably also with the wages specified in the Government Fair Wages Schedule of the contract being executed at Courtenay Bay. Regarding the question of the recognition of the union the Board did not make any recommendation, expressing the opinion that that matter should be settled by mutual consent of the parties concerned.

Report of Board.

The text of the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

F. A. Acland, Esq.,

Deputy Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act 1907, and certain matters in dispute between the Maritime Dredging Company and their employees on tug boats and dredges.

The members of the Board of Conciliation appointed under this Act in this matter, have gone fully into the dispute and make the following report;

The Board met at St. John on July 4, October 8, 15, and 16. The conditions in connection with the difference existing between the parties was fully gone into.

The matter of wages was first taken up and after comparing the schedule of wages of the Maritime Dredging Company with other companies in this vicinity and the conditions prevailing, and taking evidence in the various matters in connection with the hours constituting a day's work, wages, as they apply to regular time, overtime, Sundays and holidays, we find they compare favourably with the wages and other conditions existing at the port of St. John.

After considerable discussion the Board decided, as the contract was a

Government one, the wages and other conditions existing should be based on the Government Fair Wage Scale. There being no Fair Wage Scale attached to the Maritime Dredging Company's Contract, we had to look elsewhere. The only one available being that of the Norton Griffith Company now working at Courtenay Bay. On comparing the wages, and other conditions we find the Maritime Dredging Company's compares very favourably with the Fair Wage Scale.

We would recommend that a Fair Wage Scale be attached to all contracts as it would be of great assistance in settling all Government contract disputes.

We herewith attach Wage Schedule of Maritime Dredging Company also Government Fair Wage.

In the matter of the recognition of the union, which the Company refuses to consider, we are of the opinion that this Board cannot make any recommendation

as they do not consider it a matter for their consideration and it can only be settled by mutual consent of the parties concerned.

Considerable time has elapsed since the Board first met in this matter on July 4, 1913, until its final meeting owing to it being a very busy season with those engaged on this Board, and it was impossible to get the members together, but after the Board got fairly to work the business was transacted in a very satisfactory manner and are pleased to forward a unanimous report.

(Sgd.) C. H. THOMAS,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) JOHN E. MOORE,
For Employers.

(Sgd.) JAMES E. TIGHE,
For Employees.

St. John, N.B.

October 16, 1913.

STATEMENT WAGES PAID TO DREDGE CREWS.

RUNNERS.	CRANESMEN.	FIREMEN.	OILERS.	WATCHMEN.	DECKHANDS.	NAME.
1st. 200.00.....	106.50 (1)	50.00	50.00	50.00	45.00	Cynthia.
2nd. 160.00.....	95.50 (2)					
3rd. 160.00.....						
1st. 175.00.....	104.00 (1)	50.00	50.0	50.00	45.00	Iroquois.
2nd. 125.00.....	75.00 (2)					
1st. 140.00.....	80.00 (1)	50.00	50.00	50.00	45.00	Beacon Bar.
2nd. 118.00.....	60.00 (2)					

STATEMENT WAGES PAID TO TUG CREWS.

1st. CAPTAINS.	2nd. CAPTAINS	1st. ENGINEER.	2nd. ENGINEER.	FIREMEN	DECKH'DS.	MATE.	NAME.
\$125.00	\$90.00	\$75.00	\$65.00	\$45.00	2 at \$35.00 1 at 40.00	\$42.00	Lord Kitchener.
90.00	90.00	75.00	65.00	40.00	35.00	40.00	Lord Beresford.
70.00	65.00	70.00	50.00	40.00	35.00	.....	Lord Roberts.
70.00	50.00	65.00	50.00	40.00	35.00	40.00	Lord Wolseley.

TIME FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.
Tug Captain.....	\$80.00 per month and board
Tug Engineer.....	\$75.00 " " "
Tug Fireman.....	\$40.00 " " "
Deckhands.....	\$45.00 " " "
Scowmen.....	\$45.00 " " "
Cook (Male).....	\$40.00 " " "

GOVERNMENT FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Dredge Runner.....	\$125.00 per month with board	10 hours per day
Dredge Engineer.....	\$125.00 " " "	10 " " "
Dredge Fireman.....	\$ 45.00 " " "	10 " " "
Scowmen.....	\$ 35.00 " " "	10 " " "
Deckhands.....	\$ 35.00 " " "	10 " " "
Cook.....	\$ 35.00 " " "	10 " " "
Cranesman.....	\$ 85.00 " " "	10 " " "
Tug Captain.....	\$ 70.00 " " "	10 " " "
Tug Engineer.....	\$ 60.00 " " "	10 " " "
Tug Fireman.....	\$ 45.00 " " "	10 " " "

ANALYSIS OF WAGES—(CYNTHIA).

NAME.	Monthly rate of wages.	Amount paid in 12 months.	Average amount paid per month
1st Runner.....	\$ 200.00	\$ 2,662.85	\$ 221.90
2nd Runner.....	160.00	2,062.00	171.00
3rd Runner.....	160.00	2,038.00	169.80
1st. Cranesman.....	106.50	1,438.30	119.80
2nd Cranesman.....	95.50	1,244.05	103.70
1st Fireman.....	50.00	683.07	56.90
2nd Fireman.....	50.00	674.31	56.00
1st Oiler.....	50.00	680.75	57.55
2nd Oiler.....	50.00	676.96	56.40
Watchmen.....	50.00	.....	50.00
Deckhands.....	45.00	736.27	61.35
Scowmen.....	45.00	703.02	58.60
".....	45.00	648.90	54.00
".....	45.00	643.40	53.60
".....	45.00	642.55	53.55
".....	45.00	627.05	52.20
".....	45.00	633.35	52.70
".....	45.00	607.20	50.60

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1913.

WAGES continued to rise during the third quarter of the present year but the increases were not as numerous as during the corresponding period of last year, nor was the number of employees affected so great.

There were in all twenty-three changes reported to the Department as having gone into effect during the months of July, August and September, 1913, as compared with fifty-eight during the corresponding period of last year. These changes affected 6,564 employees. During the third quarter of 1912, 16,292 employees were affected by changes in wages and working hours. Of the twenty-three changes reported seventeen were increases in wages, one involved a reduction of working hours, while five changes provided for an increase in wages together with a reduction of working hours. In the accompanying statistical table details are presented of the various changes which went into effect during the period under review. Such details show as far as possible the number of employees affected by each change, the nature of the change and the difference in weekly earnings and hours when the change has gone into effect. In the small table immediately following an analysis is presented, showing the approximate aggregate results, according to industries and groups of trades, together with the number of employees affected, of the several changes of the quarter, in so far as detailed information was obtained by the Department:—

TABLE SHOWING BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY THE CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1913.

Industry or Group of Trades.	Approximate No. of Employees Affected.
Mining	250
Building	2580
Metal	575
Woodworking	710
Printing	219
Railway Service	384
Street Railway Employees	2500
Miscellaneous	50
Total	7329

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour by Industries and Groups of Trades.

The following is a statement of changes by industries and groups of trades reported to the Department as having gone into effect during the third quarter of 1913.

Agriculture.—Farm labour was scarce in Ontario and the Eastern Townships and good wages were offered. Harvesting operations in the west created a good demand for men but there was no acute shortage. Generally speaking farm labour was paid at about the same rate as last year.

Fishing. — Salmon fishermen on the Fraser River were only paid fifteen (and in a few cases twenty) cents a fish as compared with twenty-five cents last year. In other localities wages remained about the same as last year.

Mining. — Only one change was recorded among workers in the mining in-

dustry, employees of the Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Company reaching an agreement with the employing company whereby a ten per cent. increase was granted to about 250 employees. This agreement went into effect during August after a dispute lasting more than three months. The following figures show the old and new rates paid:—

	Old.	New.
Tonnage rate coal, 4 feet and under	\$1.00	\$1.10
Tonnage rate coal, over 4 feet	.82½	.91½

Inside Day Wages.

Fire bosses	\$3.57	\$3.94
Shot lighters	3.30	3.63
Brattice men	2.86	3.15
Timbermen	3.30	3.63
Timbermen helpers	2.86	3.15
Tracklayers	3.03	3.63
Road men and labourers	2.86	3.15
Driver, boss	3.30	3.63
Driver, single	2.86	3.15
Driver, double	3.03	3.33
Driver, boys	\$1.50 to 2.25	3.15
Pushers	2.86	3.15
Winch Drivers	\$1.10 to 2.86	3.15
Rope riders	2.86	3.15
Trappers	1.00	1.50
Miners, per day	3.30	3.63
Pumpmen	2.86	3.63
Stablemen	per day \$2.86; per month	95.00

Outside Day Wages.

Blacksmith	3.50	4.25
Blacksmith helpers	2.86	3.15
Machinists	3.50	3.85
Machinists helpers	2.86	3.15
Carpenters	3.50	3.85
Carpenters' helpers	2.86	3.15
Slope engineers	3.30	3.63
Compressor engineer	3.30	4.00
Firemen (Chinamen)	1.65	2.00
Teamster	3.00	3.00
All other outside labour (Chinamen)	1.65	2.00

Building.—Seven changes went into effect among members of the building trades, six of which were of the nature of an increase in wages only, the other providing for an increase in wages and also making a reduction in working hours. Upwards of 2,500 employees were affected, the greatest number (1,000) being affected by an increase which was granted to plasterers in Montreal. Details of the changes in this industry are given in the following statement:—

Upwards of 300 bricklayers and masons at Calgary were given an increase of two and a half cents an hour. This change went into effect at the beginning of August. Negotiations had been carried on previous to that between

the Builders' Exchange and the Union, the latter body making a demand for seventy cents an hour instead of sixty-seven and a half. On July 14 eighty per cent. of the contractors had agreed to pay the higher rate and a strike was called upon the work of firms who had not agreed to the advance. Conferences were arranged between the parties concerned, and a settlement was reached by which provision was made for the payment of seventy cents an hour. As a result of the change the weekly wage was advanced from \$29.70 to \$30.80. Plasterers in the employ of seventy contractors at Montreal were given an increase of five cents an hour on September 1. This increase was the result of an agreement made December 27, 1912, the terms of which are given in the February, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette*. By this agreement the wages were fixed at forty-seven and a half cents an hour from January 1 to June 1, fifty cents an hour from June 1 to September 1, and fifty-five cents an hour after September 1. About 1,000 men were affected by this increase. Plasterers at Ottawa were given an increase during the period under review. These men went on strike on August 1 to enforce a demand for an increase in wages and a reduction of working hours. At the beginning of September the secretary of the organization to which the men belonged informed the Department that two of the master plasterers had signed an agreement acceding to their demand and that the men, to the number of fifty-five, were working at the higher rate of wages for the eight hour day. On September 17 the strike was officially called off, the majority of the contractors having signed an agreement for three years. The terms of the agreement provide for a payment of fifty cents an hour until August, 1914, fifty-two and a half cents an hour until August 1, 1915, and fifty-five cents an hour after that date until the termination of the agreement. Painters and paperhangers at Victoria were given an increase of twenty-five cents a day on July 10. A strike occurred on March 1 among members of this class of

account of the refusal of some of the contractors to accede to a demand for an increase from \$4.00 to \$4.50 per day. Upwards of 200 painters were given the increase demanded (see *Labour Gazette* for May, 1913) the strike affecting about sixty-five men in the employ of five firms who refused the increase. The dispute continued until July 11 when a compromise was effected providing for the above mentioned increase. The weekly wages of the men were raised from \$22.00 to \$23.50 as a result of the change.

Plumbers and steamfitters (250) at Calgary were given an increase of two and one-half cents an hour on July 7. A strike occurred among workers in this class on June 2, the contractors refusing to sign an agreement providing for an increase of five cents an hour, from sixty to sixty-five cents. A compromise was eventually arrived at whereby the men were to receive sixty-two and one-half cents an hour for the present year with a promise of sixty-five cents an hour for 1914. Granite cutters in the employ of seven firms in Vancouver struck work on August 1 to enforce a demand for an increase in wages from \$5.00 to \$5.60 per day. At the end of the month the demands of the men were acceded to, the increase providing for a weekly wage of \$30.80 as compared with the previous rate of \$27.50. About 150 men were affected by the change. An important change went into effect among bridge and structural iron workers at Montreal whereby 750 men were given an increase of about \$3.30 per week.

Metal.—Three changes were reported to the Department as having gone into effect among workers in the metal trades. On August 4 250 iron moulders struck work at Montreal demanding a nine-hour day instead of ten. Two of the firms affected conceded their employees' demands and seventy men were affected by the consequent reduction in working hours. A strike occurred among moulders at Guelph during May, the men demanding an increase of twenty-five cents a day, and ten per cent. on piece work.

Three of the firms affected agreed to the demands of their employees (90) and an increase went into effect on July 1. By this change the weekly wages of moulders were advanced from \$18.00 to \$19.50. Some of the men were piece-workers and received a greater increase the weekly wages in some cases totalling \$24.00. Employees of two firms remained on strike for a considerable length of time. In one case a compromise was effected in June by which the twenty-five cent advance was granted, with a five per cent. advance to piece workers; the other firm resisted the demands of the men and closed its moulding shop in September, the strikers obtaining work elsewhere. An important change affected upwards of 400 boilermakers at Toronto during the period under review. These men went on strike at the beginning of June to enforce a demand for an increase in wages and a reduction of working hours from ten to nine a day. The demands of the strikers were gradually acceded to by the firms involved and the strike was practically over on July 10. The resultant changes provided for the nine-hour day, to take effect on July 1, and an increase of two and a half cents an hour for boilermakers and an increase of one cent an hour for helpers. The general effect of the changes was a reduction in the weekly earnings of boilermakers from \$16.50 to \$16.25.

Woodworking.—Wages in the wood-working trades presented little change from those of the previous year. About four hundred cabinet makers and woodworkers in the employ of forty firms struck work at Toronto on May 1 to secure an agreement providing for a nine-hour work day and a minimum rate of thirty-five cents an hour. At the end of July practically all the firms concerned had agreed to the men's demands. The change resulted in the weekly wages of cabinet makers and finishers being increased to \$17.50 instead of the former rate of from \$12.00 to \$15.00; millmen who were previously being paid at the rate of \$14.00 to \$16.00 a week had their wages advanced to \$18.00 and \$20.00.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1913.

Class of Workpeople affected.	Locality	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected	Date from which change took effect	Particulars of change	Estimated rate of wage per week		Estimated hours of labour per week		Change in wages per head per week		Change in working hours per head		Manner in which change was brought about
					Before change	After change	Before change	After change	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
Mining:—													
Coal Miners...	Nanaimo, B. C.	250	Aug. 20	Increase of ten per cent in wages.									Agreement following strike.
Building:—	Bricklayers and Masons...	300	Aug.	Increase of 2½c an hour.	\$29.70	\$30.80	44	44	\$1.10				Following strike.
			Sept.	Increase of 5c an hour.	\$22.00	\$24.20	44	44	\$2.20				Negotiations between parties.
Plasterers...	Montreal, Que.	1,000											
Plasterers...	Ottawa, Ont.	65	Aug. 1	Inc. of 5c an hour & reduction of working hours.	\$22.50	\$22.00	50	44		50c		6	Agreement following strike.
Painters, Paper-hangers & decorators...	Victoria, B.C.	65	July 10	Increase of 25c a day.	\$22.00	\$23.50	44	44	\$1.50				Following strike.
Plumbers and Steamfitters	Calgary, Alta.	250	July 7	Increase of 2½c an hour.	\$26.40	\$27.50	44	44	\$1.10				Increase granted after strike.
Granite cutters.	Vancouver, B.C.	150	Aug. 27	Increase of 7½c an hour.	\$27.50	\$30.80	44	44	\$3.30				Increase granted after strike.
Structural Iron Workers...	Montreal, Que.	750	July	Increase in wages.	\$21.00	\$24.30	54	54	\$3.30				Voluntary concession.
Metal:—													
Iron moulders.	Montreal, Que.	70	Aug. 12	Reduction of working hours from 10 to 9 a day.									After strike.
Iron moulders.	Guelph, Ont.	100	July 1	Increase of 25c a day.	\$18.00	\$19.50	59	59	\$1.50				Demand of men followed by strike in some shops.
Boilermakers & helpers...	Toronto, Ont.	405	Hrs Jly 1 Wages Aug. 15	Increase in wages (2½c for boilermakers & 1c for helpers) and reduction of working hours.	\$16.50	\$16.25	55	50		25c		5	Demand of men followed by strike

WOODWORKING:— Cabinet makers	Toronto, Ont...	200	July	31	Increase in wages and reduction of working hours.....	\$12.00— 15.00	\$17.50	48-56	48-50	\$2.50 to \$5.50	6	Following Strike.
Millmen.....	Toronto, Ont...	300	July	31	Increase in wages.....	\$14.00— \$16.00	\$18.00— \$20.00	50	50	\$4.00		Following Strike.
Finishers.....	Toronto, Ont...	90	July	31	Increase in wages and reduction of working hours.....	\$12.00— \$15.00	\$17.00	48-56	48-50	\$2.50— \$5.50	6	Following Strike.
Photo-engravers	Toronto, Ont...	120	Sept.		Increase in wages.....	\$18.00— \$20.00	\$21.00— \$23.00	46½	46½	\$3.00		Following Strike.
PRINTING AND ALLIED:— Bookbinders....	Ottawa, Ont...	37	July	11	Increase in wages.....	\$14.00— \$19.00	\$18.00	48-49	48			Demand of men.
Typesetters.....	London, Ont...	77	July	1	Increase of \$1.00 per week.....	\$14.00— \$19.00	\$15.00— \$20.00	42 night 48 day	42	\$1.00	6 (Days	Negotiations.
Printers.....	Winnipeg, Man.	35	July	1	Increases as under:— Cylinder Pressmen.....	\$20.00	\$21.00	48	48	\$1.00		Voluntary Concession.
		40			Platen Pressmen.....	\$16.00	\$18.50	48	48	\$2.50		
		30			Cylinder Feeders.....	\$10.00	\$13.00	48	48	\$3.00		
RAILWAY SERVICE Maintenance of way employees.	Dominion Atlantic Railway.	40 120	Aug.	8	Increase in wages as under:— Section Foremen..... Section men.....	\$12.90 \$ 9.72	\$14.16 \$10.20	60 60	60 60	\$1.26 48c		Demand of men. “
Maintenance of way employees.	Canadian Northern Quebec & Quebec & Lake St John R way		Aug.	1	Increase in wages:— Section foremen 15-20c a day. Sectionmen 10-15c a day.							Negotiations between parties.
Employees on Halifax and South Western Railway.....	Bridge water N S	44 6 4 3	June	1	Increase of 1c. an hour. Machinists..... Helpers..... Blacksmiths.....	\$12.00— \$15.00 \$ 9.00 \$12.00— \$13.60	\$12.60— 15.60 \$ 9.60 \$12.60 \$14.20	59 “ “ “	59 “ “ “	60c “ “ “		Award of Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Class of Workpeople affected.	Locality	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected	Date from which change took effect	Particulars of change	Estimated rate of wage per week		Estimated hours of labour per week		Change in wages per head per week		Change in working hours per head		Manner in which change was brought about
					Before change	After change	Before change	After change	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
Employees on Haliarx and South West. Ry		2		Helpers.....	\$ 9.00	\$ 9.60	"	"	"	"	"	"	
		10		Car Repairers.....	\$10.20	\$10.80	"	"	"	"	"	"	
		2		Boilermakers.....	\$12.00	\$12.60	"	"	"	"	"	"	
		3		Helpers.....	\$14.40	\$15.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
		5		Painters.....	\$7.50	\$8.10	"	"	"	"	"	"	
		2		Car Inspectors.....	\$9.00	\$9.60	"	"	"	"	"	"	
		2		Car Cleaners.....	\$10.20	\$10.80	"	"	"	"	"	"	
		4		Various.....	\$10.80	\$11.40	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Employees on Quebec Central Railway...	Sherbrooke, Q.	150		Increase in wages.....	\$7.50	\$8.10	"	"	"	"	"	"	Negotiations after application for Board of Conciliation & Investigation. Voluntarily granted.
				Various.....	\$8.40	\$9.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES—Motormen and Conductors....	Montreal, Que.	2,500	July 1	Increase of one cent an hour.....	\$12.00	\$12.60	hour 21-24c. hour 22-25c.	55	55				
				Increase in wages.....	See accompanying statement.								
MISCELLANEOUS—Stage employees	Hamilton, Ont.	10 to 20	Sept. 15	Increase in wages as under:—									Request of men.
				Carpenters.....	\$1.00 a week	\$15.00	\$19.00	\$4.00					
				Property men....	"	\$12.00	\$16.00	\$4.00					
				Electrician.....	"	\$12.00	\$16.00	\$4.00					
				Flymen.....	25c a show	\$1.00	\$ 1.25	25c per show.					
Journymen arbers.....	St. John, N.B.	30	July 28	Handy men.....	5c an hour	20c a hr	25c.					Demand of men followed by partial strike.	
				Increase in wages and reduction of working hours.....	\$7.00—\$10.00 (min.)	\$13.00 (min.)	63						

The hours of millmen were unchanged but cabinet makers and finishers are now working from forty-eight to fifty hours per week instead of from forty-eight to fifty-six. About 590 men in all were affected by the changes. A long standing dispute of photo-engravers at Toronto ended on September 23, the terms of settlement providing for an increase in wages of about \$2.00 per week. About 120 men were affected.

Printing.—Three increases went into effect among members of the printing trades at Ottawa, London and Winnipeg respectively. Bookbinders, cutters and rulers in Ottawa, who were previously being paid at the rate of from \$14.00 to \$19.00 per week were benefitted by the raising of the minimum scale to \$18.00 per week, a four-year agreement¹ going into effect on July 11. This gives an increase ranging from \$1.50 to \$4.00 per week. After June 1, 1915, until June 1, 1917, the minimum rate will be \$18.50 per week. Previously the hours worked per week were forty-eight and forty-nine; the new agreement provides for a universal forty-eight hour week. Over-time work is to be paid for at the rate of time and one-third. About seventy-seven type-setters at London were granted a general increase of \$1.00 per week on July 1, the change raising the minimum weekly scale from \$14.00 to \$15.00. On the same date a new agreement¹ went into effect among printing pressmen in Winnipeg, the change resulting in a general increase of \$3.00 weekly in the case of cylinder pressmen and feeders and a weekly increase of \$2.50 for platen pressmen. The numbers affected and the rates paid to each class are given in the accompanying statistical table.

Railway service.—Important changes went into effect among employees in railway service.

An agreement³ was recently concluded between the Dominion Atlantic Railway and its maintenance-of-way employees the terms of which provided for an increase in wages of about two cents

an hour for section-foremen and about forty-eight cents a week for sectionmen. The former class (40) now receive \$14.16 weekly as compared with the former rate of \$12.90; the latter had their weekly wages raised from \$9.72 to \$10.20. As a result of two conferences between the representatives of the Canadian Northern, Quebec, and the Quebec and Lake St. John Railways and the representatives of their maintenance-of-way employees a new schedule of wages went into effect among this class of employees on August 1. The new scale gives an increase of from fifteen to twenty cents a day for foremen and of from ten to fifteen cents for sectionmen. The following rates of pay are now effective:—

Section Foremen, No. 1 Yards:—

	Rate agreed
Quebec	\$2.70
Joliette	2.70
Ottawa	2.70
Montreal	2.70
Longue Pointe	2.70

Section Foremen, No. 2 Yards:—

	Rate agreed
Garneau Junction	\$2.40
Riv-a-Pierre	2.40
Chambord	2.40
Chicoutimi	2.40
St. Raymond	2.40
Jonquières	2.40
St. Jerome	2.40
Hawkesbury	2.40
Section Foremen all other points	2.30

Section Men, No. 1 Yard:—

	Rate agreed
Quebec	\$1.00
Joliette	1.80
Ottawa	1.80
Montreal	1.80
Longue Pointe	1.80
Garneau Junction	1.75
Riv-a-Pierre	1.75
Chambord	1.75
Chicoutimi	1.75
St. Raymond	1.75
Jonquières	1.75
St. Jerome	1.75
Hawkesbury	1.75
Section men at all other points	1.70
Foremen extra gangs	\$2.55 to 3.55
Foremen in charge of steam, ballast and other large and important gangs to receive maximum rate.	
Asst. foremen extra gangs, minimum of	2.40
Foremen assigned to snow plow or flanger...	2.80
Men assigned to snow plow or flanger.....	1.75

As a result of the findings of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the Industrial Disputes

¹See *Labour Gazette* for August, 1913.

²See *Labour Gazette* for October, 1913.

Investigation Act to inquire into matters of dispute between the Halifax and South Western Railway Company and certain of its employees, an agreement^s was signed on behalf of both parties which provides for an increase in wages of one cent an hour to several classes of employees. The increase went into effect on June 1 but details regarding it were received in the Department too late for inclusion in the regular quarterly article dealing with changes occurring during that month. The following table shows the rates of wages now in effect. About forty-four men were affected. These men work fifty-nine hours a week with sixty hours' pay.

Machinists	21½ ^a	to 26½	cts. an hr.
Blacksmiths	21½	to 27½	cts. an hr.
Boilermakers	21½	to 25½	cts. an hr.
Machinists' helpers	16½		cts. an hr.
Blacksmiths' helpers	16½		cts. an hr.
Wheel turner	21½		cts. an hr.
Pipe fitter	18½		cts. an hr.
Car inspector	19½		cts. an hr.
Car inspector and wreck- ing foreman	18½		cts. an hr.
Pattern makers	21½		cts. an hr.
Car repairers and carpen- ters	18½	to 21½	cts. an hr.
Storekeepers' helpers	16½		cts. an hr.
Shop boiler fireman	14		cts. an hr.
Freight checkers and porter.	\$50	a month.	
Boilermakers' helpers	14	to 16½	cts. an hr.

During August an application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was made by the shop employees of the Quebec Central Railway at Sherbrooke, Que. In the application it was stated that the cause of the dispute was the alleged refusal of the company to grant the request of the employees for a schedule of rules and increased rates of pay. About 180 employees were affected, including blacksmiths, machinists, boilermakers, and their respective helpers, truckmen, painters and carpenters. Pending the establishment of a Board the Department was requested to hold

the application in abeyance to permit of negotiations between the company and its employees concerned. As a result of these negotiations a settlement of the dispute was effected. The general result was the granting of an increase in wages of about ten per cent., but some of the employees received a considerably greater increase than this, amounting in some cases to fifteen, twenty and twenty-five cents a day. Fifty-five hours constitute a week's work with payment for fifty-six. Time and one-half is paid for holiday, Sunday and night work. The following table shows the nature of the increases:—

Employees.	Old rate (day)	New rate (day)
Blacksmiths	\$3.10	\$3.15
"	2.75	2.85
"	2.25	2.35
Machinists	3.25	3.30
"	3.00	3.30
Boilermakers	2.85	2.95
"	2.00	2.20
Carpenters	2.20	2.45
"	2.05	2.20
"	1.90	2.10
Truckmen	1.95	2.10
"	1.70	1.85
Blacksmiths' and Boilermakers' help- ers	1.60	1.80
Painters	2.10	2.20

Street railway employees. — An important change went into effect at Montreal on July 1 where 2,500 employees of the Montreal Tramways Company were given an increase of one cent an hour. Previously the motormen and conductors received twenty-one cents an hour for the first two years, then twenty-two cents an hour reaching a maximum of twenty-four cents an hour after five years service. It was estimated that the increase would cost the Company upwards of \$100,000 more than before.

Miscellaneous. — Stage employees at the Grand Opera House at Hamilton had their wages increased on September 15. Carpenters, property men and an electrician were given a weekly increase

^sSee *Labour Gazette* for October, 1913.

of \$4.00, the wages of the first class being \$19.00 a week after the change; the other two classes received \$16.00 weekly. Flymen had their wages raised from \$1.00 to \$1.25; a show and handy men were given an increase of five cents an hour. The number of employees working at this theatre varies between ten and twenty, according to the time of the year. Journeymen barbers at St. John, N.B., demanded an increase in wages and a reduction of working hours. The master barbers granted their demands in some cases; ten, however, went on strike at the end of July to enforce their de-

mands. The strike lasted for ten days and at the end of that time four of the strikers went back to their old positions and four obtained employment in other shops. On July 28 a new arrangement went into effect by which the wages were increased, a half day granted each week, and one hour less worked on Saturdays. A minimum weekly wage of \$13.00 was established, the former rate ranging from \$7.00 to \$10.00. The length of the working week was shortened by the change from sixty-nine to sixty-three hours. About thirty employees were involved.

CANADIAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR.—FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

THE Fifth Annual Convention of the Canadian Federation of Labour began in the City of Brockville, Ont., on October 8, 1913, and continued for the two following days.

On the opening of the Convention, an address of welcome was extended by His Worship Mayor J. A. Mackenzie, who was accompanied by Aldermen Hutcheson and Clark.

The Dominion Department of Labour was represented by Mr. Victor DuBreuil, Fair Wages Officer, while the Department of Public Works and Labour, Quebec, was represented by Mr. P. J. Jobin, Factory Inspector for the District of Quebec.

The President, Mr. John Moffatt, announced the formation of Committees as follows: on credentials; on ways and means; on executives' reports; on resolution; and on thanks. Auditors were also appointed.

Representation.

The committee on credentials submitted a report showing the associations entitled to representation, and delegates were seated as follows:—

Grand Council of P. W. A., Nova Scotia.

Golden Rule Lodge.

Unity Lodge.

Pioneer Lodge.

Ironsides Lodge.

Kimberley Lodge.

Iron Lodge.

Aberdeen Lodge.

Equity Lodge.

Canadian Typographical Union No. 1, Ottawa.

Toronto Trades Council, Toronto.

Printing and Pressmen, Toronto.

Printing and Pressmen's Assistants, Toronto.

Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, Toronto.

Canadian Bookbinders' Union, Toronto.

Canadian Blacksmiths' Helpers Union, St. Thomas.

National Trades and Labour Council, Quebec.

Electric Tramway Employees, Quebec.

Canadian Brotherhood of Labourers, Quebec.

National Bakers' Union, Quebec.

Maple Leaf Assembly, Quebec.

Tinsmiths' and Roofers' Union, Quebec.

Stonemasons and Bricklayers, Beauport, Que.

President's Address.

The President in opening his address said:—

"The chief note of last year's convention was that of spreading and deepening Canadian sentiment and Canadian patriotism, with the purpose of infusing into the industrial life of Canada new, strong, healthy blood which would build up her institutions, her industries, and her trade. That we have been largely successful, we do not claim, but that headway has been made against adverse tides is our open statement here today. We do not assume to say that our members have largely increased, or that we have gathered together all the Canadian Unions in Canada. We do not even say that we have succeeded in reaching many of these who at the present time seem apathetic towards the C. F. of L. What we claim to have accomplished is that we have gathered into

one Labour Federation a strong band of determined, aggressive union men, who stand for Canadian ideals and Canadian interests. We have formed the nucleus of Canadian organization that will at no far future, time make its influence felt over every part of our country, where workmen labour in numbers in large industrial centres."

After some further review of progress reference was made to the contest with the international unions in the coal mining industry—the methods of the latter being denounced. The president concluded as follows:—

"The work of the Convention may lead us over lines of last year but as we are a purely legislative institution whose duty it is to keep agitating, we must not lose sight of any part of our work once begun, but continually keep it before the public mind until satisfactory results are obtained.

In submitting this report I am fully convinced that the public mind of Canada is rapidly awakening to the necessity of National Unions, and that this sentiment will inevitably be reflected in the action of Canadian workmen joining labour organizations whose ideals are at one with those of the nation. When that time comes, as come it will, our Convention here today will have fully justified its mission and demonstrated that it was composed of men who saw the trend of affairs and moved fearlessly forward with clear vision to perfect a great work begun in weakness."

Secretary's Report.

The report of Mr. George G. Mercure, Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation, dealt with the following matters:—An unsuccessful attempt to form a stationary engineers union at Three Rivers, Quebec; the forwarding of a cheque of \$100.00 to the striking boiler-makers of Toronto; organization work in connection with granite cutters at Quebec Bridge, quarrymen at Beebe Junction, and blacksmiths at St. Thomas; and organization work of a general nature in London, Ont. The Canadian Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of Toronto, with four locals, the Guelph Bakers and the Engineers' Band of Toronto received charters during the year. The report concluded with an appeal for an aggressive organization policy. The financial statement is appended:—

Financial Statement.

RECEIPTS.

For supplies and refunds.....	\$ 155 50
For per capita	826 64
Balance from last year	371 58
Total	\$1,353 73

EXPENSES.

For supplies	\$ 256 37
For organization	356 05
Officers' salaries	400 00
Voted by last convention	65 00
Total	\$1,077 42

Total Dt.	\$1,353 73
Total Cr.	1,077 42

In Bank	276 31
Collected since	488 85

Balance in bank	\$ 765 16
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Vice-President's Report.

The report of Mr. Charles G. Pepper, Vice-President of the Federation, dealt in some detail with negotiations which he had carried on for the purpose of securing the continuation of the Quarrymen's Union of Graniteville, Que., and with representations made to the Honourable the Minister of Militia regarding the employment of members of Canadian National Unions in Militia Bands.

Report of Vice-President of Ontario.

Mr. Jabez Shaw, Vice-President for Ontario reported that the year had been one of progress. Boilermakers had been organized and had conducted a successful strike at Toronto. Bakers Unions at Toronto and Guelph were also strengthened. A labour parade and demonstration under the auspices of the Federation was held for the first time in Toronto. A Musician's Union was organized at Toronto and several independent unions were stated to be in touch with the Federation, the hope being entertained that they would eventually join. To facilitate organization work a National Trades Council was stated to be in a process of formation at Toronto.

Report of the Vice-President for Nova Scotia.

S. B. McNeil, Vice-President for Nova Scotia, reported that the membership was not increasing rapidly. He felt convinced that if the larger cities in Canada enrolled under the banner of the Canadian Federation there would be no difficulty securing the trades and crafts of Nova Scotia in larger numbers.

President Moffatt, supplementing Mr. McNeil's statement, gave a review of the labour situation in Nova Scotia and the strength of the P.W.A. The coal miners of this country, he stated, had to contend with a demand for cheap fuel on the one hand and United States competition on the other. To save the situation for them from a labouring standpoint, Mr. Moffatt pointed out the necessity of the Western and Eastern miners being united in one national labour federation for mutual protection. Continuing, he said the conditions under which the miners of Nova Scotia were working were most favourable. In addition to the possibilities of earning from \$2.50 to \$6 and \$7 per day, the miners enjoyed many advantages over their American brethren.

Report of the Vice-President for Quebec.

The Vice-President for Quebec submitted a verbal report, defining the labour situation in that Province. Unionism did not appeal just now to either skilled or unskilled labourers. Conditions were such on account of the abundance of work and high wages—higher in some cases than the union scale demands—that the necessity of affiliation with trades unions did not come with

the same force as when times were dull and wages low.

Report of the Committee on Executive Reports.

The Committee on Executive Reports emphasized the need for an official organ; suggested that the Federation make further efforts to assist the granitemen of Graniteville and Beebe; and recommended that the Executive draw up a comprehensive programme of work, and that Vice-Presidents in future submit written reports on their activities during the year.

Report of Ways and Means Committee.

The leading paragraph in this report was as follows:—

"Your committee is fully agreed that it would be in the best interests of the Federation to have a paid organizer in the field to increase our funds to pay such officers. It is our opinion that a referendum should be taken of the different locals and organizations on the advisability of increasing our per capita by double what is now being paid. Vice-Presidents are instructed to see that local organizers are appointed whenever necessary, this to be by advice of the President and Secretary-Treasurer."

Resolutions.

Following is a list of resolutions adopted during the Convention:—

Certificates to workmen.—That the Quebec Provincial Government be requested to adopt a system by which engineer's certificates of all grades as well as certificates of boiler inspection shall be recognized in all the other Provinces and those issued by other Provinces recognized in the Province of Quebec. This resolution was amended so as to comprise all certificated workmen.

Sunday law for bakeries.—That the Ontario Government be requested to see that the Sunday law regarding bakeries which requires bread not to be placed in the oven until 12 p.m. be enforced.

Cotton mills labour.—That the Gov-

ernment of the Province of Quebec be requested so to amend the Factories Act so that the present hours of labour in cotton mills be applied to all other factories employing women, girls or boys.

Steam boiler safety.—That the request already made by this federation to the Provincial Government of Quebec be reiterated so that in the interest of security for the workers as well as for the public the construction of steam boilers and also the men who control the handling of the same be subject to efficient regulation, and that a bureau of inspection be inaugurated, the bureau to issue engineer certificates and boiler inspector certificates, and to formulate regulations concerning the construction and inspection of steam boilers.

Grants to International unions.—That the Canadian Federation of Labour in convention assembled protest against the action of the majority Toronto board of control in giving grants to international labour bodies for demonstration purposes and refusing the same to purely local Canadian unions.

Paid organizer.—That we appoint an organizer and he be a paid officer of the said C. F. of L., and that the per capita tax be raised accordingly.

For applied chemistry.—That the Provincial Government of Quebec be requested to open a class in applied chemistry in the Quebec Technical School for the benefit of the different trades in which such knowledge is necessary, more particularly in the leather trades.

To settle disputes.—Whereas the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act has been found a good means of settling labour disputes, and whereas it is being largely copied by other countries, be it hereby resolved we re-affirm our confidence in the principle of the Act and place ourselves on record as favourable to an extension of the Act to many of the trades and industries not now within its scope.

Aid for old employees.—Whereas, it is understood that the Dominion Gov-

ernment is about to deal with the question of superannuation, retaining allowances and other matters pertaining to the efficiency and improvement of civil servants, we declare that the time has arrived when provision should be made for old employees who have served the Government for many years as mechanics and in other capacities. Be it therefore resolved that the Dominion Government be respectfully asked to take all classes of employees of the Government into consideration when dealing with the matter.

Quarterly report.—That the Secretary-Treasurer send a quarterly report of the business that has been done during that period beginning from the first of 1914 to the different organizations affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour.

Lawless methods denounced.—Whereas the Industrial Workers of the World are by their lawless methods of agitating and conducting strikes a standing menace to the progress of all well regulated labour unions; and whereas the object of said movement is to overthrow all present forms of society by creating a state of industrial anarchy; be it hereby resolved that this Convention place itself on record as being entirely opposed to the methods of the Industrial Workers of the World and all other such bodies, and would strongly urge the Federal and all Provincial Governments as far as they can to prevent the establishment of such bodies as being opposed to the best interests of the industrial life of our country.

Old age pensions.—Whereas, this Convention has already placed itself on record as being favourable to the creation of an old age pension fund: be it hereby resolved that we continue to agitate until we are successful in creating public sentiment sufficiently strong to cause the Government to establish such fund, and that this Federation be represented at the investigation now being held on old age pension funds, and that Mr. Charles Pepper be our representative before the select committee of the House

of Commons which has to do with this question.

Immigration.—A resolution was passed expressing pleasure at the increase in population through the efforts of the Immigration Department, but it was felt that a note of warning should be given against the mistake being made of seeking numerical strength instead of strength of character in those coming to our Dominion. We express the hope that British subjects will be sought in preference to others.

Condolence. — Resolutions of condolences were passed on the death of T. F. Griffith, former treasurer of the C. F. of L., and on the death of John Mee as president of the C. F. of L.

Quarterly reports.—That the Trades' Councils of the different districts be asked to make quarterly reports of the work done during that period to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation.

Thanks.—Thanks were extended to His Worship the Mayor, J. A. McKen-

zie, Brockville; and to the City Council of Brockville; to "the Brockville Times" for publishing a report of the proceedings of the Convention; to P. J. Jobin as translator; to the Minister of Labour of Canada, the Honourable T. W. Crothers, and to the Honourable L. A. Taschereau of Quebec, for sending representatives to the Convention; and to the Trades Council, Toronto, for supplying delegates with the Labour Day Souvenir.

Officers.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President—Charles G. Pepper, Ottawa.
Vice-President—L. C. A. LaRoche, Quebec.
Secretary-Treasurer—George G. Mercure, Ottawa.
Legislative Committee — James Mackie, Toronto;
John Moffatt, Glace Bay.
Vice-President for Ontario—Jabez Shaw, Toronto.
Vice-President for Nova Scotia — S. B. McNeil, Glace Bay.
Vice-President for Quebec—Nap. Richards, Quebec.

Toronto was selected as the next place of meeting of the Convention.

"YARDAGE" DISPUTE AT COAL CREEK AND MICHEL—DECISION OF PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON QUESTION OF INTERPRETATION.

IT may be remembered that at the conclusion, in November, 1911, of the prolonged dispute between the members of the Western Coal Operators' Association and their employees, being members of the United Mine Workers' Association, it was agreed as from November 17, 1911, to March 31, 1915, that any dispute arising during the life of the agreement should be referred in writing (if not settled otherwise) "to the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association and the President of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, for settlement," these parties to select, if necessary, an independent chairman as third member, and, if a chairman being necessary, these parties were unable to appoint one by joint agreement, then

an independent chairman to be named by the Minister of Labour. "The decision of the committee thus constituted shall be," says the agreement, "binding upon both parties."

Some time since a difference existing between the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited, and its employees, with reference generally to the interpretation to be placed upon the term "yardage," and, the other members of the committee being unable to agree on an independent chairman, the Minister of Labour was requested to name a chairman. The Minister accordingly named Mr. James Muir, K.C., Calgary. The dispute has now been dealt with by the committee and has been formally passed upon. The Department has received during the month a copy of

the decision reached, the same bearing the signatures of Mr. James Muir, chairman, and Mr. W. F. McNeill, Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association.

The decision of the committee was rendered in the following terms:—

This is an application of certain miners asking to be allowed what is known as "yardage," and on the 25th of March, 1913, the question came before myself as Chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour, and Mr. Stubbs, representing the United Mine Workers, and Mr. McNeill, representing the Western Coal Operators' Association. After considerable discussion it was agreed by all parties that the consideration of this question should stand adjourned, and in the meantime Mr. McNeill and Mr. Stubbs should each file with me a brief or memorandum showing the grounds of their respective contentions.

On the 31st of said month of March, Mr. McNeill filed his argument, and on the 22nd September ult., I received the argument put in by Mr. J. E. Smith, the delay of the latter argument being explained from the fact that in the meantime Mr. Stubbs had resigned from the position of President and Mr. Smith had succeeded him.

By the agreement between the Mine Workers and the Coal Operators dated November 17th, 1911, provisions are made with great minuteness as to the charges to be made for the different mining operations under the different conditions existing in the various mines covered by that agreement, and among these provisions are what is known as "yardage."

In the mines belonging to the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company to which the mines in question belong, there are some sixteen provisions under the heading of "yardage" in all of which under this heading are included the following:—

- (a) Levels and parallels.
- (b) Cross cuts between levels.
- (c) Room cross cuts no tracks,

and for these divisions of "yardage," different prices are allowed to miners

in the different mines, and in two cases under that head the widths are given, and I may here notice that in the case of mines belonging to the International Coal and Coke Company, Limited, under the heading "yardage," divisions are made with prices and particulars differing from those in the first mentioned Company. I would here note that this agreement which is to continue in force until the 31st of March, 1915, has apparently been prepared with great care and particularity, and no doubt in arriving at the different provisions fixed by this agreement concessions and compromises must have been made by both parties and the agreement having been reached under these circumstances it must have been intended during the time it was to be in force to settle the different questions as to prices for work done by miners as well as other matters so that any dispute arising between the parties interested should be governed by the agreement referred to.

At the first and only meeting held on the 25th March last, it was stated and it was not disputed, that the claim made by the miners here in dispute did not come within the terms of any of the subdivisions of what is known as "yardage."

I have carefully read the arguments put in by Mr. Smith and Mr. McNeill, respectively, and I gather from Mr. Smith's argument that the meaning to be placed upon the provisions respecting "yardage" are to be extended from their ordinary meaning by reason of certain contents which support his contentions, and he, in support of this among other things, refers me to certain adjudications on this question of "yardage," the construction for which he contends was allowed, but I notice that these adjudications took place before the date of the agreement in question, therefore, it was a matter which had been in dispute before the agreement was entered into.

It is not contended but that apt words might have been used in the provisions respecting "yardage" which would have met the cases now in question and

thus prevented any question being raised as to their meaning, and the fact that this same question had been a matter of dispute before the agreement leads me to the conclusion that for some reason or other it was not intended that claims for "yardage" should be extended beyond the provisions specially mentioned under that heading.

I may further say that in the discussion which took place on the 25th of March last, it was admitted by both parties that when this work was done by the miners in question, no agreement was made, nor has since been made, that the miners should be paid for their said work under the heading of "yardage." I must hold that both the mine workers and the mine operators understood or must be held to have understood that the rate of payment for this work in dispute was to be governed by the agreement hereinbefore referred to.

I may further say that I feel that it would be a serious matter and might endanger the rights of all parties if where express provisions are made these provisions are to be either extended or limited by doubtful interpretations put upon the words where the words used specify the particulars which in this case come under the head of "yardage."

I agree with Mr. McNeill in his conclusion that the miners' claims for "yardage" do not come within the terms of the written agreement referred to and should not be allowed, and I so find and award.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta, this 14th day of October, A.D. 1913.

(Sgd.) JAMES MUIR,
Chairman.

I concur:

(Sgd.) W. F. MCNEILL.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKING IN CANADA.

THE October number of *The Economic Review* contains the following note on co-operative banking in Canada:—

"While both England and the United States are labouring to acclimatise co-operative banking in their respective territories for the benefit of the rural population, it is perfectly natural that attention should be called—in the June number of the *Monthly Bulletin of the International Institute of Agriculture**—to the very satisfactory progress that has already been made in Canada. The pity is that the Institute did not apply for information on the subject to the fountain-head, but was content, on the authority of a poorly informed correspondent, to state what is incorrect. Mr. Alphonse Desjardins—who with great judgment has introduced co-operative

banking into his country, and whose services are now freely impressed for instruction by authorities in the United States—distinctly did not "study" co-operative credit "in Germany, France, Holland and Denmark," but acquired his knowledge by reading and correspondence; and even in deciding to proceed without legal authority in the absence of a suitable law altogether followed advice given him from England, which he then reported was needed, as coming from "un Anglais d'Angleterre," whose opinion would have weight. The banking system which he has adopted is an absolutely faithful facsimile of that devised by Mr. Luzzatti, which ought to be known at Rome. It is the system that is most likely to prove of service in the United States and among our own medium or larger farmers, as distinguished from that of Raiffeisen, which is frequently held up among ourselves as the only system applicable to purposes of agriculture, but which addresses itself specifically, and with great efficacy, to small cultivators with little or no ready money.

*International Institute of Agriculture, Rome. *Monthly Bulletin of Economic and Social Intelligence*, vol. XXX. No. 6.

"The Luzzatti system, as applied by Mr. Desjardins—thus far in the main among French-Canadians, but, contrary to what the Institute's correspondent states, for the most part among farmers—has proved signally useful and safe, producing, within the twelve years during which it has been in operation as a pioneering force, a business amounting to over two million dollars per annum, without incurring a single penny of loss. The Institute gives the number of such banks in the province of Quebec in 1912 wrongly as 98. It was then 110, with 30,500 members. The number at present probably amounts to 130. Such banking has proved an extremely potent stimulus to thrift, and has helped much to make Canadian agriculture more prosperous. The pity is that it has not been allowed to extend further. It is legally permitted thus far only in the province of Quebec. Some few banks of the same type

have been established, without a law to protect them, in Ontario, and also in New Hampshire, in the United States. Earl Grey, while Governor-General, did all that he constitutionally could to make the merits of co-operative banking known. Also the Dominion Parliament has more than once had a Bill before it, to make co-operative banking legal. But time after time has that Bill been rejected, owing to the hostility of traders, who apprehended prejudice to their own business as resulting, not from banking, but from trading, which was likewise to be authorized under the Bill.

"Canadian co-operative banking ought certainly to be carefully studied as an exemplum utile by those who desire to introduce banking on co-operative lines in England or in the United States, but for its particulars they had better apply to Mr. Desjardins than to the Roman Institute."—Henry W. Wolff.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON LABOUR CONDITIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—FURTHER REPORT ON PROCEEDINGS.*

BRITISH Columbia's Labour Commission has now completed the taking of evidence throughout the Province, having devoted ten months to the task during which they visited every place of industrial, commercial or agricultural importance. The preparation of their report is now in progress. It will probably be presented to the Legislature at the Session in January. At the places where sittings were held, a considerable diversity of evidence was naturally obtained.

Fernie, an important labour centre, is at present free from industrial strife, the coal miners and management having arrived at an understanding. The questions discussed here related entirely to coal mining. The miners, among their demands, included that of a fortnightly

pay day instead of monthly. This is a demand that has been put forward by many classes of labour throughout the Province. They also asked that they be allowed to appoint on the Gas Committee persons who are not employees of the Company. This proposal was resisted by the management on the ground that it would give an opportunity to business competitors to make secret examinations of their property. A suggestion that the men who are to be trained in the use of life-saving apparatus should include a proportion of coal miners was acquiesced in by the management, but the further suggestion that such working miners should be paid for the time spent in learning to use the apparatus was not received by the management with any enthusiasm.

Hosmer is prosperous. The miners are largely foreigners. It was testified that during January they sent to their home countries \$9,000, or twenty-five per cent. of the payroll; in February, \$8,000;

*The statement published herewith was furnished to the Department by courtesy of Mr. F. R. McNamara, Secretary of the Commission. A previous statement was published in the April issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

March, \$7,700; April, \$8,400, and May, \$11,200. In addition to this they keep on deposit in the savings bank at Hosmer about nine per cent. of their earnings. They live in a state of rude plenty, but are contented with rather poor houses, and cannot always be prevented from taking their drinking water out of the creek into which they run their sewage. It was at Hosmer that the Commissioners met with the only trace of hostilities which their enquiry has elicited. The Hosmer local union, declined to give evidence, as they said that in their opinion it would be so much wasted effort.

Creston, which is in the midst of a strictly agricultural community, made the complaint that the arrangement whereby the Provincial Government pays \$3.00 for nine hours on roadwork has had the effect of making agricultural labour expensive as well as scarce. Men who can get this pay on the Government roads will not work on the farm for less, however little may be their knowledge of agriculture. This same complaint was also laid before the Commission in other parts of the Province, but the real truth seems to be that in many sections agricultural labour is not obtainable at any price. Men who are accustomed to work in the mines or on railway construction will not stay on the farm for more than a few days at a time, no matter what wages they are offered.

A serious labour war which occurred at Nelson last spring was still felt, though when the Commission arrived there a settlement had been reached. A phase of the labour situation in this section of the country is the competition of the Doukhobors, whose communistic organization, it is claimed, enables them to work more cheaply than the English-speaking labourers who have to depend on their own devices both for finding work and for agreeing upon terms. It was called to the attention of the Commission here that the Provincial law, which fixes eight hours a day or forty-eight hours a week as the maximum time

of labour for women in factories, is not well observed. Employers in fact in some cities have been surprised to learn that there is such a law on the statute book. This situation has arisen apparently through the lack of an adequate number of factory inspectors. At Nelson also the Commissioners listened to a good deal of evidence bearing upon the question as to whether a strike did or did not exist at Queen Mine. There was a decided difference of opinion among the men concerned. A suggestion which appeared to meet with considerable favour was offered by some of the metalliferous miners, who thought it would be a good idea if men working at mines, especially mines at some distance from centres of population, were instructed in first aid to the injured, the idea being that it is sometimes many hours before a doctor can reach the scene of an accident, and in the meantime if there were some of the employees who had a little knowledge of such things they would be able to make the injured man much more comfortable.

Representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen offered the following recommendations with reference to Workmen's Compensation:

1. For reasons both humanitarian and economic the prevention of accidents should be one of the prime considerations in any scheme of workmen's compensation, and it would seem that no system would be quite satisfactory which will not tend to produce at least some effort and result in conserving the life, health and industrial efficiency of workmen.
2. Compensation should be provided in every case of injury or death arising out of and in the course of employment.
3. Compensation should be paid exclusively by the employer, that is out of the industry; in other words, compensation should be the first charge on production of any industry after wages.
4. Compensation should be paid for

injuries received in the course of employment with respect to the extent to which the industrial efficiency of the injured person has been impaired, and in addition thereto an amount proportionate to the extent to which the injured person has become a financial burden upon a dependent.

5. The administration of such compensation should be entirely under the control of an independent board appointed by the Government, which board should have power to adjust all claims without the necessity of the injured employees or their dependents resorting to litigation.

6. All injuries or diseases arising out of or in the course of the employment should be compensated by the industry.

In investigating labour conditions connected with railway construction, the Commissioners were compelled to travel for very considerable distances. Their first trip took them to Prince Rupert and Hazelton. Returning thence to Vancouver, they proceeded to Edmonton, from which point Fort George was reached by a journey to the end of steel at Mile 149, and then by boat down the Fraser River. At all railway points one of the chief things which the employees desired to see remedied was what they regarded as an abuse in connection with the payment of time checks. The contractors on the Grand Trunk Pacific, moved by a desire to get rid of gamblers and illicit liquor dealers, adopted about a year ago a policy of not paying time checks except directly to the men in whose favour they were made out. This effectually prevented the time checks from being stolen or from being obtained from the men while intoxicated, but it also involved the difficulty that frequently a man would have to walk from fifty to 100 miles before reaching the contractors' headquarters, which was the only place where he could get his money. The consensus of opinion appears to be that if the time checks were negotiable it would be at any rate the lesser of the two evils, as

merchants and others along the line would then be willing to cash them. This difficulty, it was afterwards noted, is not found along the line of construction of the Pacific Great Eastern where time checks have never been made not negotiable. Many witnesses seemed to feel that patients in railway construction hospitals do not always get as much consideration as they should. The contractors pay nothing towards these hospitals, which are supported entirely by a levy of one dollar per month on each of the employees.

The rates of remuneration for labour at Prince Rupert were found as follows: Where city work is done by day labour an eight hour day prevails, and the rates of pay are forty-five cents per hour for general labour, fifty cents for caulkers, fifty-five cents per hour for pipe fitters, sixty cents for masons, and sixty-two and a half cents for carpenters and blacksmiths. On the other hand in certain work which is being done by contract, such as heavy rock cuts, the contractors are paying thirty-seven and a half cents an hour for labour and are working a ten hour day. This figures out at \$3.75 a day paid by the contractors for ten hours and \$3.60 a day paid by the city for eight hours. There is considerable difference of opinion among the workingmen as to which system they prefer, those who argue for the ten hour day pointing out that weather conditions prevent steady employment and militate seriously against their total earnings during the year. They were a unit, however, in their contention that the cost of living in Prince Rupert is abnormally high. It was further pointed out that the men who are willing to work the ten hours for the slightly increased wage are mostly men whose native language is not English.

At Ladner a good deal was heard about the fishing industry which on the Fraser River has fallen largely into the hands of the Japanese. Peace is preserved between the Japanese and the whites by defining as far as possible the

sections of the river in which each may fish. So far as the workingman is concerned there are not many who derive their livelihood entirely from fishing. A community of Austrians located at Ladner fish during the season, but during the rest of the year are engaged in other occupations such as deep sea fishing or logging on the Island. By this means they manage to make a good livelihood. The ordinary white fisherman who works hard for a few weeks and spends his money quickly, is inclined to attribute his poverty to the competition of the Oriental.

The fundamental question of the statutory eight hour day has not been

strongly pressed upon the Commission during its enquiries. The suggestion of a minimum wage of \$4.00 which was put forward by the Westminster Trades and Labour Council, has been emphatically pronounced impracticable by most of the witnesses who were interrogated on the subject. The regulation of child labour has been touched upon only cursorily. A minimum wage for girls in stores has been advocated on social and moral, rather than economic grounds. In the smaller places the movement for a weekly half-holiday is viewed with some dislike, but in the larger centres the sentiment is becoming steadily more favourable.

DOMINION LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1913.

THE following is a brief resumé of the more important acts passed at the 1912-13 session of the Parliament of Canada of interest from the standpoint of labour.

Intercolonial Railway Employees' Pensions.

By an amendment of the previous legislation on this subject any employee of the Government railway system, discharged since April 1, 1907 on account of political partizanship, may receive the whole of his contribution to the Provident Fund without interest.

A section is added to the Act protecting the rights of an employee who being a member of the executive of any recognized labour organization is absent from his duties in connection with proceedings of the organization. Such an employee is required to file a certificate and to pay into the fund the amount which would have been deducted from his salary if he had not been absent. He is then entitled to full rights.¹

R. N. W. R. P. Salaries and Wages.

By an amendment of the Royal North West Mounted Police Act substantial in-

creases in salaries and wages are granted. The new and old scale is shown in the following:—

	New Scale. ²	Old Scale. ²
Commissioner of police, per annum	\$4,000.00	\$3,000.00
Each assistant commissioner, per annum	2,800.00	2,000.00
Each superintendent, per annum	2,200.00	1,800.00
Each inspector, per annum	1,600.00	1,400.00
Each surgeon, or veterinary surgeon, per annum	2,200.00	1,800.00
Each assistant veterinary surgeon, per annum	1,600.00	1,400.00
Three staff officers employed at headquarters, additional, per annum	300.00	
Eight staff sergeants, each per diem	2.50	2.00
Other staff sergeants, each per diem	2.00	1.75
Other non-commissioned officers, per diem	1.75	1.25
Constable, per diem	1.25	1.00
Special constables and scouts, per diem	2.50	....
Buglers, under eighteen years of age, per diem . . . . .	.75	.50
Working pay to artisans and others specially employed, per diem . . . . .	.75	.75

Compensation to Railway Employees.

By an amendment of the Railway Act when a company makes any change in the location of a divisional point it is re-

¹Chap. 26.

²Chap. 47.

³R. S. C., 1906, Chap. 91.

quired to compensate its employees for any financial loss caused to them by the change in residence necessitated.⁴

Agricultural Instruction.

For the purpose of aiding the farming industry by instruction in agriculture the sum of ten million (\$10,000,000) dollars was appropriated to be paid out over the next ten years to the various Provincial Governments in proportion to population, conditional on an agreement between the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion and the Government of each province as to the terms and purposes for which the money is to be allotted.⁵

Parcels Post Established.

A parcel post was established for the conveyance of parcels of all kinds, including farm and factory products. No parcel may exceed eleven pounds in weight or be greater in size than seventy-two inches in length and girth combined.⁶

Transportation.

Legislation affecting transportation interests was enacted as follows:—

An Act to authorize the granting of subsidies in aid of the construction of certain lines of railway of the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company and the Canadian Northern Alberta Railway Company respectively. (Chapter 10.)

An Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and the Toronto Harbour Commission.—Expropriation for Toronto viaduct authorised. (Chapter 11.)

An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company—Prairie Section may be completed within time fixed by Governor in Council. (Chapter 22.)

An Act to authorize a loan to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. (Chapter 23.)

An Act respecting the purchase by the Government of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company's Three per cent. bonds. (Chapter 24.)

An Act respecting the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal. — Jurisdiction of corporation limited. (Chapter 32.)

An Act respecting the National Transcontinental Railway.—Governor in Council may extend time for completion of Prairie Section. (Chapter 34.)

An Act to amend the Quebec Harbour Commissioners Act, 1899. (Chapter 40.)

An Act to provide for further allowances to the Quebec Harbour Commissioners. (Chapter 41.)

An Act to authorize the granting of subsidies in aid of the construction of railways and bridges there in mentioned. (Chapter 46.)

An Act to authorize the granting of subsidies to the Government of the Province of Ontario in aid of the construction of the Tmeiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. (Chapter 53.)

An Act to incorporate the Vancouver Harbour Commissioners. (Chapter 54.)

An Act to authorize the payment of a subsidy to the Western Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, Limited.

An Act respecting the Alberta Central Railway Company.—Time for construction of railways extended. (Chapter 58.)

An Act respecting the Alberta Interurban Railway Company.—Validation of certain proceedings, appointments, act, etc., etc. (Chapter 59.)

An Act respecting the Alberta and Irrigation Company.—Time for construction of railways extended. (Chapter 60.)

An Act respecting the Algoma Eastern Railway Company.—Extension of time for construction of portion of railway. (Chapter 62.)

An Act to incorporate the Athabasca and Grande Prairie Railway Company. (Chapter 64.)

An Act respecting the Athabasca Northern Railway Company.—Extension of time for construction of railway. (Chapter 65.)

An Act respecting the Brantford and Hamilton Electric Railway Company.—Power to construct additional line of railway. (Chapter 71.)

An Act respecting the British Columbia Southern Railway Company.—Time for construction of railways extended. (Chapter 74.)

An Act respecting the British Columbia and White River Railway Company.—Time for construction of railway extended. (Chapter 75.)

An Act respecting the Buctouche Railway and Transportation Company, and to change the name thereof to "The Moncton and Northumberland Strait Railway Company." (Chapter 79.)

An Act respecting the Burrard Inlet Tunnel and Bridge Company.—Time for construction of bridge, tunnel and railway extended. (Chapter 80.)

An Act respecting Burrard, Westminster Boundary Railway and Navigation Company.—Extension of time for construction. (Chapter 81.)

An Act to incorporate the Calgary and Fort McMurray Railway Company. (Chapter 82.)

An Act respecting the Campbellford Lake Ontario and Western Railway Company.—Issue of Securities.

An Act to incorporate the Canadian Central and Labrador Railway Company. (Chapter 89.)

An Act respecting the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company.—Extension of time for construction of railways. (Chapter 92.)

An Act respecting the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Company.—Lines of railway authorized. (Chapter 93.)

An Act respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company.—Lines of railway authorized. (Chapter 94.)

An Act to incorporate the Canadian North Western Railway Company. (Chapter 95.)

An Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.—Lines of railway authorized. (Chapter 96.)

An Act respecting the Canadian Western Railway Company.—Time construction of railway extended. (Chapter 98.)

An Act respecting the Cariboo, Barkerville and Willow River Railway Company.—Branch lines authorized. (Chapter 99.)

⁴Chap. 44.

⁵Chap. 5.

⁶Chap. 18.

An Act respecting the Collingwood Southern Railway Company.—Time for construction of railway extended. (Chapter 102.)

An Act to incorporate the Glangarry and Stormont Railway Company. (Chapter 118.)

An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company.—Time for construction of railways extended. (Chapter 122.)

An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.—Power to issue perpetual or terminable debenture stock. (Chapter 123.)

An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.—Authority to issue additional perpetual consolidated debenture stock. (Chapter 124.)

An Act respecting the Guelph and Goderich Railway Company.—Time for construction of railway extended. (Chapter 127.)

An Act respecting the Hudson Bay, Peace River and Pacific Railway Company.—Extension of time for construction. (Chapter 131.)

An Act respecting the Huron and Ontario Railway Company, and to change its name to "The Toronto and Northwestern Railway Company." (Chapter 135.)

An Act respecting the Imperial Traction Company.—Lines of Railway authorized. (Chapter 136.)

An Act respecting the Kettle Valley Railway Company.—Lines of railway authorized. (Chapter 140.)

An Act respecting the Kootenay and Arrowhead Railway Company.—Time for construction of railway extended. (Chapter 141.)

An Act respecting the Manitoba and North Western Railway Company of Canada.—Time for construction of railways extended. (Chapter 144.)

An Act to incorporate the Manitoba-Ontario Railway Company. (Chapter 145.)

An Act respecting the Manitoba Radial Railway Company.—Time for construction. (Chapter 146.)

An Act respecting New Orleans and Grand Isle Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited, and to change its name to "New Orleans and Grand Isle Railway, Light and Power Company, Limited. (Chapter 157.)

An Act respecting the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company.—Lines of railway authorized. (Chapter 159.)

An Act respecting the Nipissing Central Railway Company.—Extension of time for completion. (Chapter 160.)

An Act to incorporate the North Fraser Harbour Commissioners. (Chapter 162.)

An Act respecting the Ontario-Michigan Railway Company.—Time for construction of Railway extended. (Chapter 165.)

An Act respecting the Ottawa Electric Company.—Increase of capital stock. (Chapter 167.)

An Act respecting the Ottawa, Northern and Western Railway Company.—Time for construction of railway extended. (Chapter 170.)

An Act respecting the Ottawa Terminals Railway Company.—Issue of securities. (Chapter 171.)

An Act respecting the Pacific and Hudson Bay Railway Company.—Increase of capital. (Chapter 173.)

An Act respecting the Pacific and Peace Railway Company.—Length of railway line. (Chapter 174.)

An Act to incorporate the Pointe Aux Trembles Terminal Railway Company. (Chapter 177.)

An Act to incorporate the Quebec, Portland and

International Short Line Railway Company. (Chapter 181.)

An Act to incorporate the Quebec Rapid Transit Railway Company. (Chapter 182.)

An Act to incorporate the Regina North Western Railway Company. (Chapter 185.)

An Act respecting the Shuswap and Okanagan Railway Company.—Agreement with Canadian Pacific Railway Company. (Chapter 194.)

An Act respecting the Simcoe, Grey and Bruce Railway Company.—Time for construction extended. (Chapter 195.)

An Act respecting the Southampton Railway Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.—Authority for agreement with Canadian Pacific Railway Company. (Chapter 197.)

An Act respecting the Southern Central Pacific Railway Company.—Time for construction of railway extended. (Chapter 198.)

An Act respecting the Toronto Terminals Railway Company. (Chapter 202.)

An Act to vest in the Van Buren Bridge Company the charter rights of the Restigouche and Western Railway Company to construct and maintain a railway bridge across the St. John River. (Chapter 203.)

An Act to incorporate the Wetaskiwin, Yellowhead and Revelstoke Railway Company. (Chapter 207.)

Miscellaneous.

The Lead Bounties Act was further amended.⁷

An amendment of the Post Office Act provided for increases in salaries to Railway Mail Clerks, Letter-carriers, Porters and other employees.⁸

The Government Annuities Act was amended by the raising of the maximum amount of an annuity from \$600 to \$1,000.⁹

In future the assistant to the Chairman of the Conservation Commission and the Secretary of the Commission will have the rank and salary of a Deputy Head of a Department of the Government.¹⁰

The use of Canadian ports for equipping sealing ships contrary to British Acts is prohibited and the Minister of Customs given power to seize and detain ships which have been thus equipped. The importation of skins of certain seals is also prohibited.¹¹

⁷Chap. 29.

⁸Chap. 38.

⁹Chap. 7.

¹⁰Chap. 12.

¹¹Chap. 48.

Bills Affecting Labour, Introduced.

The following measures directly affecting the interest of labour were introduced during the course of the session, but did not reach the stage of discussion.

1. An act to limit the hours of labour on public work to eight hours per day.

2. *Amendment to Lord's Day Act.*—Providing for the exemption of the work of musicians in churches, church parades, funerals, etc., from the meaning of the Act. Also cooks and waiters in hotels and restaurants.

3. *Amendment to Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.*—By adding to Section 65 of the following subsection—This section shall not apply to any benefit paid or given by a trade union to a member thereof, or received from such union by such member.

4. *Amendment to Dominion Elections Act.*—Providing for the limiting of each person to one vote only.

5. *Amendment to Dominion Elections Act.*—To abolish the election deposit, or failing such, to permit of the amount of deposit required in the elections of the different provinces to apply in each province to the Dominion elections.

6. *Amendment to Dominion Elections Act.*—To make it obligatory on the part of the employers to permit of each employee taking the time from 12 o'clock noon till 2 o'clock in the afternoon in order to register his vote (unless sufficient time is allowed during some other part of the day) without loss of compensation for the time so lost.

7. *Amendment to the Railway Act.*—Providing for the length of sections and the number of employees required to keep same in repair.

8. *An Act Respecting Co-Operative Credit Societies.*—Providing for the incorporation and management of co-operative savings and credit societies on a uniform basis throughout Canada.

ONTARIO LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE second session of the Thirteenth Legislature of the Province of Ontario began on February 4 and was prorogued on May 6. During the session there were passed one hundred and fifty-two acts, a number of which were of great industrial importance. Among these may be mentioned an Act to encourage Housing Accommodation in Cities and Towns, the Factory, Shop, and Office Building Act, the Steam Boiler Act, and amendments to the Mining Act of Ontario. A copy of the statutes enacted was received at the Department through the courtesy of the King's Printer of the province.

A summary of the more important acts relating to labour is given below.

The Providing of Housing Accommodation.¹

An important act was passed to encourage housing accommodation in cities and towns.¹ This law enables city or town councils to guarantee the bonds of an incorporated company, with a share capital, whose main purposes are the acquisition of lands in or near a city or town in Ontario, and the building thereon of moderate sized dwellings to be rented at moderate rents, if the council is satisfied that additional housing accommodation is urgently needed, and provided that the main purpose of the company is to help in supplying such

¹Statutes, Ontario, 1913. c. 57.

need and not to make profits. The by-law guaranteeing the bonds must be approved either by the ratepayers, or by the Provincial Board of Health. Before the guarantee is given the location of the lands selected and the general plans for the houses shall be approved by the council, or a committee thereof. The total amount of the securities to be guaranteed shall not in the first instance exceed 85 per cent. of the value of the lands and improvements. A council which guarantees the bonds of such a company, may be represented on the Board of Directors by one member of the Board. The company may not declare a dividend exceeding six per cent. per annum, but if the dividends in any year do not amount to six per cent. the deficiency with interest may be made up in any subsequent year, or years. Any profits remaining after paying a six per cent. dividend, making up any deficiencies, and providing a reasonable contingent fund, shall be expended in acquiring more lands, improving the housing accommodation, or redeeming the capital stock. The shares so redeemed shall not become extinct, but shall be held by a Board of Trustees.

Amendments to the Factories Act.²

The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, contains a number of new features with respect to factory legislation, the principal ones of which are as follows: The power of inspection is extended for the first time to offices. Plans of a factory building must be submitted by the owner to the Inspector before it is erected or altered, and the building shall not be proceeded with until the plans are approved. No person is al-

lowed to take food into any room where paint, varnish, dye, white lead, arsenic or any other poisonous substance is exposed, or where deleterious fumes, dust, or gas are known to be present. Employers of offices are required to maintain their premises in a sanitary condition. No person shall sell bread or buns manufactured out of Ontario without the written permission of an Inspector.

Regulations may be made by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council with reference to the fencing or guarding of any thing, which is considered to require to be safely fenced or guarded.

Boiler Inspection.

The Steam Boiler Act³ amplifies the Act of 1910⁴ in many particulars. Provision is made for the appointment of Boiler Inspectors with power to inspect all boilers except those used in residences or public buildings exclusively for heating purposes, when provided with an approved device limiting the pressure to fifteen pounds to the square inch, and portable boilers rated at twenty-five horsepower or under used exclusively for horticultural or agricultural purposes. The Minister may employ any boiler insurance company registered in the Department of Insurance, or any inspection company engaged in this work, to make an inspection of steam boilers during their construction and report to the Chief Boiler Inspector. Penalties are imposed for interfering with any inspector in the performance of his duty, and for refusing to attend before the inspector after being called upon to do so. A fee of \$5 is charged for an inspection certificate issued to the owner or manu-

³Statutes, Ontario, 1913. c. 61.

⁴Statutes, Ontario, 1910. c. 98.

²Statutes, Ontario, 1913. c. 60.

facturer after a boiler inspection has been made.

proved by the Railway and Municipal Board.

Hours of underground Employment in Mines.

The Mining Act of Ontario was amended by the insertion of a clause providing that no workman shall remain underground in any mine for more than eight hours in any consecutive twenty-four hours, the eight hours to be reckoned from the time he arrives at his place of work in the mine, until the time he leaves such place. This does not apply to a shift boss, pump man, cage tender, or any person engaged solely in surveying or measuring. An exception is also made to a Saturday shift, which may work longer hours to avoid Sunday labour, or to change shift at the end of the week, or to give any of the men a part holiday. The Act is to come in force on January 1, 1914.⁶

Railway Legislation.

Some important acts were passed relating to railways. The Hydro Electric Railway Act⁶ provides for the construction of railway lines by the Hydro Electric Power Commission on behalf of municipal corporations, to be operated either by the Commission or by the corporations.

The Ontario Railway Act was revised by the consolidation of the original act with the various amending acts, by the omission of certain clauses, and by the insertion in their stead sections of the Dominion Railway Act.⁷ A new provision of the Act is that the examiners appointed by railway companies to test the eyesight of their employees must be ap-

Miscellaneous.

The Industrial Education Act⁸ provides that an Advisory Committee may consist of either eight or twelve members, instead of just twelve as formerly.

By the Ontario Reformatory Act,⁹ the name of the Central Prison is changed to "The Reformatory of Ontario." It is provided that the Reformatory shall be furnished with all requisite means for carrying on beneficial labour by the inmates in shops and the various forms of labour, having for its base, clay, sand, gravel, stone, lime, agriculture, horticulture and dairying in all their various branches.

The Railway and Municipal Board Act is amended with regard to arbitration of labour disputes, by including public utility companies within the scope of the Board, and by providing that the written submission of a dispute to the Board shall (instead of "may") contain a statement of the matters in dispute and an agreement to abide by the decision of the Board.¹⁰

The Public Lands Act and the Crown Timber Act were revised and consolidated,¹¹ and an Act was passed respecting colonization roads.¹²

The Motor Vehicles Act was amended by a provision for the appointment of "automobile constables," and for compelling drivers of motor vehicles to obtain a certificate signed by two members of the Ontario Motor League, and the chief constable of their district, testifying as to their fitness and ability.¹³

⁶Statutes, Ontario, 1913. c. 10.

⁷Statutes, Ontario, 1913. c. 38.

⁸Statutes, Ontario, 1913. c. 36.

⁹Statutes, Ontario, 1913. c. 73.

¹⁰Statutes, Ontario, 1913. c. 77.

¹¹Statutes, Ontario, 1913. c. 37, s. 60.

¹²Statutes, Ontario, 1913. cc. 6, 8.

¹³Statutes, Ontario, 1913. c. 11.

¹⁴Statutes, Ontario, 1913. c. 52.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, OCTOBER, 1913.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

Index Number.		
October, 1913.....	136.8	
September, 1913.....	136.0	
October, 1913.....	135.0	

The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 272 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

THE rise of almost one point in the Department's index number was due to considerable advances in Animals and Meats, Dairy Products, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, and Textiles. Higher prices for corn, peas and Ontario barley raised the level for grain and fodders in spite of declines in wheat, flaxseed, western oats, and barley. The advance in cattle and beef was offset to a considerable extent by a drop in hogs and hog products. Cheese alone among dairy products was lower. Fresh Canadian fruits were higher, especially apples, but lemons and oranges declin-

ed. Lower prices for beans, onions and canned vegetables offset higher prices for potatoes. Record prices for jute and the highest price for raw cotton since the early part of 1911 raised the level of textiles. In metals, advances in lead, copper and brass were counteracted by declines in steel, tin, quicksilver, and silver. In building materials New Brunswick lumber was slightly lower, but copper wire advanced. Among house furnishings, brooms were steeply up, but in the miscellaneous group rope and raw rubber declined.

The chief increases compared with the same month last year appear in the groups Animals and Meats, Dairy Products, Textiles, Hides, Leathers, Boots and Shoes, Fuel and Lighting, Building Materials, and House Furnishings. The chief decreases are seen in Grains and Fodders, Fish, Fruits and Vegetables.

The accompanying table of the Department's index numbers, arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, shows the average price level for October, 1913, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR OCTOBER, 1913,
SEPTEMBER, 1913, AND OCTOBER, 1912.

	Number of commodities	Index Numbers.		
		Oct. 1913.	Sept. 1913.	Oct. 1912.
I. Grains and Fodders :				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	137.7	137.1	151.9
" Western.....	4	115.5	123.2	138.6
Fodder.....	5	155.8	150.0	165.4
All.....	15	137.8	137.7	152.8
II. Animals and Meats :				
Cattle and beef.....	6	192.6	178.2	171.9
Hogs and hog products.....	6	182.1	188.3	170.2
Sheep and mutton.....	3	133.2	133.2	116.4
Poultry.....	2	243.4	243.4	175.8
All.....	17	184.4	181.5	162.0
III. Dairy products.....	9	165.3	146.1	159.9
IV. Fish :				
Prepared fish.....	6	141.6	141.6	150.3
Fresh fish.....	3	165.5	165.5	163.1
All.....	9	149.6	149.6	156.2
V. Other Foods :				
(a) Fruits and vegetables				
Fresh fruits, native.....	5	90.4	84.1	96.2
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	96.6	101.7	101.1
Dried fruits.....	4	111.8	111.3	123.9
Fresh vegetables.....	5	140.5	149.9	147.7
Canned vegetables.....	3	106.9	101.8	130.5
All.....	20	111.2	111.3	121.8
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions				
Breadstuffs.....	10	122.4	125.6	127.3
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	109.7	109.7	120.3
Sugar, etc.....	6	110.4	113.5	114.6
Condiments.....	5	109.6	107.1	101.3
All.....	25	114.9	116.4	117.9
VI. Textiles :				
Woolens.....	5	137.0	137.8	124.7
Cottons.....	4	151.9	148.8	134.5
Silks.....	3	100.2	93.4	85.7
Jutes.....	2	252.5	231.7	179.3
Flax products.....	4	114.5	114.5	118.8
Oilcloths.....	2	104.6	104.6	104.6
All.....	20	138.3	134.8	123.0
VII. Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes :				
Hides and tallow.....	4	192.0	192.0	183.8
Leather.....	4	151.4	151.4	140.9
Boots & shoes.....	3	155.7	155.7	145.0
All.....	11	167.4	167.4	158.2
VIII. Metals and Implements :				
Iron and Steel.....	11	99.9	100.5	102.5
Other metals.....	13	130.3	130.8	141.6
Implements.....	10	105.1	105.1	104.8
All.....	34	113.	113.4	118.2
IX. Fuel and Lighting :				
Fuel.....	6	134.6	134.6	131.2
Lighting.....	4	92.2	92.2	89.6
All.....	10	117.6	117.6	114.6
X. Building Materials :				
Lumber.....	14	180.9	181.4	167.2
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	113.6	113.4	110.3
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	144.2	144.3	148.9
All.....	48	142.3	142.2	138.2
XI. House Furnishings :				
Furniture.....	6	146.9	146.9	138.9
Crockery and glassware.....	4	136.4	136.4	107.4
Table cutlery.....	2	72.5	72.5	72.5
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	121.5	117.7	120.5
All.....	16	128.6	127.6	118.1
XII. Drugs and Chemicals.....	16	116.8	116.8	117.6
XIII. Miscellaneous :				
Furs.....	4	358.0	358.0	358.0
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	137.5	136.4	136.1
Sundries.....	7	111.8	114.0	110.5
All.....	17	178.8	179.3	177.8
All commodities.....	268*	136.8	136.0	135.0

*Four commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc.

More detailed information as to the price movement during October is as follows:—

Grains and fodders.—Manitoba wheat fell from 83c at the end of September to 78c toward the end of October, but recovered slightly. Receipts at Winnipeg continued heavy and of high grade, and foreign markets were affected by the reports of a world's wheat crop estimated at eighty million bushels greater than the good crop last year. Ontario wheat declined two cents also. Western barley was down from 45 $\frac{3}{4}$ c per bushel to 42c, demand being dull, and receipts heavy. Ontario malting barley advanced from 51-52c to 57-58c. Western oats were higher in price at 35 $\frac{1}{8}$ c, but fell to 32c, and then firmed up to 34c. Corn fell from the high level at 81 $\frac{3}{4}$ c in the latter part of September to 75 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, and then to 72 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, but later rose to 74 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Peas were up to 90c-\$1.00. Hay was \$1.00 higher at Montreal and up 50c at Toronto. Bran rose from \$21.00 to \$22.00-23.00 per ton, and shorts also advanced.

Animals and meats.—Choice butchers advanced at Winnipeg from \$5.75-6.00 at the end of September to \$6.50-6.75 the first Monday in October. By the last week, however, prices had eased off 50c. At Toronto choice butchers rose from \$6.50-6.85 to \$7.40-7.75 on the sixth of the month, were easier the following week at \$7.30-7.55, but had firmed the next week to \$7.30-7.75. The removal of the duty on cattle entering the United States (27 $\frac{1}{2}$ %) by the new tariff exportations during the first week of the month. This was followed by heavy receipts on the Canadian market, feed scarcity being a contributing cause, and 7,500 head arrived at Toronto on the 13th, the largest number on record, so that prices were in turn adjusted downward. Beef hindquarters advanced from \$12.00-13.00 to \$13.00-14.00, and forequarters from \$7.50-8.50 to \$9.00-9.50, and later to \$9.00-10.00. Canadian plate beef went up from \$19.50 to \$22.00 per 200 lb. barrel toward the latter part of the month. Veal ad-

vanced from \$11.00-14.00 to \$12.50-14.50 in the second week. In hogs the downward movement in September continued till the middle of the month, prices being down from \$8.75-8.85 to \$8.25, but recovered to \$8.65, averaging for October \$1.00 lower than for September. Packers were reported to be pretty well filled up and receipts were rather large. Dressed hogs declined from \$13.25-13.75 to \$12.85-13.20 in the second week and continued to decline to \$12.50-13.00. Bacon was down from 19-20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 17-19c, and hams were easier at 20c instead of 20-21c. Barrelled pork rose from \$30.00 to \$31.00 early in the month, but declined to the previous level in the last week. Sheep were firmer at \$4.00-5.25, and dressed lamb was easier the first two weeks, but rose \$1.00 later. Stocks of poultry were not large, the Thanksgiving season being early, and were cleared up at firm prices.

Dairy products.—Butter was firmer at Montreal till the middle of the month, reaching a level at 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28c, but then weakened to $\frac{1}{4}$ c below the previous level. At Toronto prices rose 1c. The supply of butter was reported better than last year and it was thought there might be a surplus. Cheese declined to 13-13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. New laid eggs were four and six cents higher at Toronto and Montreal, receipts falling off; storage stocks were brought on the market, and these also advanced. Milk advanced to winter prices at Montreal and Toronto at higher levels than last year, feed scarcity being the cause reported. At Winnipeg the price also advanced, being on the same level as a year ago.

Fish.—Canned salmon was upward at the Pacific coast for the higher grades. Canned sardines were up 25c after several advances during the summer. Salmon trout were more plentiful after some weeks' scarcity, but whitefish continued scarce. Oysters were reported in good demand, but hard to get on account of storms. The dried fish markets in South America and on the Mediterranean coast were dull and weak, but

the West India market was steady. The weather has also been unfavourable for drying. The herring catch was reported light. The lobster pack is estimated at 10% less than last year, and prices are at a high level, so that demand is reported by retailers to be slow.

Fruits and vegetables.—Fall apples were up to \$3.00 per barrel at Toronto. The Quebec and Ontario crops were reported poor and the Nova Scotia crop is estimated at 50%. Evaporated apples advanced, and in canned apples only a forty to fifty per cent. delivery is expected. The peach crop was heavy and one week prices were down to 30-55c for good quality. Grapes were as low as 20-22½c. Pears were firmer and plums steady, green gages selling at 30-40c. Bananas were firmer, but lemons were down 50c, and oranges declined 50c-\$1.00. Currants were ½c lower, but prunes were firmer on primary market. Potatoes were up from 60-65c to 85c at Montreal, and up to 85-90c at Toronto. It was reported that the crop was short in the United States, and that supplies were being bought for export in New Brunswick. Turnips came on the market at 50c. Beans were reported to be of splendid quality in Ontario and came on the market at \$2.25 per bushel. Onions were down to \$2.00-2.25 per bag, the crop being marketed. Tomatoes were firmer at 25-35c in the second week, but receded 5c, and then went up to 40-75c as the season was closing. Canned corn opening prices were announced at 92½c as compared with 97½c last year. Opening prices of tomatoes were first announced at \$1.15, a little higher than expected, the weather having been unfavourable for a time. Conditions, however, improved, and, the pack being good, prices were later announced to be reduced to \$1.00. This compares with opening prices of \$1.37½ last year. Canned peas were reported to be lower than expected, the crop being estimated at only 75%.

Miscellaneous groceries.—Manitoba wheat flour was reduced 20c per barrel, the arrivals of wheat at Winnipeg being

phenomenal, and further reductions were looked for by some. Winter wheat flour was also reduced according to grade. Oatmeal was 25c per barrel lower, the crop being good and the quality high. Rangoon rice was up 15c per cwt. Glucose advanced 10c per cwt. again on account of the high price of corn. Sugar declined 10c per cwt., after an advance of 20c last month, Cuban raw sugar being reported lower at New York. The production of honey was reported good and prices were easier. Cheaper grades of coffee were reported 3-4c lower than last year, beans that cost 15c being down to 11c. China's export of tea was reported less than last year. Cream of tartar was 3c per lb. higher.

Textiles.—Canadian wool was ½c lower, supplies being good. Cotton was up from 12.50c per lb. to 14.20c, the highest level since 1911, crop reports being unfavourable. Cottonades, denims, ticking, shirting, saxony, flannelette and gingham were advanced. Japan silk was easier after the recent steep rise, but Italian silk was higher again, the crop being so poor that supplies were reported to be of little account in the market. Demand was also better. Spool silk was up 5c per dozen, and machine twist 50c per lb. Jute rose from 7.52 to 8.18, prices reaching a level never expected, as the report of the government on the Indian jute crop was very unfavourable. Hessians also rose steeply.

Hides, leathers, boots and shoes.—The hide market was steady, but leather continued at high prices. Heavy lines, sole leather, etc., being firm, there was a tendency to advance in the heavy lines of boots.

Metals and implements.—Structural steel was reported easier, and steel billets were down \$1.50 per ton. Galvanized sheets were up. Antimony was lower at Montreal, stocks at New York being reported large on account of the reduction of the duty. Brass and copper advanced ¼c. Lead advanced 15c per cwt., the supply being not great, especially in England. Quicksilver was

\$1.50 per flask lower. Silver was declining and tin receded to the level of August.

Fuel and lighting.—Connellsville coke was reported easier.

Building materials.—The lumber market was reported improved and the mills at St. John, N.B., renewed operations, prices in that city being therefore easier. Middle grades of pine were said to be moving better. Spruce was stronger, a better market and higher prices being expected. Copper wire was $\frac{3}{4}$ c per pound higher, but iron pipe was lower. Wire nails were reported 5c higher. Sash cord advanced $1\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound. Linseed oil was firmer, but turpentine declined 1c.

House furnishings.—Brooms were advancing on account of the shortage in the crop of broom corn, and further advances were expected.

Drugs and chemicals.—No changes were reported.

Miscellaneous.—Canadian hops were firmer, and British Columbia hops advanced to 30-31c f.o.b. coast. Bohemian hops were up to 51-57c, owing to crop failure in Europe. Rope, manilla and sisal was quoted $\frac{1}{2}$ c lower. Raw rubber declined from 76c to 71-72c. Pulp and paper markets were reported to be gradually improving. Ground wood was said to be in pretty good demand, especially from the United States, water being low there. Sulphite, unbleached, was quoted easier. Building paper was reported to be in better demand, especially in the West, where farmers were able to undertake considerable building.

Course of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, United States, and France.

The following table, which includes the latest findings available of the most authoritative index number of prices in Great Britain, United States and France, will enable a review to be made as to recent movements and tendencies

in prices in these countries as compared with Canada:—

	Canada	Great Britain	United States	France
	Department of Labour	Sauerbeck	Bradstreet	La Réforme Economique
1890	110.5	2,236	72	100.0
1895	95.3	1,923	62	84.4
1896	92.6	1,999	61	6,3076 ²
1897	92.2	1,950	62	6,1164
1900	108.2	2,145	75	8,0171
1906	120.0	2,342	77	8,3289
1907	126.2	2,499	80	8,9172 ³
1908	120.8	2,310*	73	8,2949
1909	121.2	2,196	74	8,2631
1910	124.0	2,390	78	9,2310
1911	127.3	2,513	80	8,7132
1912				113.8
Jan.	133.1	2,613	81.8	8,9493
Feb.	134.7	2,667	82.9	8,9578
Mar.	134.8	2,791	84.4	8,9019
April	136.0	2,693	85.0	9,1010
May	136.3	2,687	85.3	9,2746
June	136.6	2,705	85.5	9,1896
July	134.1	2,746	86.5	9,0557
Aug.	133.3	2,722	85.9	8,1595
Sept.	132.7	2,740	86.7	9,2157
Oct.	135.0	2,722	85.8	9,4515
Nov.	136.6	2,721	85.3	9,4781
Dec.	136.8	2,747	86.4	9,5462
1913				
Jan.	136.2	2,732	86.4	9,4935
Feb.	135.4	2,717	86.1	9,4592
Mar.	135.9	2,717	86.7	9,4052
April	136.3	2,729	86.2	9,2976
May	136.6	2,694	85.7	9,1394
June	136.9	2,669	84.1	9,0711
July	135.9	2,689	84.2	8,9521
Aug.	136.2	2,693	85.0	9,0115
Sept.	136.0	2,71	85.7	9,1006
Oct.	136.8			9,1563

*The *Economist's* highest index number before 1912. May, 1907: 2,601.

¹Bradstreet's index number first calculated: January 1892: 8,1382.

²Bradstreet's low record index number: July, 1906 5,7019.

³Bradstreet's highest index number before 1911 March, 1907: 9,1293.

The *Economist*, London, October 4, 1913, reported in part as follows:—

Our index number has advanced again during September, and the figure has thus risen steadily and substantially during the quarter that has just closed; but in spite of this, the total is still twenty-six points below the level reached a year ago. Last month's rise is due entirely to one section of commodities, namely, textiles, for foodstuffs have remained materially unchanged, while minerals and the miscellaneous group show slight declines. . . . The price of foodstuffs generally is much lower than at this time last year, minerals and the miscellaneous group are also lower, while textiles are far higher than at any time during the past 21 months. . . . Meat of all kinds, especially beef, is costing more. . . . The enhancement of jute prices is to be accounted for by the publication of the official estimate of the Indian crop, which fell far short of expectations; so much so that Dundee manufacturers are faced

with the probability of a serious shortage of supplies after the close of the present year. . . . The bumper harvests in many parts of the world augur well for the comparative cheapness of the necessities of subsistence. Articles of clothing, on the other hand, will probably be dearer. . . . Money is becoming scarcer as the autumn proceeds.

The *Statist*, London, October 4, 1913, continuing Mr. Sauerbeck's index number, notes:

. . . The advance is due to the pronounced rise in a few commodities, jute, cotton, butter, bacon, and coffee. A number of commodities have fallen in price to a moderate extent, the greatest declines having been in potatoes and tin. Practically all vegetable foods are somewhat cheaper, with the exception of barley. Beef and pork are also slightly cheaper, butter and bacon being noteworthy exceptions. . . ."

Bradstreet's index number showed firmer tendencies, raw cotton and manufactured textiles, provisions, hides and leather, barley, livestock and hogs being up, but fruits, steel, coke, tin, oils and naval stores declined.

The *Gibson* index number, embracing twenty-two food stuffs of general consumption in the United States, at the close of the week ending October 4 was 58.8 against 59.5 on September 27, as compared with an average of 60.0 for September and 59.8 in October, 1912.

The index number of *La Réforme Economique*, Paris, stood at 115.6 for September as compared with 114.6 in August and 117.0 in October, 1912.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE features of the month in retail prices were advances in prices of meats, eggs, milk, and butter; with, however, a general decline in potatoes. Beans, flour, rolled oats and sugar also showed some weaker tendencies, while evaporated apples and coal were upward.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef.—Both sirloin steak and medium shoulder roast were higher in price at Berlin and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sirloin steak alone was higher at Quebec and Ottawa, but was lower at Sydney, N.S., at Sorel and St. Hyacinthe, Que., where it was more plentiful on the local

markets at this season, and at Hamilton, Ont., where the wholesale price was reported lower. Medium shoulder roast alone was higher at Westville, N.S., there being scarcity on the local market at Peterborough, Ont., and at Winnipeg, Man. Higher prices for cattle and advances in wholesale prices of beef as a result of the removal of the United States tariff on cattle, were reported from several localities, and advances in retail prices of beef in the near future were announced at Toronto and Woodstock, Ont.

Veal advanced in price at Westville, N.S., being scarce; at London, St. Thomas, Sault Ste. Marie, Fort William, Ont.; and at Nanaimo, B.C. Prices were lower at St. John, N.B.; Sorel and Montreal, Que., being more plentiful; at Orillia, Ont.; Brandon, Man., and Victoria, B.C.

Mutton.—Prices were higher at Orillia and London, Ont., and at Edmonton, Alta.

Pork.—Fresh pork was higher at Charlottetown, P.E.I., Woodstock, St. Thomas and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and Brandon, Man. It was also reported scarce at Amherst, N.S. Salt pork advanced at Sorel, Que.

Bacon rose in price at St. John, N.B., Sorel, Que., Stratford, St. Thomas, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., but declined at Newcastle, N.B., Peterborough, Hamilton and London, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Fish.—Prices were lower at Sydney, N.S., and Fredericton, N.B., but advanced at Sorel, Que., Toronto, Woodstock, Owen Sound, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., and Victoria, B.C.

Lard was higher in price at Sorel, Que.

Eggs.—Fresh eggs were lower at Truro, N.S., as the young hens were beginning to lay; but prices were higher in all the other cities reporting except Westville, N.S., Newcastle, N.B., Cobalt, Ont., Edmonton, Alta., and Nanaimo, B.C. Supplies were reported

scarce on account of the season, few were coming in and demand was good. Packing was reported at Montreal, Que., and Stratford, Ont.

Milk.—The price was raised at Halifax, N.S., as winter feeding had commenced; at Newcastle, N.B.; St. Hyacinthe, St. John's and Montreal, Que.; Toronto, Chatham, and Cobalt, Ont.; and at Saskatoon, Sask. At Chatham the increased price was reported to be due to the greater cost of bringing ice from Detroit.

Butter.—Both dairy and creamery butter were higher at Charlottetown, P. E.I., St. John, N.B., at Quebec, where people were laying in winter supplies, at Sorel and St. John's, Que., at Ottawa, Orillia, Niagara Falls, Guelph, St. Thomas and Windsor, Ont. Dairy butter was higher at Winnipeg, Man.; Regina and Saskatoon, Sask., and at Medicine Hat, Alta. Creamery butter advanced at Halifax, N.S.; St. Hyacinthe and Hull, Que.; Belleville, Woodstock and Owen Sound, Ont.; and at Brandon, Man. Both dairy and creamery butter were lower at Nanaimo, B.C., and creamery was lower at Truro, N.S.

Cheese.—Both old and new cheese advanced at St. John's, Que., but declined at St. Hyacinthe and Montreal, Que., Moose Jaw, Sask., and Nanaimo, B.C. Old cheese alone was higher at St. Thomas, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., while new cheese alone was lower at St. John, N.B., and Sorel, Que.

Bread.—The price was raised from 7c to 8c per two pound loaf at Newcastle, N.B.

Flour.—Prices declined at Sorel, Que., Toronto and Chatham, Ont., and at Moose Jaw, Sask. Lower wheat prices were reported as the cause.

Rolled oats.—The price declined at Halifax, N.S., and Moose Jaw, Sask., but rose at Medicine Hat, Alta.

Rice declined at Sorel, Que., and Vancouver, B.C., but rose at Brandon, Man.

Beans declined at Truro, N.S., Sorel, Que., Brandon, Man., Moose Jaw, Sask.,

and Nanaimo, B.C., but advanced at Vancouver, B.C.

Evaporated apples advanced at Charlottetown, P.E.I., St. John, N.B., Orillia, Ont., but declined at Vancouver, B.C.

Prunes declined at St. John, N.B., Winnipeg, Man., Vancouver, B.C., but advanced at Orillia, Ont., and Victoria, B.C.

Sugar.—Prices were lower at St. John and Newcastle, N.B., St. Thomas, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C. The price advanced at Sorel, Que., and Orillia, Ont.

Tea.—No changes were reported.

Coffee.—Higher prices were quoted at Brandon, Man., and Vancouver, B.C.

Potatoes.—Prices were lower at twenty-seven of the cities, as the crop was being marketed. Advances occurred at Fredericton, N.B., Sorel, Que., St. John's, Que., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and Brandon, Man.

Vinegar.—Prices were unchanged.

Starch was higher at Orillia, Ont., but lower at Vancouver, B.C.

Coal.—Anthracite coal was higher at Moncton, N.B., Sorel, St. Hyacinthe, St. John's, Que., Peterborough, Toronto, Berlin, Chatham, Owen Sound, Ont., and Moose Jaw, Sask., where the price at the mines was reported to have advanced. Bituminous coal also was higher at Moose Jaw, advanced at Chatham and Berlin, Ont., but declined at Truro, N.S., and Saskatoon Sask. At New Westminster, B.C., it was higher on account of the miners' strike on Vancouver Island.

Wood.—Both hard and soft wood advanced at Sorel, Que., Guelph, Ont., and Berlin, Ont., where such is usual in the autumn.

Coal oil.—Prices were unchanged.

Rentals.—Rates were one dollar higher at St. Hyacinthe, Que., on account of the scarcity of houses for rent. At Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C., rentals were downward, houses being more plentiful.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter per lb.	Mutton, hindqrtr. per lb.	Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, strong bakers, per lb	Rolled oats, per lb
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck per lb.			Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price per lb.		
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts	cts	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs	cts	cts	cts
1— Sydney.....	22	16	12	18	20	20	23	5	20	40	34	10	28-30	35-37	20	..	1	5	3½	4
2— Westville.....	18	14	10	15	15	18	24	15-25	20	25	..	7	25	32	18	18	3	4½	3½	5
3— Amherst.....	20	15	15	15	17	16	25	18	19	32	30	7	29	30	20	20	1½	4½	3½	4
4— Halifax.....	24	17	12	15	20	18	25	10-17	18	40	32-35	9	28	35	20	18	1½	4½	3½	4
5— Truro.....	18	12½	12½	15	20	18	..	10-15	18	30	.....	7	22	30	18	..	1½	4½	3½	3½
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>	20																			
6— Charlottetown	20	16	10	16	16	20	22	5	18	27	25	7	25	30	18	18	2	4	3½	4
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																				
7— Moncton.....	20	16	..	20	18	16	25	7	20	30	25	7-8	26	30	..	18	2	4	3½	4
8— St. John.....	24	14	12	18	18	18	25	6	20	40	34	8	30	34	20	20	1½	5½	3½	4
9— Newcastle....	20	14	12	15	15	15	22	..	15	30	..	8	28	30	20	18	2	4	4	4
10— Fredericton...	25	12	10	14	16	18	25	8-16	20	32	26	8	24	33	25	17	2	4	4	4
<i>Quebec—</i>																				
11— Quebec.....	16	14	14	14	18	19	20	8	23	40	32	10	26	30	18	16	6	3½	3½	5
12— Three Rivers..	18	15	16	16	20	20	22	25	17	30	25	8	28	32	20	20	4	3½	3	4
13— Sherbrooke...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14— Sorel.....	20	12	10	18	18	18	27	10-12	20	35	30	6	30	32	20	18	6	3½	2½	4
15— St. Hyacinthe.	15	12	15	15	16	15	28	6-10-12	18	32	.....	7	..	30	18	18	6	2½	3	5
16— St. John.....	20	16	16	18	18	16	20	10-12	18	35	32	9	32	34	19	17	2	3½	3½	6
17— Montreal.....	25	15	8-10	..	20	20	25	9-15-20	20	45	35	10	28	32	20	18	1½	5½	3½	5
18— Hull.....	18	16	12½	15	18	18	21	8-15	18	30	25	7	28	30	18	17	3	3½	3	5

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING OCTOBER, 1913.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity representative of every Province in the Dominion.

in the respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 46

COMMODITIES, CANADA, OCTOBER, 1913.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in wrk'gman's quarter)	
				Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, med'm, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	Without sanitary conveniences
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5	5	10	10	6	5	25-50	60	40	80	10	10	7.50	3.50	5.00	3.00	22	12.00	6.00 — 1
5	6	13	13	5	5	30	25	35	0.75	8	10	.....	3.50	4.00	3.50	20	14.00	10.00 — 2
6	6	10	12	5½	5½	30	30	40	0.90	8	10	8.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	18.00	9.00 — 3
6	6	10	10	5	4½	30	30	40-60	1.00	10	10	7.75	5.50	5.50	3.50	22	20.00	12.00 — 4
5	5	10	10-15	5	4½	30-40	.....	30-40	0.75	10	10	8.00	5.75	4.00	3.00	20	15.00	10.00 — 5
5-6	5-6	18	14	5½	5	25	..	40	0.50	15	10-12	7.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	22	6.00	5.00 — 6
5	7	10	10	5	5	35	40	40	0.90	10	10	8.00	5.75	5.50	3.50	20	15.00	12.00 — 7
6	6	8½	14	5½	5	40	50	40	0.90	10	12	8.00	5.50	8.00	4.00	20	12.00	9.00 — 8
5	6	12	10	5	5	40	.....	40	1.00	13	10	7.25	6.25	.....	20.60	25	.....	8.00 — 9
6	6	9	10	5	5	35	50	40	1.00	10	10	8.00	6.50	6.50	3.00	20	12.00	10.00 — 10
5	7	13	12	5½	4½	35-40	35-40	40	0.70	20	10	8.00	4.50	5.00	4.50	20	16.00	..... — 11
5	6	12	12	5½	30-50	25-50	30-40	40	0.75	15	8	7.00	5.00	7.00	4.00	20	12.00	8.00 — 12
..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	5.00	..	.....	..... — 13
4	4	10	10	5½	5	30	30	40	0.75	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.50	20	13.00	6.00 — 14
4-5	6	12	13	5	4½	30-60	30-60	40	0.75	5-7	8	8.00	5.50	8.00	6.00	18	11.00	9.00 — 15
5-6	5	13	13	5½	5	30	35	30	0.90	15	10	7.75	5.50	7.50	6.00	22	13.00	10.00 — 16
6	5	15	15	5	5	30-40	50	30-40	1.00	15	8	8.25	6.50	6.50	5.00	30	14.00	10.00-12.00 — 17
5	6	12	12	4½	4½	35-40	35	40	0.85	10	8	8.00	3.75	9.00	4.50	20	18.00	13.00 — 18
				5	5				0.90			8.50					.....	..... — 19

¹Per bbl. of 180 lbs.

²Per bbl. of 165 lbs.

³Slab wood.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour, strong bakers, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.	
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.			
Ontario—																					
19— Ottawa	24	14	15	20	20	20	25	18	20	40	32	9	30	32	20	18	1½	4	4½	4	
20— Brockville	20	14	12½	16	20	18	25	10	18	32	30	7	30	30½	18½	20	1½	3½	3	3½	
21— Kingston	25	16	15	10	15	20	15	20	12½	17	30	7	30	30½	20	18	3	4	3½	5	
22— Belleville	20	14	15	18	18	.....	25	..	18	30	.....	6	33	35	20	18	3	3½	2½	4
23— Peterborough.	20	14	15	20	20	17	26	16	20	30	28	7	28	30	20	18	1½	3½	2½	4	
24— Orillia	22	16	16	18	20	.....	27	12½	20	30	28	7	26	32	20	18	3	3½—4	2½	3½
25— Toronto	20	12½	12½	15	18	12	22	18	18	35	28	10	28	32	20	17	3	3½—4	2½	2½	
26— Niagara Falls.	25	13	13	20	22	14	25	20	40	30	.....	8	30	32	35	22	18	1½	4	3
27— St. Catharines.	23	15	18	23	25	18	28	18	20	36	.....	8	30	34	22	18	1½	4	3	4
28— Hamilton	22	18	20	20	18	16	24	15	20	34	28	8	28	32	22	18	3	4	2½	3	
29— Guelph	23	13	15	18	22	22	23	15	18	35	30	8	27	30	20	18	1½	3½	3	4	
30— Guelph	15	18	20	22	16	25	17	20	35	30	7	*28	30	32	22	20	3	4	2½	4	
31— Berlin	23	14	18	22	22	16	25	17	20	35	30	7	*28	31	20	20	3	4	2½	4	
32— Woodstock ...	22	16	22	18	18	21	17	25	18	18	30	7	28	32	20	18	1½	4	2½	4½	
33— Stratford	22	13	15	18	22	20	25	16	18	30	..	7	*28	32	20	18	1½	4	2½	3½	
34— Stratford	20	15	14	16	22	20	27	15	18	30	..	7	*25	27	18	18	1½	3½	3	..	
35— London	20	15	16	18	20	20	25	18	18	34	..	7	27	31	21	19	1½	4	3½	5	
36— St. Thomas ...	22	15	17	20	20	20	25	18	18	34	..	7	27	31	21	19	1½	4	3½	5	
37— Chatham	23	15	15	20	23	18	28	18	18	32	30	7	28	32	24	20	1½	3½	3½	5	
38— Windsor	20	15	18	20	25	20	26	10	18	28	..	8	25	28	18	18	1½	3½	2½	4	
39— Windsor	23	14	15	18	20	16	22	15	20	30	..	8	32	35	24	20	1½	4	3	5	
40— Owen Sound ..	22	14	15	15	20	18	23	12½	17	30	..	7	*27	28	18	18	1½	4	2½	4½	
41— Cobalt	25	15	15	20	20	18	24	12	17	30	..	12	..	35	20	.....	3	3½	3½	5
42— Sault Ste Marie	28	18	18	23	22	17	24	15	18	35	30	9	27	35	20	18	1½	4½	3½	5	
43— Port Arthur ..	25	15	20	25	25	18	30	12½	18½	40	35	10	30	35	20	20	1½	5	3½	3½	
44— Fort William.	25	15	22	25	25	20	30	12½	18	40	35	10	30	35	20	20	1½	5½	3½	4	
45— Manitoba	25	16	18	24	22	18	35	15	18	35	30	10	36	35	23	20	1	5	3½	5	
46— Winnipeg	25	18	18	22	20	..	35	20	20	35	..	10	33	35	22½	22½	1½	4	3½	5	
47— Brandon	25	18	18	22	20	..	35	20	20	35	..	10	33	35	22½	22½	1½	4	3½	5	
Saskatchewan—																					
48— Regina	25	18	22	25	25	22	32	15	20	40	35	12½	30	35	20	20	1½	4½	3½	5	
49— Prince Albert.	22	15	15	22	18	16	25	12½	18	30	23	10	20	35	..	25	2	3½	3½	4½	
50— Moosejaw	30	20	20	28	25	20	30	20	18	40	35	11	30	35	20	20	1½	5	3½	3½	
51— Saskatoon	28	18	22	25	23	20	30	15	20	35	30	*12½	35	40	..	25	1½	6	3½	4	
Alberta—																					
52— Medicine Hat.	30	20	30	25	25	20	25	12½	15	50	40	12	30	40	25	25	1½	4½	3½	5	
53— Calgary	25	15	20	25	22	20	26	15	20	35	..	10	..	35	20	20	2½	6½	3½	2½	
54— Edmonton	30	15	25	28	23	20	28	20	20	35	..	10	30	35	20	20	1½	5	3½	4	
55— Lethbridge	25	18	18	25	20	18	25	15	15	35	..	10	30	35	22	20	1	5	3½	4	
British Columbia—																					
56— Nelson	30	22	16	25	25	22	28	15	25	65	35	15	30	45	20	20	1½	4½	4	5	
57— New Westminster	25	18	22	25	25	18	33	10	20	50	40	12½	..	40	25	25	1½	5	3½	6	
58— Vancouver ...	35	16	22	22	25	18	31	15	17	65	40	10	35	35	2½	20	1½	4	3½	3½	
59— Victoria	30	18	25	25	25	20	35	10	20	60	40	15	35	50	30	2	1	6½	4	5½	
60— Nanaimo	27	20	23	28	25	20	28	10	19	50	40	12	30	40	20	20	1½	4½	3½	5	

* Prints.

* Spring lamb.

* Per bag of 80 lbs.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, OCTOBER, 1913.—Concluded.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in w'k'ngm'ns' quarter).		
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences	
5	6	10	10	5	5	10	40	40	1.00	10	8	8.00	5.50	6.50	4.50	25	22.00	16.00	-19
5	5	10	10	5	4½	40	35	40	.90	9	8	7.50	5.00	6.50	5.00	20	12.50	10.00	-20
5	6	12½	12½	6½	5½	35	35	40	1.00	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	13.00	10.00	-21
5	8	..	..	5½	5	30	30	30	1.00	8	8	7.75	....	6.00	5.50	20	12.00	10.00	-22
5	7	12½	12½	5	4½	60	60	40	1.00	10	10	8.25	5.50	6.50	3.00	20	15.00	12.00	-23
5	5	12	12½	5	4½	40	40	40	1.10	10	8	7.70	6.00	6.75	4.50	15	12.50	9.00	-24
5	5	10	10	5½	5	25	35	25	0.90	10	7	8.00	5.50	8.50	5.50	20	23.00	20.00	-25
5	7	..	10	6	5½	35	40	28	1.50	13	10	6.75	5.00	7.00	5.00	18	27.00	21.00	-26
5	6	..	12	5½	4½	30	30	40	1.80	10	7	7.75	4.75	8.50	7.50	20	12.00	10.00	-27
5	5½	12	13	5	4½	25	25	30	1.10	10	8	7.50	6.00	10.00	8.00	18	18.00	14.00	-28
5	7	.....	12½	6	5½	25	25	25	1.10	10	8	7.50	5.50	8.5	5.50	18	13.00	10.00	-29
5-8	6	8	7	5	4½	50	30	25	1.00	10	8	8.00	6.00	9.00	6.00	22	16.00	14.00	-30
5	5	10	15	5½	5½	25	25	30	1.00	10	10	7.50	5.00	8.50	4.00	18	12.00	8.00	-31
5	5	10	12	7	5½	30	30	30	1.00	10	10	7.75	7.25	8.50	7.00	18	14.00	8.00	-32
8	7	..	13	5½	5½	30	30	40	1.05	10	8	8.00	6.50	8.00	6.00	15	13.00	9.00	-33
5½	6	..	12½	5½	5	30	30	30	1.00	10	10	8.00	6.00	6.00	3.50	18	14.00	8.00	-34
5	5	..	..	5½	5	40	40	40	1.20	10	8	8.00	5.00	..	..	15	22.00	12.00	-35
5	7	12½	12½	8	7	30	30	30	1.35	10	10	8.00	5.00	8.00	5.00	20	12.00	10.00	-36
5	7	12½	12½	5½	5½	30	30	40	1.00	10	10	7.75	5.00	7.00	3.50	15	20.00	15.00	-37
6	5	10	13	6½	5½	30	30	45	1.25	10	10	10.00	6.00	7.50	4.00	25	25.00	15.00	-38
7	6	10	12½	5½	5½	30	30	30	1.00	10	10	8.25	4.50	6.00	4.00	22	18.00	16.00	-39
5	5	12½	12½	5½	5½	30	30	30	1.25	10	10	8.25	6.00	5.50	3.50	25	20.00	15.00	-40
5	5	10	8½	5½	5½	30	30	30	1.25	10	8	8.25	6.00	5.00	3.50	25	25.00	20.00	-41
5	5	12	8	6½	6½	35	35	35	0.90	10	8	11.00	9.00	6.00	6.00	25	35.00	20.00	-42
8½	5	12½	10	6½	6½	35	35	40	1.00	12½	10	11.50	9.00	7.50	5.75	30	20.00	15.00	-43
7	5	15	12½	6½	6½	35	35	35	1.20	15	10	13.25	10.00	9.00	8.50	30	40.00	25.00	-44
7	7	12½	12½	6	6	35	35	35	1.25	12½	10	13.50	10.00	5.50	4.50	35	30.00	15.00	-45
6	5	15	15	6½	6½	40	40	40	0.65	15	15	13.50	8.50	8.00	8.00	30	30.00	20.00	-46
7	6	2½	12½	7½	6½	40	40	40	1.10	15	12½	13.50	10.00	7.50	6.50	30	40.00	30.00	-47
8	8	12½	12½	8½	7½	40	40	30	0.90	15	12½	8	8	8	8	40	25.00	20.00	-48
7	8	12½	10	5½	5½	35	35	30	0.90	15	10	6.75	8.00	5.00	4.00	35	35.00	20.00	-49
8	7	12½	11	6	5½	40	40	40	0.75	15	12½	4.50	..	4.00	..	30	35.00	30.00	-50
8	7	10	10	6½	6½	40	40	40	0.90	20	10	4.75	..	..	..	35	16.00	10.00	-51
8½	8½	16	12½	7	6	50	45	30-60	1.75	25	12½	12.00	8.75	..	6.50	40	25.00	12.00	-52
6½	6	12½	12½	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.00	20	10	..	9.00	..	6.50	40	25.00	18.00	-53
4	6	10	7	5½	4½	28	35	35	0.75	15	7	..	7.50	..	3.00	30	20.00	17.00	-54
8	8	15	12½	7½	6½	40	50	40	1.25	15	10	12.50	6.50	..	6.50	40	25.00	..	-55
8	6	12½	10	6	5½	40	40	40	1.25	20	12½	..	15.00	..	..	40	27.00	12.00	-56

*15 cts. per single ft., 8 for \$1.00.

§Natural gas alone used, 15c per thousand.

†In British Columbia a bag of potatoes usually weigh 100 lbs.

*Potatoes could be bought from homesteaders peddling around the city at 35c per bushel.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING OCTOBER, 1913.

THE industrial situation from the standpoint of the number of trade disputes in existence was better than at any time during the year. October was comparatively free from new disputes, few working days being lost as a result of strikes or lockouts commencing during the month. There were altogether eight disputes in existence, three only of which occurred during October. One of these was of short duration, the other two commenced towards the end of the month and remained unsettled at its close. As was the case during the last few months the most important dispute was that of coal miners on Vancouver Island which remained unsettled at the end of October.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during October.

Number and magnitude.—The number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence during October was eight, a decrease of three compared with the previous month, and a decrease of thirteen as compared with October, 1912. About sixteen firms and 3,657 employees were affected by disputes, two firms and 900 employees being directly involved in the new disputes of the month.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during October was approximately 70,700 working days, compared with 83,380 during September, and a loss of 98,000 during October, 1912.

Trades affected by new disputes. — The following table shows the trades affected by the new disputes of the month and the number of employees

directly affected in each group of trades:—

TRADES.	No. of disputes.	No. of employees.
Food and Tobacco Preparation.....	2	360
Unskilled.....	1	600
Total.....	3	900

Localities affected by new dispute. — Of the three new disputes of the month, two took place in Quebec and one in Ontario.

Causes of new disputes.—The wage question was the cause of one of the new disputes of the month, track labourers on the Montreal street railway demanding an increase in wages for night work. Cigar makers in the same city demanded the dismissal of a foreman, and the same class in the employment of the same firm in Toronto ceased work in sympathy.

Results of disputes.—Three of the disputes ended during October. The labourers at Montreal returned to work under former conditions and in the case of musicians at Edmonton who had been on strike since August 29 a settlement was effected but details were not obtained in the Department. A compromise was effected in the dispute of garment workers at Vancouver.

Disputes Beginning Before October.

The trade disputes of the previous month which were still in existence during October were disputes of coal miners on Vancouver Island, metal miners at Salmo, B.C., garment workers at Montreal and Vancouver, and musicians at Edmonton.

Coal miners at Vancouver Island. — No termination of the dispute at Vancouver Island occurred during October. The Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Company was working and the mines at Cumberland and Ladysmith were also maintaining a fair output but in the rest of the mines only a few men were employed. It was estimated that there were about 2,000 men out of work during October as a result of this dispute.

Metal miners, Salmo, B.C. — With reference to a strike at the Queen Mine, Salmo, the secretary of the Ymir Miners' Union informed the Department during October that the situation was about the same, stating that there was plenty of labour in the district but a deficiency of employment.

Garment workers, Montreal. — The strike of garment workers at Montreal which commenced on September 19, remained unsettled at the end of October. It was reported that many of the hands had returned to work, also that on account of the slackness of the garment making industry employers were able to obtain as many workers as they needed.

Garment workers, Vancouver. — A strike of garment workers at Vancouver, which commenced on August 9 was settled during October. The strike was caused by the refusal of the Western Cloak and Suit Company to grant a forty-eight hour week for all employees in place of fifty-four hours. Most of the strikers returned to work during October under a verbal agreement to work fifty hours a week without reduction of wages.

Musicians, Edmonton. — In the case of a strike of musicians which occurred at

Edmonton during August it was reported that the dispute was practically over and that the men would all be back at work in the course of a few weeks.

Disputes Beginning During the Month.

The new disputes of the month were those of cigar makers at Montreal and Toronto, and unskilled labourers at Montreal.

Cigar makers, Montreal and Toronto. — About 150 cigar makers in the employ of Andrew Wilson and Company of Montreal, struck work on October 25, demanding the dismissal of a foreman for discharging men. The men were still out at the end of the month, before which time about an equal number employed by the same firm at Toronto ceased work in sympathy. As a result of these disputes about 200 female workers, who were employed in the two factories as tobacco strippers, were thrown out of work.

Labourers, Montreal. — A strike of about 600 labourers, chiefly Italians, occurred at Montreal on October 21. The strikers were in the employ of the Montreal Tramways Company and were engaged in making repairs on different sections of the Company's line. The cause of the dispute was a demand on the part of the men for thirty cents an hour for night work instead of the regular rate of twenty-two cents. They also asked for the working hours to be changed from between eight p.m. and six a.m. to between nine p.m. and four a.m. The men were out of work for about two days returning to work at the former rate of wages.*

*See Montreal correspondent's report.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES C, No. 149.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING OCTOBER, 1913.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	No. of Firms or Establishments affected		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement	Date of termination	Result
			Directly	Indirectly	Directly		Indirectly				
					Male	Female	Male	Female			
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE OCTOBER.											
<i>Mining—</i> Coal miners.....	Vancouver Island	Alleged discrimination against employees.....	3	.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	Sep. 17 '12 May 1 '13	.....	Unsettled at end of the month
Metal miners.....	Salmo, B.C.	For higher wages.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 22	.....	"
<i>Clothing—</i> Garment workers..	Montreal, Que....	Against reduction in wages and sympathetic.	3	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 19	.....	"
Garment workers	Vancouver, B.C.	For shorter hours.....	1	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	Aug. 29	.....	Compromise effected
<i>Miscellaneous—</i> Musicians	Edmonton, Alta..	Against reduction of wages.	6	.....	23	4	.....	.....	" 29 Oct.	—	Strike over; details of settlement not reported

DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING OCTOBER.

<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i> Cigarmakers..... Cigarmakers.....	Montreal, Que.....	For dismissal of foreman....	1	.....	150	} 200	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 25	Unsett	at end of the month
	Toronto, Ont.....	Sympathetic.....	1	.....	150		.....	.....	.....	" 30	"	"
	Montreal, Que.....	Men demanded higher wages for night work.....	1	.....	600		.....	.....	.....	" 21 Oct.	23 Strikers returned at former rate	

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1913.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by different Departments of the Government during the past month, which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the workmen engaged upon the works in question. A statement is added for supplies, given by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Department of Public Works.

DREDGING, MIRAMICHI RIVER (SOUTH WEST)
N.B.

Dredging, Miramichi River (South West,) N.B. Name of contractor, Peter England, Chatham, N.B. Date of contract, October 3, 1913. Contract price: Class B., 60 cents per cu. yard. (*in situ.*)

The said contractor further agrees and binds himself to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such rates of wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district where the work is to be carried on, and if there are no current rates of wages in the district, then fair and reasonable rates; in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages for any of the classes of labour required, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

UNDERGROUND SERVICES FOR LIGHT AND
POWER IN PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
OTTAWA, ONT.

Underground services for light and power in Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, A. G. Mar-

shall, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract October 6, 1913. Amount of contract, \$11,995.

POST OFFICE FITTINGS, LLOYDMINSTER,
SASK.

Post office fittings, etc., Lloydminster, Sask. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company of Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, October 13, 1913. Amount of contract, \$3,310.

POST OFFICE FITTINGS, PORT ARTHUR, ONT.

Post office fittings, Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, October 15, 1913. Amount of contract, \$3,419.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO FITTINGS
IN POSTAL STATION "B.," MONTREAL, QUE.

Alterations and additions to fittings in Postal Station "B.," Montreal, Que. Name of contractors, The J. T. Schell Company of Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, October 27, 1913. Amount of contract, \$5,387.

Fair Wages Clauses.

*This contract is made subject to the regulations made by Order in Council, dated the third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health Act), 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no

current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractors.

WHARF, WILLOW POINT, B.C.

Wharf, Willow Point, B.C. Name of contractor, William English, Kaslo, B.C. Date of contract, September 1, 1913. Amount of contract, \$7,250.

*Note.—The above Fair Wages Clauses were inserted in each of the four immediately preceding contracts.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rates:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$4.50 per day of 10 hours
Carpenters.....	4.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	4.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	3.50 " 10 "
Engineman for pile driver.....	4.00 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	5.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	7.00 " 10 "

CUSTOMS BUILDING, OTTAWA, ONT.

Customs building, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Crockett & Tharle, of Riviere du Loup, P.Q., Fort William, Ont. Date of contract, September 22, 1913. Amount of contract, \$993,000.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rates:
*Stonecutters.....	47c. p. hour, 8 hours p. day.
*Bricklayers.....	52 " 8 " "
*Masons.....	52 " 8 " "
Plasterers.....	45 " 8 " "
Carpenters.....	35 " 9 " "
Painters and glaziers.....	30 " 9 " "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	42 " 9 " "
Sheet metal workers.....	35 " 9 " "
Structural steel workers.....	35 " 9 " "
Metal lathers.....	45 " 9 " "
Electricians.....	30 " 9 " "
Builders' labourers.....	30 " 9 " "
Ordinary labourers.....	\$2.00 per day of 9 hours
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	3.00 " 9 " "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	5.20 " 9 " "
Plasterers' labourers.....	30c. p. hour, 8 hours p. day.
*Stonecutters, from May 1, '13	50 " 8 " "
*Bricklayers, from May 1, 1913	55 " 8 " "
*Masons, from May 1, 1913...	55 " 8 " "

DRILL HALL, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Drill Hall, Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractors, Carter, Halls, Aldinger Company, Limited, of Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, October 2, 1913. Amount of contract, \$519,929.

Schedule of Wages and Working Day Hours.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages Not less than the following rates:	
Carpenters and Joiners.....	55c.	p. hour, 9 hours p. day
Stonecutters.....	65c	" 8 " "
Bricklayers.....	70c	" 8 " "
Masons.....	70c	" 8 " "
Painters and glaziers.....	42½c	" 9 " "
Plumbers and Steamfitters.....	55c	" 8 " "
Plasterers.....	65c	" 8 " "
Structural iron workers.....	55Mc	" 9 " "
Sheet Metal Workers.....	45c	" 9 " "
Electrical workers.....	45c	" 8 " "
Steam hoist engineers.....	50c	" 10 " "
Lathers.....	56¼c	" 8 " "
Builders' labourers.....	27½c	" 10 " "
Common labourers.....	25c	" 10 " "
Driver with one horse and cart.....	45c	" 10 " "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	60c	" 10 " "
Driver with 2 horses & scraper.....	60c	" 10 " "

CONSTRUCTION OF DRY DOCK, LAUZON, QUE.

Construction of Dry Dock, Lauzon, Que. Name of contractors, M. P. Davis and J. T. Davis, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October 7, 1913. Amount of contract, schedule of prices.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages Not less than the following rates:	
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3.50	p. day of 10 hours.
Foreman mixing concrete.....	3.00	" 10 "
Foreman laying concrete.....	3.00	" 10 "
Foreman stone crusher.....	2.50	" 10 "
Carpenters.....	3.00	" 10 "
Blacksmith.....	3.50	" 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	2.50	" 10 "
Hand drillers.....	2.50	" 10 "
Steam drillers.....	3.00	" 10 "
Enginemen.....	3.50	" 10 "
Masons.....	4.00	" 9 "
Powdermen.....	3.50	" 10 "
Dredge captain.....	4.00	" 12 "
Dredge engineer.....	3.50	" 12 "
Dredge fireman.....	2.50	" 12 "
Tug captain.....	\$80.00	per month & board.
Tug engineer.....	\$3.50	p. day of 12 hours.
Tug fireman.....	2.50	" 12 "
Scow and deckhands.....	2.00	" 12 "
Quarrymen.....	2.50	" 10 "
Cranemen.....	3.50	" 10 "
Timekeeper.....	2.50	" 10 "
Cook (male).....	\$55.00	per month & board.
Cook (female).....	30.00	" " "
Ordinary labourers.....	\$2.00	p. day of 10 hours.
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	3.00	" 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	4.50	" 10 "

CONSTRUCTION OF A JETTY, STEVENSON, B.C.

Construction of a Jetty, Steveston, B.C. Name of contractors, N. E. Broley & H. F. Martin of New Westminster B.C. Date of contract, October 7, 1913. Amount of contract, schedule of prices.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rates:	
Foreman carpenters.....	\$ 5.00	per day of 9 hours.
Carpenters.....	4.25	" 9 "
Blacksmiths.....	4.50	" 9 "
Blacksmiths helpers.....	3.25	" 9 "
Engineman for piledriver.....	4.50	" 9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	3.00	" 9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	5.00	" 9 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	7.00	" 9 "

RECONSTRUCTION OF PORTION OF SUPER-STRUCTURE OF EAST PIER OF THE EAST-ERN ENTRANCE, TORONTO HARBOUR, ONT.

Reconstruction of portion of super-structure of East Pier of the Eastern Entrance, Toronto Harbour, Ont. Name of contractor, R. Weddell and Company of Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, October 9, 1913. Amount of contract, \$13,398.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rates:	
Foreman carpenter.....	50c	per hour, of 8 hours.
" mixing concrete.....	50c	" 9 "
" laying concrete.....	40c	" 9 "
" stone crushers.....	40c	" 9 "
Carpenters.....	42c	" 8 "
Blacksmiths.....	35c	" 9 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	25c	" 9 "
Cranemen.....	40c	" 9 "
Quarrymen.....	25c	" 9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	25c	" 9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	40c	" 9 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	60c	" 9 "

CONSTRUCTION OF FIVE PIERS IN ANNAPO-LIS RIVER, ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N.S.

Construction of five piers in Annapolis River, Annapolis Royal, N.S. Name

of contractors, E. M. Archibald and S. J. Reid, of Middleton, N.S., and St. John, N.B. Date of contract, October 11, 1913. Amount of contract, \$34,700.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rates:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3.00 p. day of 10 hours.
" mixing concrete.....	2.25 " 10 "
" laying concrete.....	2.25 " 10 "
" stone crusher.....	2.25 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	2.00 " 10 "
Blacksmith.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.80 " 10 "
Quarrymen.....	1.75 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

CONSTRUCTION OF WHARF, CANOE, B.C.

Construction of wharf, Canoe, B. C. Name of contractor, Andrew McConnell, Chase, B.C. Date of contract, October 13, 1913. Amount of contract, \$5,450.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following rates:
Foreman carpenters.....	\$5.00 per day of 9 hours.
Carpenters.....	4.25 " 9 "
Blacksmith.....	4.25 " 9 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	3.25 " 9 "
Engineman for pile driver.....	4.50 " 9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	3.25 " 9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	5.00 " 9 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	7.00 " 9 "

EXTENSION TO SOUTHERN BREAKWATER, WOOD ISLAND, P.E.I.

Extension to Southern Breakwater, Wood Island, P.E.I. Name of contractors, Townshend, Fraser and McQuaid, of Rollo Bay and Souris, P.E.I. Date of contract, October 14, 1913. Amount of contract, \$6,975.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following rates:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3.00 p hour of 10 hours.
Carpenters.....	2.00 " 10 "
Blacksmith.....	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

CONSTRUCTION OF AN EXTENSION TO WHARF, HANSFORT, N.S.

Construction of an extension to wharf, Hantsport, N.S. Name of contractors, The Standard Construction Company, Limited, of Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, October 16, 1913. Amount of contract, \$18,685.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following rates:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3.00 pr day of 10 hours.
Carpenters.....	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmith.....	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

CONSTRUCTION OF PIER, MALBAIE, (GASPE COUNTY), P.Q.

Construction of a pier, Malbaie, (Gaspé County), P.Q. Name of contractor, John Burns, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October 21, 1913. Amount of contract, \$42,700.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages Not less than the following rates:
Foreman carpenters.....	\$2.50 pr day of 10 hours.
Carpenters.....	2.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	2.25 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	3.50 " 10 "
Powderman.....	1.75 " 10 "
Quarrymen.....	1.50 " 10 "

EXTENSION TO SOUTH BREAKWATER, BATTERY POINT, (ANNAPOLIS COUNTY), N.S.

Extension to South Breakwater, Battery Point, (Annapolis County), N. S. Name of contractor, J. F. Morrison, Jr., Thorne's Cove, N.S. Date of contract, October 24, 1913. Amount of contract, \$5,250.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages Not less than the following rates:
Foreman carpenters.....	\$3.00 pr day of 10 hour-.
Carpenters.....	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart....	2.25 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	3.50 " 10 "

HARBOUR WORKS, TORONTO, ONT.

Harbour Works, Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Stewart Company, Limited of Toronto. Date of contract, October 29, 1913. Amount of contract, schedule of prices.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages Not less than the following rates
Foreman carpenter.....	\$ 0.50 p hr., 8 hrs p day.
" mixing concrete.....	0.40 " 9 "
" laying concrete.....	0.40 " 9 "
" stone crusher.....	0.40 " 9 "
Carpenters.....	0.40 " 8 "
Blacksmiths.....	0.35 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0.25 " 10 "
Engineman for pile driver.....	0.37 1/2 " 10 "
Quarrymen.....	0.25 " 10 "
Cranesmen.....	100.00 p month & board
Dredge captain.....	125.00 " " "
Fireman.....	60.00 " " "
Engineer.....	100.00 " " "
Tug captain.....	100.00 " " "
Tug engineer.....	85.00 " " "
Tug fireman.....	50.00 " " "
Timekeeper.....	45.00 " " "
Cook (male).....	60.00 " " "
Cook (female).....	50.00 " " "
Ordinary labourers.....	45.00 " " "
Driver with 1 horse and cart....	0.40 pr hr., 9 hrs p day
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	0.60 " 9 "

Department of Railways and Canals.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals and which received the signatures of both parties to them during the month of October, 1913, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set out in the Fair Wages Schedule inserted in the contract.

Widening of the present road-bed of the Intercolonial Railway for a double track between St. Romuald and Chaudiere Curve, in the Province of Quebec. Date of contract, October 6, 1913. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, Elbert N. Soper and A. L. McDougall, of Ottawa, Ont.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rates
General foreman.....	\$5.00 per day of 10 hours.
Earth foreman.....	3.00 " 10 "
Rock foreman.....	3.00 " 10 "
Concrete foreman.....	3.00 " 10 "
Foreman mason.....	4.50 " 9 "
Stonecutters.....	3.20 " 8 "
Masons.....	3.60 " 9 "
Carpenters.....	3.00 " 10 "
Concrete men.....	2.50 " 10 "
Rock drillers.....	2.50 " 10 "
Common labourers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Engineer hoisting engine.....	3.00 " 10 "
Steam shovel engineer.....	3.50 " 10 "
Steam shovel cranemen.....	3.50 " 10 "
Steam shovel fireman.....	2.50 " 10 "
Engineer narrow gauge loco- motive.....	3.50 " 10 "
Brakeman.....	2.25 " 10 "
Steam driller runner.....	3.00 " 10 "
Helper steam drill.....	2.00 " 10 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	3.00 " 10 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	4.50 " 10 "

Construction of a mechanical coal handling plant at Drummondville, Quebec. Date of contract, October 28, 1913. Amount of contract, \$7,600. Contractors, William and Wilson, Limited, of Montreal, Que.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages.
	Per day of 10 hours.
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3.00
Carpenters.....	2.50
Builders' labourers.....	1.75
Common labourers.....	1.50
Blacksmiths.....	2.50
Machinists.....	3.00
Structural steel workers.....	3.33½
Painters and glaziers.....	2.50
Timekeeper.....	1.50
Waterboy.....	.75
Watchmen.....	1.75
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	2.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	4.00

Renewal of the head pier forming the south west side of the upper entrance to the Ste. Anne's Lock. Date of contract, October 28, 1913. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, Montreal General Contracting Company, Limited, of Montreal, Que.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages.
	Per day of 10 hours.
General foreman.....	No special rate.
Labourers.....	\$2.25
Foreman labourers.....	3.00
Mould builders.....	3.50
Derrickmen.....	2.25
Steam derrick engineers.....	3.00
Steam derrick fireman.....	2.25
Stone crusher runner.....	2.50
Stationary engine driver.....	3.00
Stationary engine fireman.....	2.25
Steam drillers.....	3.00
Steam drillers' helpers.....	2.25
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	2.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	4.00

Construction of a double track railway swing bridge over present Welland Canal, below Lock No. 11, on line of Welland Ship Canal construction railway. Date of contract, October 1, 1913.

Amount of contract, \$65,800. Contractors, The Hamilton Bridge Works Company, Limited, of Hamilton, Ont.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages.
	Per day of 10 hours.
Riveters.....	\$0.30 per hour.
Rivet heaters.....	0.25 "
Structural steel workers.....	0.25 "
Labourers.....	0.20 "
Carpenters.....	0.35 "
Machinists.....	0.30 "
Hoisting engine drivers.....	0.35 "
Blacksmiths.....	0.30 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	0.35 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	0.50 "
Electricians.....	0.30 "
Painters.....	0.30 "

Construction of Section No. 3 of the Welland Ship Canal. Date of contract, October 4, 1913. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, Michael J. O'Brien, of Renfrew, Ont., and Hugh Doheny, of Montreal, Que.; and Hugh Quinlan & Angus W. Robertson of Montreal, Que.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, to be regarded as minimum rates) (the schedule of fair wages following and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there is no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable

hours, except for the protection of life or property, or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following rates:
Dredge engineers.....	\$125.00 p month & board, 12 hours per day.
Dredge cranemen.....	100.00 "
Tug captain.....	90.00 "
Marine engineers.....	80.00 "
Marine firemen.....	540.00 "
Deckhands.....	40.00 "
Cooks.....	40.00 "
Scowmen.....	45.00 "
Drill boat foreman.....	100.00 "
Drill boat drillers.....	3.00 p. day of 12 hours.
Drill boat drillers' helpers.....	2.25 " 12 "
Divers.....	5.00 " 12 "
Divers' helpers.....	2.50 " 12 "
Steam shovel engineers.....	4.80 " 10 "
Steam shovel cranemen.....	3.46 " 10 "
Steam shovel firemen.....	2.40 " 12 "
Steam shovel pitmen.....	2.00 " 10 "
Steam derrick engineers.....	3.50 " 10 "
Steam derrick firemen.....	2.00 " 10 "
Locomotive engineers(qualified)	3.80 " 10 "
Locomotive firemen.....	2.00 " 10 "
Train conductors (qualified)...	3.63 " 10 "
Brakemen.....	2.42 " 10 "
Stationary engineers.....	3.50 " 12 "
Stationary firemen.....	2.50 " 12 "
Drill foremen.....	3.00 " 10 "
Drill runners.....	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	3.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Blasters.....	3.00 " 10 "
Blasters' helpers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Concrete foremen.....	3.50 " 10 "
Concrete men.....	2.00 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	3.50 " 10 "
Machinists.....	3.00 " 10 "
Iron Workers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Riggers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Labourers' foremen.....	3.00 " 10 "
Labourers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Team and teamster.....	5.00 " 10 "
Horse and driver.....	3.50 " 10 "

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which received the signature of both parties during the month of October, 1913, together with the Fair Wages Schedule attached thereto.

WOODEN LIGHTHOUSE TOWER AT PORTAPIQUE, IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Name of contractors, Wm. A. Lombard, Farmer & Alexander Starritt, Carpenter, both of Portapique, Colchester County, N.S. Amount of contract, \$725.00. Date of contract, 28th July, 1913.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following rates:
Carpenters.....	\$2.25 per day of 10 hours.
Joiners.....	3.00 " 10 "
Painters.....	2.25 " 10 "
Labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Plumbers.....	3.00 " 10 "

WOODEN FOG ALARM BUILDING AT DISCOVERY ISLAND, HARO STRAIT, IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name of contractor, W. H. Rourke. Amount of contract, \$2,950. Date of contract, 8th September, 1913.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following rates:
Bricklayers.....	75c p. hour, 9 hours p. day.
Masons.....	75c " 9 "
Carpenters.....	56¼c " 9 "
Joiners.....	56¼c " 9 "
Painters.....	56¼c " 9 "
Structural Iron Workers.....	62¼c " 9 "
Plumbers.....	62¼c " 9 "
Labourers.....	\$3.00 per day of 9 hours.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rates:
Carpenters.....	\$2.25 per day of 10 hours.
Masons.....	4.00 " 10 "
Painters.....	2.25 " 10 "
Labourers.....	1.75 " 10 "

WOODEN FOG ALARM BUILDING AT CAPE
ROSEWAY, IN THE COUNTY OF SHEL-
BURNE, IN THE PROVINCE OF
NOVA SCOTIA.

Post Office Department.

During the month of September, or-
ders were given by the Post Office De-
partment for the supplies below men-
tioned, subject to the Regulations for the
Suppression of the Sweating System
and the securing of payment to the
working men and working women of fair
wages, and the performance of the work
under proper sanitary conditions.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages Not less than the following rates:
Carpenters.....	\$2.00 per day of 10 hours.
Painters.....	2.00 " 10 "
Bricklayers.....	3.50 " 10 "
Masons.....	3.00 " 10 "
Steamfitters.....	3.00 " 10 "
Labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "

WOODEN LIGHTHOUSE TOWER AT LEONARD-
VILLE, CHARLOTTE COUNTY, IN THE
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Name of contractor, A. L. Mury, West
Arichat, N. S. Amount of contract,
\$896.00. Date of contract, 12th Septem-
ber, 1913.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 458.71
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps.....	100.35
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	386.71
Repairing Post Office Scales.....	53.00
Supplying Mail Bags.....	1,981.00
Repairing Mail Bags.....	2,831.89
Making and repairing Mail Locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	236.05
Supplying portable letter boxes and repairing portable letter boxes, railway mail clerks' travelling boxes and street letter boxes.....	232.50
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	24.70
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	2,627.80

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

THE total immigration to Canada for the month of September, 1913, was 24,510, as compared with 31,140 for September, 1912, the decrease being twenty-one per cent. of the total arrivals. During September, 1913, 9,115 immigrants arrived from Great Britain as compared with 13,189 for the same month of the previous year. With regard to immigrants from the United States during September, 1913, there was a decrease as

compared with the same month of the previous year, the numbers being 9,159 and 10,450 respectively. Arrivals from other countries during September, 1913, numbered 6,236 as compared with 7,501 for September, 1912. For the first six months of the current fiscal year the total number of immigrants arriving in Canada was 307,267 as compared with 273,649 for the corresponding period of the previous year, the increase being twelve per cent. Of the total arrivals 121,204 were from Great Britain, 72,880 from the United States, and 113,183 from other countries. The following is a resume of official returns received at the Department during October:—

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE SIX MONTHS APRIL TO SEPTEMBER OF THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF LAST FISCAL YEAR.

Month	1912—1913.				1913—1914.				
	British	From the United States	Other Countries	Totals.	British	From the United States	Other Countries	Totals	Percentage of Increase
April.....	22,028	21,494	19,409	62,931	5,566	19,260	28,459	73,28	16%
May.....	27,251	18,101	21,170	66,522	31,374	14,247	27,517	73,138	10%
June.....	20,640	13,748	11,505	45,893	27,370	11,491	24,922	63,783	39%
July.....	13,399	12,557	8,340	34,296	14,804	9,042	16,854	40,700	19%
August.....	11,824	13,309	7,734	32,867	12,975	9,681	9,195	31,851	3% dec
September.....	13,189	10,450	7,501	31,140	9,115	9,159	6,236	24,510	2 % ' 4
Total.	108,331	89,659	75,659	273,649	121,204	72,880	113,183	307,267	12%

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1913, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1912.

NATURE OF GRANT.	Sept. 1913.		Sept. 1912.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.'s sales.....	17	7,069.00	67	18,610.00
British Columbia Homesteads.....	4	2,377.80	10	1,340.30
British Columbia sales.....		180.40	1	159.00
Coal lands sales.....	1,601	287,661.178	1,598	320.00
Homesteads.....			15	262,824.905
Hudson's Bay Co.....	3	13.24	8	72,829.13
License of Occupation.....	1	160.00		
Military bounty grants.....	2	103.30		
Mining lands sales.....	3			
Mineral rights (765 acres).....	2	240.00	12	2,023.16
North West half-breed grants.....	17	2,712.90		
Pre-emption sales.....	27	4,305.36		
Purchased homesteads.....			5	
Quit claim, special grants.....				
<i>Railways:—</i>			3	1,121.00
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	34	560.15		
Canadian Northern Alberta Railway.....	9	186.67	8	3,129.25
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.....	2	468.30	7	133.20
Canadian Pacific Railway grants.....	1	12.09		
Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds.....	12	286.02		
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co.....	4	16.58		
Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Co.....	19	574.56	13	3,048.91
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Railroad and Steamboat Co.....	65	650.48	82	8,749.75
Sales.....	31	753.943	51	6,619.81
School lands sales.....	39	863.68	12	498.03
Special grants.....	4	175.88	6	341.10
Yukon Territory sales.....				
Total.....	1,917	311,372.53	1,900	381,747.60

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1913, AS COMPARED WITH SEPTEMBER, 1912.

AGENCY.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
Battleford.....		4	130	133				
Brandon.....					137	223		
Calgary.....	45	59			432	389		
Dauphin.....			2	61	68	58		
Edmonton.....			4	86			94	20
Estevan.....					40	33		
Grand Prairie.....					67	87		
Humboldt.....			128	87				
Kamloops.....								
Letbridge.....			144	241				
Maple Creek.....					136	68		
Medicine Hat.....							22	
Moose Jaw.....								
New Westminster.....			95	122				
Peace River.....			18	36	94	97		
Prince Albert.....			78	146				
Regina.....			116	280				
Red Deer.....			57					
Saskatoon.....								
Swift Current.....	176	150	30	83				
Weyburn.....								
Winnipeg.....								
Yorkton.....								
Total.....	221	213	840	1275	974	955	116	20

Number of entries for September, 1912..... 2463
 Number of entries for September, 1913..... 2151

Net decrease for September, 1913..... 312

Recapitulation.

MONTH.	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
January	115	196	657	803	599	678	11	8
February	117	218	541	893	500	822	9	8
March	139	264	820	1190	806	1139	74	15
April	279	475	1637	2263	1332	1684	212	29
May	227	318	1532	1948	1139	1634	581	36
June	302	239	1811	2243	1331	1479	363	28
July	350	347	1720	2269	1405	1535	202	46
August	259	239	1231	1726	1059	1167	101	29
September	221	213	840	1275	974	955	116	20
October	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2009	2509	10789	14610	9145	10993	1669	219

Net decrease for nine months:—4,719.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1913, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCE IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITY	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
Canadians from Ontario	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Quebec	6	96	89	7	198
“ Nova Scotia	1	21	34	.....	56
“ New Brunswick	.....	4	12	2	18
“ Prince Edward Island	1	3	10	7	21
“ Manitoba	.....	2	1	1	4
“ Saskatchewan	27	8	8	4	47
“ Alberta	.....	45	4	1	50
“ British Columbia	.....	2	42	1	45
Persons who had previous entry	42	133	128	9	312
Newfoundlanders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canadians returned from the United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Americans	.....	4	16	.....	14
English	20	219	270	20	529
Scotch	41	117	118	30	306
Irish	7	18	21	9	55
French	2	10	14	2	28
Belgians	3	7	8	.....	18
Swiss	1	4	3	.....	8
Italians	1	1	.....	1	3
Roumanians	.....	1	15	4	20
Syrians	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Germans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austro-Hungarians	3	18	35	.....	56
Hollanders	31	32	59	2	123
Danes (other than Icelanders)	3	2	5	1	10
Icelanders	1	.....	8	2	11
Swedes	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Norwegians	7	19	23	7	56
Russians	4	39	23	2	68
Turks	18	30	32	1	81
Servians	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Bulgarians	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Chinese	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Japanese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persians	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australians	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealanders	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Hindoos	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Americans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Africans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	221	840	971	116	2151

Number of souls represented by above entries, 5,072.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1913.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureaus of Mines of Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and the office of the factories inspector of Ontario and Saskatchewan, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 511 work people in Canada during the month of October, 1913, were recorded by the Department of Labour. Of these 111 were fatal and 400 resulted in serious injuries. In September there were 109 fatal and 398 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 507; and in October, 1912, there were 105 fatal and 415 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 520. The number of fatal accidents recorded in October was two more than in September and six more than in October, 1912. The number of non-fatal

accidents recorded in October was two more than in September and fifteen less than in October, 1912.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1913, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	6	23	29
Fishing and Hunting.....	3	.....	3
Lumbering.....	10	7	17
Mining.....	7	34	41
Railway construction.....	8	1	9
Building Trades.....	5	44	49
Metal Trades.....	13	71	84
Woodworking Trades.....	2	8	10
Printing and Allied Trades.....	.....	1	1
Clothing.....	2	2	4
Textiles.....	.....	7	7
Food and Tobacco preparation.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation—			
Steam Railway Service.....	26	122	148
Electric Railway Service.....	.....	6	6
Navigation.....	12	4	16
Miscellaneous.....	5	26	31
Public Employees.....	3	16	19
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	2	15	17
Unskilled Labour.....	7	13	20
Total.....	111	400	511

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1913.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Num- ber.	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture :—				
Farmer	Iron Hill, Que.	Oct. 14	1	By a fall
"	London, Ont.	" 2	1	Mangled in threshing machine
"	Aylmer, Que.	" 5	1	Gored by a bull
"	Cromarty, Ont.	" —	1	Fell from a load
Separator man	Starbuck, Man.	" 4	1	Mangled by threshing machine
"	Keeler, Sask.	" 21	1	Mangled by separator
Fishing and Hunting—				
Fisherman	Terrance Bay, N.S.	" 14	3	Drowned; boat capsized in rough sea
Lumbering—				
Fireman & helper (sawmill)	Midland, Ont.	" 21	2	Explosion of boiler
Sawmill employee	Ottawa, Ont.	" 22	1	Mangled by machinery
Logger	Puget Sound, B.C.	" 5	1	Fell from pile of lumber
"	Granite Bay	" —	1	Crushed between logs
"	White Rock, B.C.	" 25	1	Struck by flying piece of machinery
"	St. Louis, Du-Ha-Ha.	" 18	1	Struck by a tree
Paper mill employee	Sooke Harbor, B.C.	" 17	1	Crushed between cars
Logger	Newcastle, N.S.	" 20	1	Struck by a flying piece of log
"	Rouville, Que.	" 21	1	Struck by a falling tree
Mining :—				
Cement works employee	Owen Sound, Ont.	" 19	1	Mangled by machinery
Cement works employee	Hull, Que.	" 8	1	Crushed by falling stone
Miner	Kipp, Alta.	" 10	1	Struck by mine car
"	Westville, N.S.	" 29	1	Struck by a locomotive
"	Inglewood, Ont.	" 28	1	Explosion of dynamite
"	Glace Bay, N.S.	" 9	1	Fall of coal
"	Sydney, N.S.	" 10	1	Run over by a train of coal
Railway Construction :				
Labourer	Point Atkinson, B.C.	" 22	1	Premature explosion of dynamite
"	Eagle Harbor, B.C.	" 22	1	" "
"	M.F. 166 (Sudbury, Ont.)	" 18	1	Fell from a bridge
"	St. Romuald, Que.	" 21	1	Run over by train
"	Between Sudbury & Pt. Arthur	" —	3	Premature explosion of dynamite
"	Tete Juan Cache, B.C.	" —	1	" "
Building Trades :—				
Structural Iron Worker	St. Vital, Man.	" 10	1	Fall; scaffold gave way
Carpenter	Winnipeg, Man.	" 28	1	Fell from roof of building
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" —	1	Fell from scaffold
Painter	Vancouver, B.C.	" —	1	Fall; scaffold gave way
Labourer	Ottawa, Ont.	" 9	1	By a fall
Metal Trades—				
Electrical engineer	Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.	" 25	1	Electrocuted
Craneman	North Vancouver, B.C.	" 11	1	By a fall
Tinsmith	Toronto, Ont.	" 17	1	Fell from roof of building
"	Ottawa, Ont.	" 22	1	Explosion of chemical tank
Foundrymen	Toronto, Ont.	" 21	2	Burned by ignited oil
"	Amherst, N.S.	" 22	1	Crushed by a falling piece of metal
Employee Nail Works	Brantford, Ont.	" 7	1	Mangled by machinery
Linenman	Gananoque, Ont.	" 1	1	Scalded; fell into vat of hot water
"	Winnipeg, Man.	" 21	1	Electrocuted
"	Red Deer, Alta.	" 8	1	" "
Shipbuilder	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 14	1	Drowned; fell off vessel
"	"	" 1	1	By a fall
Woodworking Trades—				
Piano worker	Toronto, Ont.	" 14	1	Burned by boiling wax
Carriage worker	Caledonia, Ont.	" 18	1	By a fall

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1913.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date	Num-ber.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Clothing—</i>				
Factory employee....	Montreal, Que.....	Oct. 16	1	Crushed by elevator
“ “ “ “ “ “	Toronto, Ont.....	“ 31	1	Fell down elevator shaft
<i>Steam Railway Service</i>				
Conductor.....	Pardee, Ont.....	“ 22	1	Head-on collision
“ “ “ “ “ “	St. Thomas, Ont.....	“ 17	1	Fell from top of cars
Engineer (steam shovel).....	Pardee, Ont.....	“ 22	1	Head-on collision
Engineer.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	“ 6	1	Trestle gave way; engine fell into ravine
Lineman.....	Letellier, Man.....	“ 7	1	Deraiment
“ “ “ “ “ “	Quecnston, Ont.....	“ 9	1	“ “
“ “ “ “ “ “	Pointe-au-Baril, Que.....	“ 11	1	Collision
Brakeman.....	Pardee, Ont.....	“ 22	1	Head-on collision
“ “ “ “ “ “	Montreal, Que.....	“ 22	1	Run over by cars
“ “ “ “ “ “	“ “ “ “ “ “	“ 17	1	Struck by locomot ve
Yardman.....	Jelly, Ont.....	“ 19	1	Run over by train
“ “ “ “ “ “	Port Arthur, Ont.....	“ 15	1	Run over by locomotive
Employee.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	“ 9	1	Struck by a train
“ “ “ “ “ “	M.P. 303, Sudbury, S.D.....	“ 14	1	Crushed by a falling car
Car Repairer.....	Greenwood, B.C.....	“ 22	2	Head-on collision
Labourer.....	Pardee, Ont.....	“ 13	1	Crushed by falling timber
“ “ “ “ “ “	Kamloops, B.C.....	“ 8	1	Crushed by cars
“ “ “ “ “ “	Trenton, Ont.....	“ 8	1	Struck by dipper of steam shovel
“ “ “ “ “ “	“ “ “ “ “ “	“ 11	1	Buried by falling gravel
“ “ “ “ “ “	Morehead, Que.....	“ 8	1	Run over by train
“ “ “ “ “ “	M.P. 145, B.C.....	“ 27	1	Falling timber
“ “ “ “ “ “	St. Barthelmi, Que.....	“ 7	1	Electrocuted
Lineman.....	M.P. 58, Brazean Br.....	“ 14	1	Mangled in gearing of machinery
Coal dock labourer.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	“ 15	1	Struck by a train
Agent.....	Berlin, Ont.....	“ “	“	“ “
<i>Navigation—</i>				
Sailors (schooner)....	Sydney, N.S.....	“ 22	4	Schooner sunk in collision with steamer
Scowmen.....	St. John, N.B.....	“ 13	4	Drowned; scow sunk in rough sea
Dock labourer.....	Sault Ste Marie, Ont.....	“ 18	1	Crushed by falling machinery
“ “ “ “ “ “	Montreal, Que.....	“ 21	1	Crushed by a falling gangway
“ “ “ “ “ “	“ “ “ “ “ “	“ 15	1	Fell into hold of vessel
“ “ “ “ “ “	“ “ “ “ “ “	“ 7	1	Struck by falling coal
<i>Miscellaneous</i>				
<i>Transport—</i>				
Teamster.....	Prescott, Ont.....	“ 25	1	Runaway
“ “ “ “ “ “	Toronto, Ont.....	“ 10	1	Crushed between wagon and door
Carter.....	Montreal, Que.....	“ 18	1	Crushed between wagon and wall of subway
Stableman.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	“ 9	1	Fell from hay loft
Driver (baker's wagon).....	Chaudiere Jct., Que.....	“ 18	1	Runaway
<i>Public Employees—</i>				
Civic fireman.....	Montreal, Que.....	“ 22	1	Fell from a ladder
“ “ “ “ “ “	“ “ “ “ “ “	“ 30	1	Collision of hose wagon and street car
Civic telephone line-man.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	“ 21	1	Electrocuted
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled Trades—</i>				
Well driller.....	Blenheim Jct., Ont.....	“ 14	1	Mangled by drilling machine
Brickmaker.....	Cookesville, Ont.....	“ 20	1	Mangled in machine
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>				
Labourer.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	“ 7	1	Crushed by cave-in of trench
“ “ “ “ “ “	Melville, Sask.....	“ “	1	Fell into a coal chute
“ “ “ “ “ “	Toronto, Ont.....	“ 8	1	Crushed by cave-in of trench
“ “ “ “ “ “	“ “ “ “ “ “	“ 7	1	Crushed by a falling fence
“ “ “ “ “ “	“ “ “ “ “ “	“ 2	1	By a fall
“ “ “ “ “ “	Montreal, Que.....	“ 23	1	Explosion of dynamite
“ “ “ “ “ “	Rimouski, Que.....	“ 27	1	Crushed by falling material
“ “ “ “ “ “	Montreal, Que.....	“ “	“	“ “

TABLE OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING OCTOBER, 1913.

TRADE OR INDUSTRY	CAUSES																
	Falls	Falling material	Flying material	Contact with shop & farm machinery, saws, etc.	Injured in the handling of tools	Falling from horse and motor-driven vehicles	Fall or cave in of rock, coal, earth, etc.	Deraiment of cars	Burned by acid, molten metal and oil	Crushed by & betw'n cars and locomotives	Runover by locomotives and cars	By jumping or falling from locomotives and cars.	Struck by locomotives, cars and other vehicles	Vehicles struck by steam and electric Ry. cars.	Collision of trains and street cars	Miscellaneous causes	Total
Agriculture	6			9		3										5 ¹	23
Lumbering		1		2												3 ²	7
Mining.....	2		2		3		11		1	2			1			12 ³	34
Railway Construction							1										1
Building Trades	21	12		4	3		1									3 ⁴	44
Metal Trades..	11	16	6	23	2				9							4 ⁵	71
Woodworking Trades	1	1	2	4													8
Printing and Allied Trades		1															1
Textile	1			1													2
Food and Tobacco Preparation			1	6													7
Steam Railway Service	4	22	10	1	3			9		2	6	25	9		11	20 ⁶	122
Electric Railway Service.....		2			1						1					2 ⁷	6
Navigation.....	2	2															4
Miscellaneous Transport	1	4		1		8							1	4	2	5 ⁸	26
Civic Employees	2	3		3		1								1		6 ⁹	16
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades	4	1		7					1							2 ¹⁰	15
Unskilled Labour..	2	4		1				9		3	1					2 ¹¹	13
Total.....	57	70	20	62	12	12	13	9	11	7	9	25	11	5	13	64	400

Note.—Miscellaneous causes explained:—

¹*Agriculture.*—A farmer was injured by the explosion of dynamite; one was gored by a bull; one was injured in a runaway; and two were injured by the collision of horse-driven vehicles.

²*Lumbering.*—Three sawmill employees were injured by the bursting of a steam boiler.

³*Mining.*—Seven miners were injured by being crushed between mine cars; and four others were scalded by the bursting of a steam pipe.

⁴*Building Trades.*—A carpenter was injured by a horse falling into a manhole in which he was working; two workmen were injured by hoists.

⁵*Metal Trades.*—Two men were injured by the explosion of a boiler; one was struck by an elevator; and one was cut by a sharp piece of metal.

⁶*Steam Railway Service.*—Four railway employees were injured by bursting locomotive boilers; two were scalded by steam; three were injured by stepping on sharp material; four were injured by striking objects in passing same; two were overcome by smoke in a tunnel; two were injured by being pierced by a silver; two were cut by glass; and one was cut by a piece of tin.

⁷*Electric Railway Service.*—A conductor had his hand cut by glass; and a shedman received an electric shock.

⁸*Miscellaneous Transport.*—Three drivers were injured by runaways; one was kicked by a horse, and one was runover by a wagon.

⁹*Public Employees.*—A fireman injured his foot by stepping on a nail; one was overcome by smoke; one had his hand cut by glass; one was crushed between hose wagon and station door; one was thrown from horseback, and a laborer was overcome by sewer gas.

¹⁰*Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.*—A well-digger was injured by the explosion of dynamite; and a factory employee was struck by an elevator.

¹¹*Unskilled Labour.*—A labourer was injured by the explosion of dynamite and one was burned by hot asphalt.

BUILDING PERMITS DURING OCTOBER, 1913.

	OCTOBER 1913	OCTOBER 1912	INCREASE.
NOVA SCOTIA:—	\$	\$	\$
Sydney.....	12,975	102,900	89,925*
Halifax.....	149,425	35,745	113,680
NEW BRUNSWICK:—			
St John.....	835,200	52,800	782,400
QUEBEC:—			
Québec.....	288,135	81,250	206,885
Three Rivers.....	20,200	45,000	24,800*
Maisonneuve.....	173,700	314,800	141,100*
Montréal.....	6,785,300	2,846,508	3,918,792
Outremont.....	228,500	157,500	71,000
Westmount.....	205,590	174,900	30,660
ONTARIO:—			
Ottawa.....	311,000	202,125	108,875
Kingston.....	76,350	141,645	65,295*
Peterborough.....	29,985	109,695	79,710*
Toronto.....	1,987,316	1,573,620	413,696
St. Catharines.....	96,875	43,950	52,925
Welland.....	61,554	19,550	42,004
Hamilton.....	388,700	383,400	5,300
Brantford.....	83,350	95,940	12,590*
Galt.....	40,695	80,143	39,448*
Preston.....	52,200	42,200	10,000*
Guelph.....	9,050	48,760	39,610*
Berlin.....	60,125	20,250	39,875
Stratford.....	44,430	36,210	8,220
Woodstock.....	7,201	.....	.....
London.....	165,746	91,053	74,693
St. Thomas.....	13,800	11,000	2,800
Chatham.....	5,900	15,061	10,161*
Windsor.....	120,000	195,000	75,000*
Owen Sound.....	7,000	39,000	32,000*
North Bay.....	32,825	7,225	25,600
Sudbury.....	38,700	59,850	21,700
Ft. William.....	108,585	210,000	101,415*
MANITOBA:—			
Winnipeg.....	1,325,300	1,179,250	146,050
St. Boniface.....	59,350	226,950	167,600*
Transcona.....	52,000	.....	.....
Dauphin.....	3,000	9,300	6,300*
SASKATCHEWAN:—			
Regina.....	385,300	411,275	25,975*
Weyburn.....	17,500	94,660	77,160*
Yorkton.....	9,600	23,250	13,650*
Prince Albert.....	27,100	140,175	113,075*
Saskatoon.....	94,450	323,145	228,695*
North Battleford.....	1,740	70,190	68,450*
ALBERTA:—			
Medicine Hat.....	226,360	254,360	28,000*
Calgary.....	.....	.....	.....
Edmonton.....	546,925	821,950	275,025*
Red Deer.....	5,525	43,900	38,375*
Lethbridge.....	25,550	72,270	46,720*
MacLeod.....	5,500	30,000	24,500
BRITISH COLUMBIA:—			
New Westminster.....	105,205	103,535	1,670
Vancouver.....	174,200	3,597,165	3,422,960*
Victoria.....	159,060	387,215	228,155*
Nanaimo.....	32,000	40,975	8,975
Prince Rupert.....	11,580	26,200	14,620
S. Vancouver.....	36,750	133,900	97,150*
North Vancouver.....	5,710	38,390	32,680*
Vernon.....	7,540	42,900	35,360*

*Decrease.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of Departments and Bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during October, 1913:

DOMINION OF CANADA REPORTS.

Mineral Production.

Canada, Department of Mines. A general summary of the mineral production of Canada during the calendar year, 1912. By John McLeish, B.A., Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1913. Pages, 46.

THE general summary of mineral production in Canada for 1912 shows that the value of the production during last year amounted to \$135,048,296, or nearly \$18 per capita. This was \$31,827,302 more than in 1911, and \$28,224,673 more than in 1910. In 1886, when the first record was published, the total value of the production was only \$10,221,255, or \$2.23 per capita of population. Of the metallic minerals produced in 1912, silver showed a value of \$19,440,165, nickel, \$13,452,463, copper, \$12,718,548, and gold, \$12,648,794. Of the non-metallic minerals, coal was produced to the value of \$36,019,044, compared with a production of \$26,467,646 in 1911; and asbestos to the value of \$3,117,572, compared with \$2,922,062 in the previous year. The value of structural materials and clay products is placed at \$135,048,296 in 1912 and \$103,220,994 in 1911.

Wood-using Industries of Ontario.

Report by R. G. Lewis, B. Sc.F., assisted by W. Guy H. Boyce. Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior. Pages, 127. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

A bulletin has been issued by the Forestry Branch on the wood-using industries of Ontario, the primary object of which is to show the numerous ways in which wood is used in various manufacturing industries. The information is based on reports received from over

twelve hundred firms using wood in their business. A summary of the woods used shows that there are thirty-four different kinds employed in the industries of Ontario, not including others bought in small quantities for special uses. The most important wood according to quantity used is pine, the industries of Ontario using over one hundred and seventy-five million feet a year, or 21.7 per cent. of all the wood used. Spruce is used to almost as great an extent, forming 19.1 per cent. of the total. The uses of each class of wood are given in the order of their importance. This is followed by detailed descriptions of the industries and the quantity of the different kinds of wood employed in each. A list of commodities manufactured from each kind of wood, and a classified directory of manufacturers using wood complete the bulletin.

Fire and Accident Insurance.

Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended December 31, 1912. Volume I. Insurance Companies other than Life. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913. Pages, 846.

In Volume I. of the Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of Canada, it is stated that during 1912 the business of fire insurance in Canada was carried on by eighty companies, being seventeen more than in 1911. The cash received for premiums amounted to \$23,194,518, an increase of \$2,619,263 over the previous year. The losses paid were 52.25 per cent. of the premiums, compared with 53.16 per cent. in 1911, and 62.24 per cent. for the past forty-four years. The rate of premiums charged per cent. of risks taken was 1.29, compared with 1.35 in 1911. The gross amount of risks taken was \$653,582,426 by Canadian companies, \$1,148,396,318 by British companies, and \$572,182,988 by American companies and others.

ONTARIO REPORTS.

A Handbook of Ontario.

The Province of Ontario, Canada. Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. Pages, 234. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

A handbook of the Province of Ontario, prepared by the direction of the Hon. James S. Duff, Provincial Minister of Agriculture, has recently been issued. It describes conditions of farming, dairying, fruit-growing, forests, mines, fisheries, manufactures and education. An account is given of the cities and towns of old and Northern Ontario, and numerous letters are published from contented settlers in various parts of the province. For the benefit of persons wishing to take up land a list is given all the public lands for sale in Ontario, with the conditions of their purchase.

Lands, Forests and Mines.

Report of the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines for the Province of Ontario for year ending 31st of October, 1912. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913. Pages, 139.

In the Report of the Minister of Lands, Forest and Mines of Ontario for 1912, it is stated that there were sold during the year 349,319 acres for agricultural and townsite areas for \$272,233.08. For mining purposes there were sold 18,971 acres for \$17,316.65. Two townships on the Transcontinental Railway thirty miles west of Cochrane containing about ninety-eight thousand acres were sold at the price of \$1.00 per acre cash to a company subject to certain terms as to development and settlement.

The mining industry shows a distinct advance over the previous year. The output of gold in 1912 amounted to \$2,114,086, compared with only \$42,637 in the previous year. The yield of silver was 30,719,883 fine ounces, worth \$17,671,918, as against 31,507,880 ounces worth \$15,953,895 in 1911. The total production since 1904 has been about 156,000,000 ounces of a value of about

\$82,000,000. The Sudbury Mines yielded 22,421 tons of nickel and 11,116 tons of copper, being the largest production of any year. The aggregate value of minerals and mineral products of Ontario for 1912 was \$48,341,612.00 compared with \$41,976,797 in 1911.

The mining industry in Northern Ontario is reported to give employment to about twenty thousand men, paying out in wages over twelve million dollars yearly.

BRITISH REPORT.

Changes in Wages and Hours.

Board of Trade. Department of Labour Statistics. Report on Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in the United Kingdom in 1912, with comparative statistics. London: Wyman and Sons. 1913. (Cd. 7080). Pages, 239. Price, 11½d.

A report on changes in rates of wages and hours of labour in the United Kingdom during 1912 indicates a continuance of the upward tendency of wages. The number of people reported to have been affected by wage changes was 1,818,240, of whom 1,806,444 received net increases amounting to £139,410 per week, and only forty-six sustained decreases amounting to six pounds per week, while the remaining 11,750 had upward and downward changes, leaving their wages the same at the end as at the beginning of the year. It is calculated that the total additional amount of wages paid in 1912 over the previous year was nearly three million pounds. The industry most largely affected by these changes was coal mining, in which 927,293 persons received a weekly increase of £76,905, after which came the textile trades in which 341,505 people received a weekly advance of £15,255. The changes in hours of labour reported in 1912 affected 105,317 work-people, of whom 1,013 had their aggregate working time increased and 104,304 had it reduced, the net result being a reduction of 210,556 hours in the weekly working time.

An analysis of the changes in wages since 1893 shows that on the whole the

advances gained during the periods of rising wages have more than offset the losses during periods of falling wages, and the net effect of the wage movement in that period has been a total advance of nearly half a million pounds on the weekly wage bill of the country in all trades except agricultural labourers, seamen, and railway servants. Particulars as to these three classes were not available.

Preliminary figures for the first eight months of 1913, show a continued rise in wages in all groups of trades, the total number of workpeople reported to have had their wages increased being 1,543,444, while 3,500 sustained a net reduction in wages. The net effect of all changes was an increase of £145,724 per week.

AUSTRALIAN REPORTS.

Year Book of Australia.

Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia, No. 6. Statistics for the period 1901-1912. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics: Melbourne, 1913. Pages, 1276.

The Sixth Official Yearbook of the Commonwealth of Australia contains corrected statistics for the whole period of Australian settlement, from 1788 to 1912. The arrangement and nature of the material is largely the same as in the previous volumes and is dealt with from the following points of view: (1) The development of the individual States. (2) The progress of Australia as a whole from the earliest times. (3) The statistical comparison of Australia with other leading countries of the world. Among the new features of the volume is a section on labour and industrial statistics, which contains statistics on Trade Unionism, Wages and Hours of Labour, Strikes and Lockouts, Unemployment, Prices and cost of living. A section dealing with miscellaneous matters contains information relating to immigration, old age and invalid pensions, maternity allowance, and other matters.

Industrial Conditions of New South Wales.

New South Wales, Department of Labour and Industry. Report on the working of the Factories and Shops Act, Sydney, 1913. Pages, 57.

In the Report of the Department of Labour and Industry of New South Wales on the inspection of factories, it is stated that at the close of the year 1912, there were in the registers of the Department 5,203 factories, employing 92,582 hands, of whom 64,319 were males and 28,263 females. During the year special permission was granted to 154 boys and four girls under fourteen years of age to work in factories, compared with 182 boys and six girls in 1911. Statistics with regard to the use of machinery show that at the end of 1912 there were 3,345 factories using machinery equal to 95,304 h.p., compared with 62,505 factories using machinery equal to 75,053 h.p., at the end of 1910.

The provisions of the Minimum Wage Act were reported to be well observed and a breach of the act was very rarely reported. In a millinery school in Sydney an employer was fined for employing her pupils as work-room assistants without wages. A manager of a large city firm was fined for failing to pay "Tea-money" to girls employed after six o'clock.

NEW ZEALAND REPORT.

Work of the Department of Labour.

Twenty-second Annual Report of the Department of Labour of New Zealand, 1913, Wellington Government Printer. Pages, 175.

In the report of the Department of Labour of New Zealand, for the year ended March 31, 1913, it is stated that the first three months of the financial year gave promise of great industrial activity but after the end of June, 1912, there was a falling off in some trades.

The building trades were fairly busy throughout the year, and in some branches there was an unsatisfied demand for men. Towards the end of the year a few men were reported out of work in the

furniture trade, and in the engineering trade some hands were discharged, generally unskilled workers.

The employment branches of the Department assisted 5,848 persons to obtain employment, of whom 3,705 were placed on work for private individuals and 2,143 on Government work. The sum of £1,921 was expended in railway fares for men seeking employment and of this amount £1,842 has been returned. There was a distinct shortage in the number of hands required by farmers and cheese factories and the vacancies took some time to fill.

With reference to the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act it is stated that the past year was the most notable for serious industrial unrest, no fewer than thirty-five strikes having occurred. While most of these were of a minor nature, three disputes were of some magnitude. Two of these affected gold-miners, and three slaughtermen throughout the Dominion. The strike of the Waihi Gold-miners lasted from May 13 to November 20, 1912, during which time about two thousand men were thrown out of employment.

At Inangahua a strike of gold-miners, lasted from May 18 to November 16, and five hundred and nineteen men were rendered idle, and in as strike of slaughtermen during the first three months of 1913 over fourteen hundred workers were idle. Since the inception of the Act in 1894 there have been ninety-eight strikes of which forty-three were trivial. Of the ninety-eight strikes, sixty-three were outside the scope of the Act and thirty-five within it. The loss to workers was estimated at £283,206 and to employers £160,414.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Dominion Reports. — Department of the Interior. Forestry Branch-Bulletin No. 34. Forest Products of Canada. Lumber, square timber, lath and shingles. Compiled by R. G. Lewis, B. Sc.F., assisted by W. Guy H. Royce.

Commission of Conservation, Canada. Committee on waters and water powers.

Long Sault Rapids, St. Lawrence River. An enquiry into the Constitutional and other aspects of the project to develop power therefrom. By Arthur V. White, M.E.

List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada as on December 31, 1912. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Milk Production in Canada. Crop rotations, dairy barns, breeding dairy cattle, feeding, care and management of milch cows. By J. H. Grisdale, B.Agr. Dominion Experimental Farms. Bulletin No. 72.

Report of Royal Commission to enquire into alleged complaints relating to weighing of butter and cheese in Montreal. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

The Geology of the Gowganda Mining Division. By W. H. Collins. Department of Mines. Geological Survey. Memoir No. 33.

Steamboat Inspection Report. Supplement to the forty-fifth annual report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Ontario. — Forty-fourth Annual Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, 1912. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

Report of the Secretary Treasurer of the Province of Ontario for the year ending 31st day of October, 1912, Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

Annual Report of the Inspector of Registry Offices for the Province of Ontario, 1912. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

Ninth Report of the Bureau of Archives for the Province of Ontario, 1912. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

Detailed Report of the Superintendent of Insurance. Transactions for the Year 1912. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

Report of the Ontario Veterinary College, 1912. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

New Zealand. — The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1908: Return showing the number of members in each industrial union registered under the act to 31st December, 1912.

New South Wales.—Statistical Register for 1911. Part XII.—Land Settlement. Part XIII.—Statistical View. Sydney, N.S.W.: Government Printer, 1913. Price, 1s. each.

Belgium. — L'Execution et les effets pendant l'année 1911 de la loi du 31 décembre 1909, fixant la durée de la journée de travail dans les mines. Ministère de l'industrie et du travail. Bruxelles, 1913.

France.—Statistique des Grèves et des recours à la conciliation et à l'arbitrage survenus pendant l'année 1912.

Italy.—Ufficio del lavoro. Atti del

Consiglio Superiore del lavoro. XVIII. Sessione-Novembre, 1912. Rome: Tipografia nazionale, 1913.

Sweden. — Statens Berikningsmans för medling i arbetstvister, verksamhet under år 1912. Stockholm, 1913.

United States.—Thirteenth census of the United States, 1910. Volume VIII. Manufactures, General report and analysis. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Census, 1913.

The Arguments for and against Train-crew legislation. Bureau of Railway Economics, Bulletin No. 53, Washington, D.C., 1913.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

NOVA SCOTIA CASE.

Accident. — Death of Employee. — Employer's Liability,

An action for damages for the loss of her husband was brought by Mrs. Muirhead of Westville against the International Coal Mining Company, Limited, on October 24. The husband of the plaintiff was killed while he was engaged at work by the company in their colliery at Westville. He was working with others clearing away debris which had fallen on the slope and while so doing one of the boxes of an empty rake broke loose, and, falling down the slope, struck and killed him and another workman. The plaintiff contended that the accident was due to the negligence of the company through failure to provide proper safety appliances for the protection of the lives of its employees. The questions submitted by the presiding judge to the jury and the answers of the latter to the same were as follows:

Q.—Was the death of W. B. Muirhead caused by the negligence of the defendant company? A.—Yes.

Q.—If so, in what did such negligence consist? A.—In not using the safety appliances which were available.

Q.—Did Muirhead's death occur by reason of the negligence of any of the employees of the defendant company? A.—Yes.

Q.—If so, what was such negligence and what particular employee or employees were guilty of such negligence? A.—Manager, in not ordering safety appliances to be used on occasions of this kind.

C verdict was returned in favour of the plaintiff. (*Muirhead vs. International Coal Co.*)

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CASE.

Authority of General Manager of Company to engage medical attendance for injured workmen.

An action was brought to recover compensation from the defendant company for surgical attendance rendered by the plaintiff to a man who had been injured while employed in the defendants' works. The defendants denied their liability.

According to the evidence given at the trial the employee in question, on being injured, consulted the plaintiff who was his family physician. The plaintiff acquainted the general manager

of the company with the man's condition, adding that it would be necessary to send him to the hospital for treatment. The manager told the plaintiff to take that course, stating that the company was protected by a guarantee policy to cover accidents to their employees and would pay him. The plaintiff attended the patient, whose case was a very serious one, for upwards of three months and finally effected a cure. In consequence of exception being taken by the agent of the guarantee company to the amount of the plaintiff's bill the president of the defendant company refused to certify it. Later, in pursuance of the president's directions a cheque for \$125 was signed and offered to the plaintiff, but as in the meantime he had caused legal proceedings to be commenced against the defendant company he declined to accept the sum offered unless a part of the legal expenses incurred were also paid by the defendant company; this the latter refused to do. There was also evidence that on a former occasion the plaintiff had been employed by the same general manager and superintendent of the defendant company to attend a man injured in their works and that the defendant company had paid him for the same.

In submitting the case to the jury the trial judge, after stating in general terms the law governing the making of contracts by trading corporations, said that "it was an act reasonably incidental to the carrying on of the defendant company's business for it to defray the medical and surgical expenses of an employee injured in its service; that such an act might be considered one conducive to the objects and interests of the company, and therefore within its scope and object; and that if the manager of the company acting for it made the contract of which the plaintiff had given evidence, and the charge was a reasonable one, their verdict should be for the plaintiff. If, on the contrary, they found that no such contract had been made with an authorized agent of the company their verdict should be for the defendant."

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for \$125, the whole amount of his claim.

A rule nisi was subsequently obtained on behalf of the defendant company for a nonsuit, or for a new trial. The questions involved in the grounds of the rule were that the general manager and superintendent had no authority to employ the plaintiff, whose employment could only be legally binding upon the defendant company when made by the company under their corporate seal. That, assuming the general manager and superintendent had authority to employ the plaintiff there was in fact no such employment by him.

The court held that it was not necessary to the valid employment of the plaintiff that the contract of employment on the part of the defendant company should have been under their deed, and that the general manager had implied authority to employ the plaintiff.

The verdict of the jury was maintained and the rule discharged with costs. (*Ledworth vs. Charlottetown Light and Power Co., Limited.*)

ONTARIO CASES.

Wages withheld.

In the First Division Court on October 15 an action was brought by the Ottawa Construction Company working on the revetment wall at Hamilton against a decision by Magistrate Jelfs, awarding two employees their wages. The company claimed that the men were partly responsible for the loss of a life raft and withheld \$10 from the pay of the two men. Judgment was given in favour of the two men in the Police Court and on the appeal being heard by Judge Monck the former judgment was maintained. (*Jones and Crosby vs. Ottawa Construction Co.*)

Fined for assaulting non-unionist.

A fine of \$10 was imposed on William Anderson charged with assaulting Charles Gardiner. The evidence showed that Gardiner was formerly a member

of the carpenters' union but that he severed his connection with the union, thereby incurring the displeasure of the members. As a result he was the victim of assault by the defendant. The above mentioned fine was imposed.

MANITOBA CASE.

Motor Vehicles Act. — Master and Servant.—Negligence.

In an action to recover damages for personal injuries sustained by the plaintiff by being run into while he was riding a bicycle on a city highway by the defendant's motor car it appeared that the car was driven by the defendant's chauffeur who had taken it out with the intention of doing an errand for the defendant, but too early for that purpose, and was proceeding at the time of the injury in another direction upon an errand of his own, contrary to his master's instructions. The court held that the defendant had failed to discharge the onus of disproving negligence that was cast on him by section 38 of the Motor Vehicles Act. It was also held that the chauffeur was acting within the scope of his employment at the time of the injury and that the defendant was liable for damages. Judgment was given for \$3,060. (*Halparin vs. Bulling.*)

SASKATCHEWAN CASE.

Master and Servant. — Injury to Servant.—Defective Tackle. —Negligence.

In the Saskatchewan Trial Court on October 6 a claim for damages for personal injuries was heard by Mr. Justice Lamont. The action was brought by one Proctor against the Parsons Building Company, the plaintiff having sustained injuries while working for the defendants by reason of alleged negligence on the part of the defendants.

The company was erecting a building in the city of Regina and the plaintiff was in their employ as a carpenter.

During July, 1912, while some heavy beams were being raised to the second floor of the building by means of a block and tackle attached to the derrick the block and tackle came away from the derrick and fell, together with the beam which was being raised. The plaintiff who was at the time guiding the beam to its place was jerked off the timber on which he was standing and thrown to the ground floor, some twenty-eight feet below, receiving serious injuries.

The plaintiff claimed that the defendants were guilty of negligence in not having the block and tackle safely fastened to the derrick. A number of witnesses testified that the accident was caused by the breaking of a chain which was joined together with wire, stating that after the accident they saw wire hanging from the chain. This was denied by the foreman in charge at the time of the accident but his evidence was rejected in the light of the testimony given by the plaintiff's witnesses. Evidence was also given to show that the chain had been reported not strong enough for the work and that another had been ordered and supplied but not used.

At Common Law the duty is cast upon the master of seeing that the machinery and tackle supplied by him to his servants for the performance of their duties are suitable and proper. A failure to supply suitable equipment ant to maintain the same in proper condition when provided is, in case of injury to a servant resulting from such failure, negligence on the part of the master. (*Halsbury's Laws of England, England, Vol. 20, Pages 129, 130.*)

The Court held that the chain was a material part of the equipment supplied and in the condition in which it was at the time of the accident it was insufficient for the purpose for which it was required. As a result it came apart, causing the plaintiff injury. This cast upon the defendants the onus of showing that the defective condition was not due to any negligence on their part. It was held that they did not show this and that the plaintiff

was entitled to recover damages for his injuries.

Judgment was therefore given for \$1,654 and costs. (*Proctor vs. Parsons Building Co.*)

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASES.

Workmen's Compensation Act.—Non-applicability to men employed in logging camp.

An important issue in connection with the Workmen's Compensation Act was raised in a decision regarding a claim brought by a woman for damages for the death of her husband who was killed while engaged in a logging camp. the question at issue was as to whether or not the Workmen's Compensation Act extended its benefits to men employed in logging operations. Provision is made in the Act for compensation for men employed in factories, in works of engineering and construction and all other works of construction and alteration in which machinery is employed.

It was contended for the plaintiff that logging operations where machinery was employed were engineering operations and part of a manufacturing process in manufacturing timber into lumber. The representative of the Victoria Lumber Company against which the action was brought stood upon the strict interpretation of the statute and contended that the Act applied to workers in construction camps, and employed directly in manufacturing establishments.

Mr. Justice McInnes held that men employed in logging camps do not come under the scope of the Act and dismissed the case. (*Hill vs. Victoria Lumber Company.*)

Accident. — Protection of Employee.

In a suit brought against the Little Billee Mining Company of Van Anda,

a miner was successful in obtaining judgment for \$5,000. The plaintiff alleged that on July 14, 1912, he was at work in the of the mine pulling up pipes for blasting purposes when a rock fell down the shaft, hitting him on the head and knocking him unconscious. He fell a distance of thirty-five feet to the bottom of the shaft and sustained serious injury, suffering afterwards from partial paralysis of the legs. He claimed that the accident was due to the mine shaft not being properly timbered and protected, and damages as above were awarded by Mr. Justice Murphy. (*Simons vs. Little Billee Mining Company.*)

Injury to Employee. — Unsuccessful suit for damages.

A special jury in the Supreme Court of British Columbia dismissed the suit brought by David Graham of Prince Rupert against the Grand Trunk Pacific S. S. Co. for \$25,000 damages. Graham was injured in a winch accident on board the steamer Prince George in October, 1912, while working as a longshoreman at Prince Rupert. The defence was that Graham was guilty of contributory negligence through operating a winch other than that he was engaged to work upon. The trial was presided over by Mr. Justice Morrison. (*Graham vs. Grand Trunk Pacific S. S. Co.*)

Rioters Convicted.

The trials of a number of miners charged with being concerned in disturbances which took place on Vancouver Island during August, have been held. Three men and two boys were sentenced to serve two years in the penitentiary. Twenty-three were given imprisonment for one year and were fined \$100 each, and eleven were sent to jail for three months and will have to pay a fine of \$50 each.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

DECEMBER, 1913.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF
NOVEMBER, 1913.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THERE was a decline in the amount of general employment during November, and the month as a whole was considerably less active than the corresponding month of last year. This was due more to the prevailing stringency in the money market than to the cessation of work through winter weather. Mild weather prevailed and outdoor operations were carried on almost without interruption. Many men were released through the completion of threshing and these in many cases went to the cities, swelling the number of unemployed. Good progress was made with fall ploughing and other farm work incidental to preparation for the winter season. A fair amount of fishing was carried on. Sawmills closed down in many cases, the men generally finding work in the logging camps. Coal mining operations remained brisk, and metalliferous mines were in most cases active. A general slackness was noted in manufacturing, shorter hours and reductions of staffs being reported in many cases. On the other hand railway construction operations were active. Transport workers were busy. A large amount of grain was moved from western points. Lake freighters were particularly heavy. The volume of wholesale and retail trade was not up to the average. There was an over-supply of unskilled workers, particularly in the

Western Provinces. On the whole the outlook for this class of labour during the coming months is not good, there being already a considerable number of unemployed at various points.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices stood at 138.4 for November, as compared with 136.8 in October, and 136.6 in November last year. The increase was due to advances in the prices of grains and fodders, cattle, beef, sheep, dairy products (especially eggs), and fresh vegetables. These increases, however, were somewhat offset by declines in flour, glucose, honey, raw cotton and silk, coke, iron pipe, linseed oil, rubber, etc.

Interruptions to Industry.

A severe storm caused considerable damage, particularly in the agricultural, lumbering and lake navigation industries. The month was almost free from the occurrence of industrial disputes. Upwards of 1,500 labourers on the Pacific Great Eastern line in British Columbia ceased work on November 5 and remained out during the rest of the month, but apart from this the only dispute affecting industry to a great extent was that of coal miners on Vancouver Island which also remained unsettled.

Among industrial establishments, etc., destroyed by fire or through other causes

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations, or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the news or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

during November, 1913, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Chapman hotel at Amherst, also business block, loss \$15,000; *Glebe* hotel at Guysboro; office building at Halifax, loss \$3,000; ice house and fish plant at Tangier.

New Brunswick.—Freezer barn and cook-house at Escuminac; business block at St. John, loss \$3,700.

Quebec.—Barn and stock at Cowansville, loss \$8,000; barn, with hay, grain and poultry at Marblenton, loss \$5,000; At Montreal: telephone exchange damaged; box factory, loss \$3,000; grocery store, loss \$7,000; provision warehouse at Quebec, loss \$15,000, also a sawmill, loss \$2,000; portion of village of Ste. Marie, loss \$200,000.

Ontario.—Pere Marquette coal hoisting apparatus at Blenheim, loss \$50,000 (an employee died from burns received in this fire); flour mill at Beeton, loss \$13,000; livery stable at Brighton with horses and vehicles, loss \$5,000; barns and stables at Braeside; cook, dining and bunk houses of mining company at Cobalt, loss \$5,000; cheese factory at Dixon, loss \$2,000; store at Galt; business block at Glencoe, loss \$2,000; barn at Hensall, loss \$3,700; barn and three horses at Jordan; egg storage house at Lindsay; sawmill at Lion's Head, loss \$30,000; evaporating plant at Lucan, loss \$6,000; cheese factory at Lyn; barns with stock and implements at Mitchell, loss \$6,000; Isolation hospital at Mount Hope; business block at Nipigon, loss \$75,000; town hall at Oakville, loss \$10,000; barn and gymnasium of Appleby college at Oakville, including stock, loss \$35,000; electric motor truck at Ottawa, loss \$3,500; smelting works damaged by storm at Port Colborne; livery stable at Peterborough, loss \$3,000; Grand Trunk Railway freight sheds and ten cars of freight at St. Catharines, loss \$50,000; also a store, loss \$8,000; business block at St. Thomas, loss \$8,000; furniture factory at Wingham, loss \$10,000; store at Yarker, loss \$10,000.

Manitoba.—Barn with stock and implements at Oak Lake, loss \$6,000.

Saskatchewan.—Hardware store at Carlyle, loss \$25,000; barn at Elbow, loss \$7,500; livery stable at Melville, loss \$3,000; cold storage house of meat packing establishment at Moose Jaw; business block at Rosthern, loss \$14,000.

Alberta.—Canadian Pacific irrigation camp buildings near Calgary, loss \$2,000; theatre at Edmonton, loss \$2,000, also business block, loss \$250,000; Ogilvie elevator at Irvine; portion of business section of Pincher Creek, loss \$30,000; livery stable at Provost, loss \$6,000; barn with sixteen horses, thirty-one cows, stock of hay, farm implements and dairy utensils at Red Deer; business block of Strome, loss \$50,000.

British Columbia.—Sawmill, property of Canadian Collieries, Limited, at Cumberland, loss \$40,000; business block at Chilliwack, loss \$12,000; quantity (300 tons) of sulphur at Canadian Explosives factory, Northfield; two business blocks at Vancouver, one entailing a loss of \$300,000, the other a loss of \$150,000.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The usual downward tendency in wages at this season was noticed in the case of unskilled workers. The curtail-

ment of outside operations threw a number out of work, while others were working at reduced rates. The following is a statement of the more important changes in rates of wages and hours of labour, information concerning which was received at the Department of Labour during November:—

Lumbering.—The wages of employees in the Quebec lumber camps were raised \$5.00 a month. There was a good supply of men in Ontario and wages remained about the same. A reduction in wages was reported in some British Columbia sections.

Mining.—There was an excellent demand for men in coal mining sections. Important increases will go into effect among miners in the employ of the Dominion Coal Company. Particulars of the agreement in this connection will be found elsewhere in the current issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

Manufacturing.—The general slackness in trade and the falling off in orders for manufactured goods caused a reduction of hours and staffs in many important industrial centres. No increases were reported.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during November in the several industries and trades throughout Canada, as indicated by the reports of correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* and by information received at the Department from other sources may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

The chief employment of agriculturists during November comprised the completion of threshing, the marketing of grain, fruit, livestock and produce, fall ploughing, and general preparations for the winter season. Mild and open weather prevailed and the acreage of fall ploughing completed was considerably greater than usual. The bad condition of the roads proved a serious

handicap. The demand for farm help in the West was not keen; in some parts of Ontario, however, there was a better demand than usual. Extensive grain shipments were made, and in the middle of the month there was considerably less wheat in the hands of the farmers than at the same time last year.

The Prince Edward Island crop report shows the wheat crop to be much better than the average in spite of great losses in harvesting. Oats are better than the average but below last year's crop. The potato crop is not up to the average, and apples are a light crop and of good quality. Live stock is in better condition than usual.

Final estimates of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture give the value of grain in that Province as \$110,208,031, of which upwards of seventy million dollars is represented by the wheat crop alone. The total production of all grains is estimated to have been 243,513,384 bushels, of which 112,396,405 is wheat. During 1912 the wheat crop was 107,167,000. A slight decline in the value of farm lands was noted during 1913. With reference to wages, labourers working by the month have been paid at a higher rate this year than in the past, the rate being from \$32 to \$41 as compared with from \$25 to \$30 in 1907 and \$31 to \$45 last year. There was, however, a slight falling off during 1913 in the case of labour hired by the year. This may be attributed to the scarcity of men which prevailed during 1912.

It is announced that the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company's profits for the year total \$167,926.86. The revenue for the year exceeds \$600,000, while the expenses amount to nearly \$424,000.

Net profits of the Grain Growers' Company amounted to \$170,000, more than twenty-five per cent. on the paid up capital of the Company. The volume of business passing through the Company's hands during the year exceeded \$50,000,000.

The Department of Agriculture will distribute superior sorts of grain and potatoes during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. This is announced in a circular issued by the Director of the Dominion Experimental Farm.

Fishing.

In the Halifax district fishermen were very successful during the first two weeks of the month. Record catches of mackerel were made on the south shore, and the prices realized were good.

Rough weather interfered with the operations of the Canso fleet, but in spite of this fairly good catches were made. The season is over for mackerel in this district, and the fishermen have done fairly well. In the neighbourhood of St. John fishing was carried on with good success.

Large catches of salmon trout were made in Lake Simcoe.

The salmon fishing season in the Prince Rupert district closed at the beginning of the month. During October there were 60,000 pounds brought in, representing a value of \$3,000. Halibut catches represented a value of \$43,890 during October, while 44,000 pounds of cod were brought in.

The Monthly Bulletin No. 7, published by the Department of Marine and Fisheries during November, states with reference to fishing operations during October:—

"During October fish were abundant on the usual fishing grounds. Owing to stormy weather and great abundance of dogfish, all over the Atlantic coast the operations of the fishermen were seriously hampered. Two fishermen of New Haven, Victoria County, were drowned through the foundering of their boat. One belonging to Cumberland County was drowned while fishing oysters. The oyster fishery on the Atlantic coast has yielded since October 1, 14,631 barrels, against 12,694 barrels during the corresponding period last year."

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the North American Game and Fish Protective Association was held at St. John during the month.

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent	Agri- culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construction	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Sydney.....	Quiet	Quiet			Active		Active	Quiet	Quiet
2—Westville.....	Active			Active	Active			Active	Active
3—Truro.....	Quiet	Quiet		Fair				Fair	Active
4—Halifax.....	Active	Active	Active				Active	V active	Active
5—Amherst.....	Active				Active			Active	Active
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active					Quiet	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Moncton.....	Quiet							Active	Active
8—Newcastle.....		Fair	Quiet	Active			Active	Active	Fair
9—St. John.....	Active	Active						Active	Active
10—Fredericton.....	Active							V active	Active
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Quebec.....	Active		Active				Active	Active	Active
12—Sherbrooke.....								Active	Active
13—Three Rivers.....	Active						Quiet	Active	Active
14—St. Hyacinthe.....	Active							Active	Active
15—St. Johns & Iberville.....	Active						Active	V active	Active
16—Sorel.....									
17—Montreal.....	Active							V quiet	Quiet
18—Hull.....	Active		Active	Active				V active	Active
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Ottawa.....	Active		Active	Active			Active	Fair	Fair
20—Brockville.....	Active	Quiet	V quiet				Active	Quiet	Fair
21—Kingston.....	Active	Quiet				V quiet		Fair	Fair
22—Belleville.....	Active							Fair	Fair
23—Peterborough.....	Active							Active	Active
24—Orillia.....								Quiet	Fair
25—Toronto.....	Active							Active	Active
26—Niagara Falls.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
27—St. Catharines.....	Active							Active	Active
28—Hamilton.....	Active							Active	Active
29—Brantford.....	Active						Active	Fair	Quiet
30—Guelph.....	Active							Fair	Fair
31—Berlin.....	Active							Active	Active
32—Woodstock.....	Active							Active	Active
33—Stratford.....	Active							Active	Active
34—London.....	Active							Active	Active
35—St. Thomas.....	Active							Fair	Fair
36—Chatham.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
37—Windsor.....	Active							Active	Active
38—Owen Sound.....	Active		Active					Quiet	Quiet
39—Cobalt.....	Active					Active		Fair	Active
40—Sault Ste. Marie.....	Active						Active	Active	Active
41—Port Arthur and Fort William.....	Active	Active	Quiet					Active	Active
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
42—Winnipeg.....	Active			Active			Active	Fair	Active
43—Brandon.....	Active						Active	Quiet	Quiet
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
44—Regina.....	Active							Fair	Fair
45—Moosejaw.....	Active							V quiet	V quiet
46—Saskatoon.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
47—Prince Albert.....	Active							Fair	Fair
<i>Alberta—</i>									
48—Medicine Hat.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
49—Calgary.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
50—Edmonton.....	Active				Active		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
51—Lethbridge.....	Active				Fair			V quiet	V quiet
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
52—Nelson.....	Active							Quiet	Active
53—New Westminster.....	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair		Active	Active	Fair	Quiet
54—Vancouver.....	Active						Quiet	V Quiet	V Quiet
55—Victoria.....	Active			Active			Active	V quiet	V quiet
56—Nanaimo.....	Active	Active		Active	Active		Active	Fair	Fair
57—Prince Rupert.....									

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred matters employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general conditions affect.

[illegible]

Lumbering.

Nearly all the sawmills ceased operations, and men were in most districts preparing for the winter's work in the logging camps. The absence of snow proved a hindrance to operations, and very little work was done in some sections. In the Maritime Provinces a shortage of suitable men was reported. There was a good demand for men in Quebec and the rate of wages was about \$5.00 a month higher than last year. In British Columbia, owing to the little demand for material and the slackness of the general trade, activity in the lumber industry was not pronounced, and a further cut in wages was reported from the Fraser mills. Short time was also being worked. Considerable damage was done to standing timber by the severe storms at the beginning of the month. Stocks at leading centres are heavy, and a light cut is generally expected.

A bulletin recently compiled by the Forestry Branch, Ottawa, from figures furnished by 2,588 firms, shows that there was cut in Canada in 1912 4,389,723,000 feet of lumber, valued at \$69,475,784; 1,578,343,000 shingles, valued at \$3,175,319; 899,016,000 lath, valued at \$2,064,622, and 65,906 tons of square timber, valued at \$1,825,154. There was a decrease of over ten per cent. in the cut of lumber from that of 1911, this decrease taking place in every Province except Saskatchewan.

Mining.

In the Nova Scotia coal mines a general activity was reported. The output was greater than that of November last year, and employment was good. There was a demand for additional men in the Westville collieries. An important agreement was arrived at between the Dominion Coal Company and the Provincial Workmen's Association, about 10,000 men being involved. By the terms of the agreement the Company has granted an increase to all men working in and about the mines under \$2.00

a day, making a minimum rate for labourers of \$1.70 instead of \$1.60 a day, and an increase in the minimum rate of the shift men from \$1.75 a day to \$1.85. Other increases are also granted. The asbestos mines in Quebec were running full time. Shipments from the Cobalt mines increased in volume. The coal mines of Alberta were reported exceedingly busy. Development operations were carried on in the oil fields south of Calgary. An increased output was made at the Vancouver Island coal mines, but the dispute was still in existence at the end of November.

Manufacturing.

The general situation with regard to manufacturing industries was less favourable than for some time, and the outlook was not considered promising. In several of the important industrial centres shortening of the hours of employment and reduction in the number of operatives went into effect in the various manufacturing establishments. Carriage and wagon factories in some parts reported increasing business. Furniture factories were not so active, and piano workers were quiet. Generally speaking, the activity in manufacturing establishments was not up to the standard of last year at this time.

Railroad Construction.

The prevalence of mild weather enabled considerable railroad construction to be carried on. Work on the Canadian Pacific Railway's line between Montreal and Toronto was continued, and a train service will soon be inaugurated. The new double track bridge across the St. Lawrence was completed early in November. According to figures given in the Canadian Railway and Marine World, the Canadian Pacific Railway up to August 31 had 1,087 miles of single track under construction on 545 of which rails had been laid. Two hundred and fifty-three miles of track had been laid on the 449 miles of double track under construction at that time.

Grading on the Canadian Northern Railway in Alberta and British Columbia was continued throughout November, the open weather materially assisting this work. Good progress was made on the Hudson Bay Railway. No scarcity of labour was reported. The track has been laid for more than eighty miles north of Le Pas and grading has been done for a distance of 130 miles from that point. Work will continue in this section as long as weather conditions permit. Upwards of 600 miles of track have been completed on the mountain section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. A strike of labourers employed on the construction of the Pacific Great Eastern lines between Newport and Lillooet, B.C., threw upwards of 1,500 men out of employment and was unsettled at the end of the month. A feature of the month was the completion of the tracklaying on the Eastern division of the Transcontinental Railway between Winnipeg and Quebec.

Transportation.

Steamboat and railway employees were actively engaged during November. Shipments of coal and grain were very heavy. It was estimated that over 100,000,000 bushels of grain will pass through the Port Arthur and Fort William elevators this season. Lake freights were particularly heavy. Considerable loss was experienced among transportation interests through a severe storm in the early part of the month which wrecked several large lake steamers and otherwise disorganized traffic to an unusual degree. Employees on the Michigan Central and Pere Marquette Railways were reported not so busy. The closing of the Port of Montreal at the end of the month threw a large number of longshoremen out of work; it is expected that many of these will find work in the lumber camps. This class at Halifax were not actively working, but a commencement of activity is looked for with the opening of the winter port trade. Railway employees throughout the West were busy moving large ship-

ments of grain; there was little congestion. In preparation for the contemplated increased winter activity, the Intercolonial Railway Company has recently given large orders for additional rolling stock. Several men were laid off in the Grand Trunk Railway shops at Stratford and Point St. Charles. The canal season was practically closed, and reports indicate a larger volume of business than in any previous season. The increase over last year amounts to nearly 5,000,000 tons of freight.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Northern Railway, held on November 24, showed net earnings of \$7,023,867. The gross earnings showed an increase of \$3,417,384 (16.38 per cent.) and the net earnings of \$892,822 (15.18 per cent.) over the preceding year. During the year 236 miles of newly constructed track were added to the system, the average mileage operated being 4,297 miles.

The Trades.

Building.—There was a considerable amount of unemployment among members of the building trades. In Eastern Canada good progress was made on the buildings under construction, the fine weather enabling outside work to be carried on to a greater extent than usual. In Ontario particularly these classes had a good month's employment with prospects good for the winter. Only a small percentage of bricklayers and masons, carpenters and other building trade employees were able to obtain work in Western Canada.

Metal.—The metal and engineering trades were fairly well employed.

Woodworking.—Planing mills were busy. Carriage and wagon makers were actively employed; piano workers had a quiet month.

Printing.—Printers generally were busy.

Textile.—Cotton and woollen mill employees were active.

Clothing.—The clothing industry was dull. Boot and shoe workers were quiet.

Leather.—Tanneries had a slack month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were busy. Cigar makers and tobacco workers in some localities were working short time.

Miscellaneous.—Pulp and paper makers had a very busy month. Retail clerks, stenographers, etc., experienced a dull season as a result of the general depression in trade.

Unskilled.—The completion of the harvest operations let free a number of unskilled workers, and as there was little demand for these in the factories a surplus was noted in many parts. In Quebec and the Maritime Provinces unskilled workers found ready employment on account of the mildness of the weather.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and Imperial Trade.—During October there was a decrease in the

total value of imports entered for consumption into the Dominion of Canada, as compared with the corresponding month of 1912, the amounts being respectively \$53,423,030 and \$61,588,896. For the seven months ended October 1913, the value of imports shows an increase of \$4,698,423 over the corresponding period of the previous year. The total value of domestic exports during October, 1913, amounted to \$57,144,409, an increase of \$23,359,320, compared with the same month of 1912. The value of domestic exports during the seven months ended October, 1913, was \$245,549,654, as compared with a value of \$196,212,473 for the corresponding period of the previous year. During October there was an increase in the domestic exports of the products of fisheries, animals and their produce, agriculture, manufactures and miscellaneous merchandise, and a decrease in the domestic exports of the products of the mine and the forest. The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:—

Canadian Trade, October, 1913.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of October		7 Months ending October	
	1912	1913	1912	1913
Dutiable goods.....	39,851,568	35,238,192	254,847,627	262,296,810
Free goods.....	21,193,826	17,143,113	131,384,113	128,247,967
Total.....	61,045,394	52,381,305	386,231,740	390,544,777
Coin and Bullion.....	543,502	1,041,725	3,222,758	3,608,144
Grand Total.....	61,588,896	53,423,030	389,454,498	394,152,921
Duty collected	10,372,637	9,198,657	66,342,453	67,761,983

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS							
	Month of October				7 Months ending October			
	1912		1913		1912		1913	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines	6,320,859	24,051	5,902,124	21,364	33,394,239	83,787	24,075,609	110,623
The Fisheries.....	2,092,494	35,807	2,914,726	2,786	8,463,482	72,007	11,331,130	46,974
The Forest.....	5,783,014	37,696	4,505,067	139,769	29,593,727	375,431	29,087,706	521,566
Animals and their produce.....	4,895,754	187,783	6,587,553	250,195	29,010,181	611,857	31,029,292	876,629
Agriculture.....	10,772,747	3,797,101	32,292,720	2,272,673	72,174,275	7,468,779	108,921,172	7,668,046
Manufactures.....	4,112,319	1,150,870	5,033,608	547,499	23,528,875	5,234,364	31,037,446	7,427,080
Miscellaneous.....	7,902	108,867	9,611	103,405	47,694	1,626,371	67,299	2,346,993
Total merchandise.....	33,785,089	5,343,245	57,144,409	3,337,691	196,212,473	15,474,596	245,549,654	18,997,011
Coin and Bullion.....	.....	590,239	.....	657,785	.....	6,401,307	.....	7,465,762
Grand Total Exports.....	33,785,089	5,903,484	57,144,409	3,995,476	196,212,473	21,875,903	245,549,654	26,462,773

The bank statement for October shows an increase in paid up capital of \$359,567, the total at the end of October being \$117,341,476. There was also an increase in deposits in Canada payable on demand, the totals being \$389,856,507 and \$381,737,513 for October and September respectively. Notes in circulation amounted to the value of \$118,234,359, as compared with \$111,075,519 in September. Current loans in Canada showed a decrease of \$3,557,277, the amounts being \$900,159,736 and \$903,717,013 for October and September respectively. Of this amount \$37,846,369 was in loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts.

The following are the returns of Canadian bank clearing houses for October, 1913, together with a comparative statement for the same month of the previous year:—

	October, 1912.	October, 1913.
Halifax	\$ 9,949,626	\$ 9,687,140
St. John.	8,022,281	7,549,363
Quebec	15,333,891	14,542,156
Montreal	282,733,037	269,364,875
Ottawa	18,841,195	19,257,764
Toronto	200,779,234	200,945,804
Hamilton	16,282,506	15,321,156
Brantford	2,991,658	3,267,070
London	7,556,133	7,639,324
Fort William	3,491,474	4,842,284
Winnipeg	152,652,200	191,325,180
Regina	12,049,371	13,473,214
Moose Jaw	6,241,614	5,389,899
Saskatoon	11,430,785	8,597,272
Calgary	25,744,742	25,752,671
Edmonton	21,310,359	17,680,404
Lethbridge	3,200,959	2,988,420
Vancouver	59,492,120	51,891,335
Victoria	17,772,643	15,227,359
Medicine Hat .. . . .	.....	2,558,202
New Westminster .. . . .	.....	2,333,875
Totals	\$878,918,224	\$887,792,370

Domestic Trade.—The unseasonable weather had an adverse influence on trade generally. The approach of the Christmas season stimulated wholesale

business to a slight extent, but retail trade was reported only fair in most localities. Prices were firm. The increase in trade was not up to the average and compared unfavourably with that of last December. The security market has shown a little improvement.

There were 125 commercial failures in the Dominion during October, as compared with 106 during the same month last year. The amount of liabilities involved, however, was smaller than for October of last year, the figures for October, 1913 and 1912, being \$962,422 and \$1,480,949 respectively. Twenty-seven occurred in the manufacturing

class as compared with twenty-two last year. The amount involved in this class was only about half as much as during October, 1912.

Canadian revenue.—Canadian revenue for the month of October, 1913, amounted to \$14,225,598.16, as compared with \$14,758,946.72 in October, 1912. The total revenue from April 1 to October 31, 1913, amounted to \$101,103,314.34, as compared with \$96,137,597.50 for the corresponding period of the previous year. The expenditure during October, 1913, comprised \$3,343,026.36 on public works, including railways and canals, and \$3,239,610.88 on railway subsidies.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

A DESCRIPTION of all the labour laws passed by Congress and by state legislatures during 1913 is given in a bulletin just issued from its New York headquarters by the American Association for Labour Legislation. Laws were passed in five states extending the commission form of factory law administration as adopted in Wisconsin two years ago. Eight states have this year followed the example of Massachusetts in passing minimum wage laws. More stringent laws requiring the notification of industrial accidents and diseases, and the enactment of workmen's compensation measures by seven additional states are also of great importance. Laws providing for one day's rest in seven, and laws for the prevention of lead poisoning and other occupational diseases are features of state legislation during 1913. Federal labour legislation is noticeably increasing in volume. The law for conciliation in railway disputes was remodelled. The Department of Labour was also created.*

Saskatchewan Labour Legislation.

During November a deputation was received by the Saskatchewan Government comprising the Saskatchewan Ex-

ecutive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Several important demands for legislation and for action looking to the bettering of conditions for workmen were presented. Included are the following:—

An Act to govern the operation of street railways in Saskatchewan.

Casualty insurance under government control for employees entitled compensation under the Saskatchewan Compensation Act, to be administered by a commission appointed by the Government.

An Act to regulate the employment of children under sixteen years of age.

Rigid enforcement of the Scaffolding Inspection Act and the appointment of a sufficient number of inspectors.

More rigid enforcement of the Factory Inspections Act with particular reference to sanitation and ventilation of workshops.

An Act in aid of widows, deserted mothers and wives of prisoners.

Respecting the recovery of wages under the Masters and Servants Act, restricting any appeal from magistrates' decisions.

An Act respecting cinematograph operators, with particular reference to the apprenticeship being extended to twelve months' actual experience, non-employment of motors for operation of picture machines, qualified operators to be appointed as inspectors. License fee to be abolished until certificate carries guarantee of competency.

Discouragement of the practice of bonusing for immigrants.

Establishment of free labour bureaus in all cities of the Province and prohibition of private employment bureaus.

Weekly payment of wages in currency instead of cheque.

Union label on all Government printing to be made compulsory by law.

*See *Labour Gazette* for April, 1913.

All material used in the construction of public buildings to be manufactured in this Province where possible.

Montreal Free Employment Bureau.

The following table shows the operations during the month of November,

1913, of the Montreal Free Employment Bureau, established by the Government of Quebec:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
No. of positions offered.	529	46	575
No. of applicants for situations.	859	52	911
No. per cent. of persons placed.	90	90	90

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Sydney.

While labour conditions continued active during the greater part of the month, yet there was a slight slackening up towards the end. This dullness affected the steel industry, the building and allied trades. The other industries and works went along as steadily as usual. With the closing of the St. Lawrence, coal shipments will decrease, but a larger amount of coal was shipped during the open season than in any past year. During the month large quantities of steel rails and finished products, such as wire, wire-fencing, etc., were shipped to the head of the lakes. These shipments will be about the last of this kind of material going out from the Sydney port this season, and their cessation, together with the falling off of coal shipments, will make water traffic dull. The clearing out of the steel products will make room for heavy stocking up during winter.

The coal trade was brisk during the month, the output exceeding that of November of last year. So far as can be ascertained this trade will continue good during the winter. The Dominion Coal Company intends to bank 500,000 tons of coal, or about the same amount as last winter.

The steel trade was fairly active, but the demand for steel products is not as good as at this season last year. Skilled men in some departments of the Sydney Steel Works were idle. Near the latter

part of the month a number of labourers were let go from the Sydney plant. The supply of iron ore and limestone for winter use has been stored much earlier than in past years, although a larger quantity was placed in stock. The Marble Mountain limestone quarries with those of Port-au-Port, Newfoundland, will close down about the first of December. The workmen of the Marble Mountain quarries will be provided with work in and around the coal mines. The ore and limestone pier men will also get work on the plant.

The building trades, which have been gradually falling off during the last two months, slackened up considerably. Factory work kept up fairly well, but some of the men employed around the piers and in the yards, unloading and handling lumber, were let go at the end of the month. Other trades were more or less affected and prospects do not seem to be so bright as at this time last year.

Wholesale and retail trade was fairly good, and a large volume of business was transacted. Both rail and water traffic were heavy.

During the month the Dominion Coal Company entered into a three-year agreement with its employees at the collieries. All workmen under \$2.00, by the terms of the agreement, receive an increase of six per cent., while those in and around \$2.00 received an individual rating. Over three thousand workmen are directly benefited by the increase. There was no labour unrest in the district.

Slight increases were noted in the cost of mutton, fresh and packed eggs, and anthracite coal.

Westville.

The demand for labour continued excellent in this district. The Acadia Coal Company has employment for a large number of miners, loaders and helpers. A train car has been chartered to convey its employees from Westville to the Allan shaft. The output of coal for the month of October broke all previous records in the history of the Company. Gold watches were presented to the six men who at the risk of their lives entered the Albion mine and made possible the extinguishing of the fire last spring. Purses containing gold were also presented to others of the fire fighters. This Company has opened a free night school where its employees unable to speak English are given instruction and taught the language.

The output from the Drummond mine for the month of November shows an increase of more than 100 tons a day over October. Dredging operations in the East River have ceased for the winter months. Much work has been accomplished this year and the river is rapidly taking on the dimensions of a navigable stream, and when completed will be one of the finest inland waterways in the Province.

The annual poultry show opened in New Glasgow on November 26, and a large number of birds were exhibited.

Butter, eggs and potatoes increased in price during the month.

Truro.

The beginning of winter found all branches of labour well employed, with the outlook for the winter months bright. Stanfield's Limited were closed down for two weeks making some repairs, but are now running again, as are all the other industries. Building operations continued brisk, though no new undertakings have been commenced during the month. Painters and carpenters are exceedingly

busy. Railway operations are becoming more active every day. The first English mail boat of the season arrived at Halifax Thursday, the inauguration of a bi-weekly service. This, in connection with the beginning of the carrying out of the contract between the Canadian Pacific Railway and Intercolonial Railway re handling the former's trains, means great activity in railway circles in respect to operation.

The housing problem is receiving a great deal of attention, and as a result a move may be made in the near future with a view to providing a large number of workpeople's dwellings.

The cost of living remains about the same, with the exception of slight advances in the prices of eggs, butter and hardwood.

Lumber operations in the near vicinity promise to be very active this winter. There is a good demand for labour in that direction. The wholesale trade is good, and the Christmas retail trade is opening up briskly. Wages remain the same, and there are no labour troubles of any kind. Railway conductors and brakemen and other Intercolonial Railway employees are negotiating for a new schedule on a par with the Eastern road's recent increase. Bank clearings continue satisfactory, and the customs receipts compare favourably with last month. In this respect it will be seen at the end of the year that the receipts are more than 200 per cent. better than last year. The Pipe Works at Londonderry and the Chair Works at East River are working full time, with bright prospects for the winter.

Halifax.

There was an active demand for all classes of labour in building and construction work during November. Weather conditions were favourable for outside work, and contractors made good progress towards closing in the work before the frost sets in. Carpenters, bricklayers and masons, builders' labourers and all other crafts connected with the building trades, were actively employed.

Good progress was made on the new sugar refinery at Woodside on the Dartmouth side of Halifax harbour. It is expected that this work will be completed early in 1914. The wharf frontage of the new plant is nearly a quarter of a mile in length, and the total length of the buildings is 600 feet. The total expenditure for buildings and equipment when completed will be about \$3,000,000.

It was planned to have the new city water reservoir completed this fall, but owing to the nature of the work—there still being considerable concrete work to be done—and the uncertainty of the weather at this season of the year, it was deemed advisable to suspend work until the spring of 1914.

The new high school in the north end of the city has been covered in, and work on the interior of the building will be completed during the winter months.

Other large buildings, including the Science Building of the new Dalhousie College, St. Mary's College, and the new city market building, were well advanced during the month.

Pier construction work was responsible for employment for a large number of men, and the work made rapid progress.

Good progress was also made on the new railway from Rockingham to the site of the new terminals in the south end of the city, and the work of removing and demolishing houses was actively carried on.

Longshoremen have been only fairly well employed, but next month the winter port business will be in full operation and the outlook is for active conditions.

The wholesale houses were busy, but retail trade has been only fair, due to the unusually mild weather prevailing.

Fishermen along the coast have met with excellent success, particularly during the first two weeks in November, when record catches of mackerel were made, and good prices paid for the fares.

Amherst.

Business during November continued brisk, and all the different trades were well employed, especially throughout the car plant.

Work progressed very favourably on the Armouries. A scarcity of stonemasons at the beginning of the work somewhat retarded progress, but this is now being overcome, as the building operations have slackened off for the winter months and stonemasons are more plentiful.

The subway which is being put in at Oxford has given employment to a number of men and teams. Steady work has been maintained, the weather being excellent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

All classes were well employed. Work on the new Roman Catholic church gave employment to all surplus unskilled labour, carpenters, masons, and in fact all trades having a good fall business. The new addition to the Agricultural Building is nearly completed, and will prove a great benefit to the farmers. The export of farm products is being pushed at a rapid rate, and the volume of business in this line is heavy. For the week ending November 27, the shippers sent to the Halifax market alone in one small shipment 15,130 bushels of potatoes and 1,578 bushels of oats.

No material change was noted in rates of wages.

Labour generally was at rest as regards strikes, etc.

Cost of living, while on the up-grade, caused no unrest.

Fishing was quiet, very little coming in to the local market.

Lumber mills were all busy.

Plans have been filed in the registry office for the spur line to connect the Prince Edward Island Railway and the car ferry terminus. This work is to commence at once, and it is expected

to be completed next spring. This piece of road is to be straight, and less than three miles in length.

Fur farming bids fair to be the chief industry—next to agriculture—in Prince Edward Island. The companies incorporated to date have an authorized capital of close to \$12,000,000, and a number of private parties are fur-farming on their own account.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Moncton.

Labour conditions were good during the entire month, the weather being fine, mild and open, and thus favourable for the prosecution of all outside operations to an extent unusual at this season of the year. The Moncton Tramways, Gas and Electricity Company was very active in the extension of its gas services and employed a large staff of labourers extending mains to Georgetown and along the Coverdale side. The number of domestic consumers at present is about seventeen hundred. The laying of concrete sidewalks has also been carried on all through the month. About fifty hands are at present employed on the erection of the new Baptist church. The foundations are completed, and considerable work done on the superstructure. Stonecutters will continue the work all the winter. At Peticodiac two dwellings and a three-store cement block are being erected to replace the buildings recently destroyed by fire. The new stone and brick station at Sussex is well under way and work will be continued through the winter. About thirty-five hands are employed. The contractors are the British American Construction Company, Limited. Contract price, \$27,000.00. The new brick post office at Hampton, erected by the same Company, is about completed. Private building about the city is quiet at present, though considerable repair and extension work is being done. The Paul Lea Woodworking Company reports active conditions and is still running with a full complement of

hands. The Havelock Mineral Spring Company, Limited, will operate all winter. This Company reports an increased output of sixty per cent. over last year. The Maritime Hat and Cap Company is installed in its new factory building, and in active operations. A canvass of all other local manufacturing plants show activity, and nothing in sight pointing to a diminution or reduction of staffs. The first winter shipment of Western grain by the Canadian Pacific Railway over the Intercolonial rails to Halifax took place on November 24 for the steamer *Empress of Britain*, and will be followed by many more as the season advances. The management of the Intercolonial Railway have recently placed orders for twenty-nine additional locomotives, five of which are switch engines, twenty Pacific type heavy freight, and four consolidated, to handle increased business expected this winter. Local retail trade has been average for the season, and wholesale firm. Real estate is steady and rents show an upward tendency with choice limited. No particular changes in rates of wages or hours of labour were noted, and no unrest of employees.

Farmers were busy throughout the entire month, the mild open weather being favourable for ploughing and other outdoor occupations. Acreage of ploughing is larger than last season. Cheese factories have closed business for the season and are engaged in making butter. Large shipments of cattle from local outside points to the United States and the Northwest have taken place.

Newcastle and Miramichi.

Labour conditions were unchanged during the present month. Skilled and unskilled labour was well employed, with a special demand for the latter class.

The continued warm weather has been very beneficial to outside workers, and work on the new bridge is progressing rapidly, as also is the new wireless station of the Universal Radio Syndicate, which is being erected here.

No important changes were noted in the rate of wages, and there was a general quietness prevailing in the labour market.

Wholesale and retail trade continued active and compared favourably with the same month of previous years.

Local industries were working steadily and special activity was noted in the pulp and paper industry. The entire output of the New Brunswick Pulp and Paper Company for the next twelve months has already been contracted for.

Agricultural operations have practically ceased for the winter season. Potatoes are being destroyed in the cellars by a form of dry rot, which affects them after they have been dug.

Lumbering has been somewhat hampered by the scarcity of snow, and also the lack of suitable men for the lumber woods, but the cut so far is well up to the average.

A Government survey has recently been completed for a line of railway from Loggieville, on the Intercolonial Railway, to Bouctouche, on the Moncton & Bouctouche Railway. It is understood that this railway would be a cheap one to build and would open up a very prosperous farming and fishing district.

St. John.

Labour was well employed during November, the mild weather being favourable for outdoor work.

Under the terms of a lease executed on November 17 the Ford Motor Company will take possession of the plant of the Maritime Motor Company at Coldbrook on December 1, and it is expected will spend about \$70,000 in improving the works, etc. Messrs. McVey & Son are rushing work on the substructure for the new bridge at the Reversible Falls. They have a crew of forty men and ten double teams at work, and hope to have a steam shovel working by December 1. Work is progressing favourably on the Courtenay Bay breakwater. Two dredges are now working in that vicinity. The contractors

for the Sugar Refinery are rushing work along, so as to have all the outside work completed before the cold weather sets in. The total expenditure of the Company up to the present is between \$600,000 and \$700,000. There are about four hundred men employed about the building. The first electric car on the new route to Kane's Corner, on the Westmoreland road, began running on November 11. The steamship Cobequid, the first vessel in connection with the new West India service, arrived from London in ballast on November 18. The first steamer of the Red Cross Line, the Clothilde Cuneo, arrived on November 19 from New York with a good cargo of freight on board. The Furness Line steamer, Cassandra, the first of the winter port boats, arrived on November 25, and the Canadian Pacific Railway steamer Montreal arrived on November 26. Bank clearings for the four weeks ending November 27 were \$6,501,981, and for the corresponding period last year \$7,840,704, being \$1,338,723 less in 1913 than in 1912, and \$3,675 greater than for the four weeks ending October 23 of the current year. The savings bank transactions for the month of October were: Deposits, \$61,959.74; withdrawals, \$85,199.83. Inland revenue receipts for October were \$18,073.31, and for the same period last year \$20,657.43, a decrease of \$2,584.12. The customs receipts for October were \$149,825.30. The campaign being conducted by the Board of Health for the improvement of sanitary conditions is having excellent results. Since May 1 the total number of closets installed was 342. These were put into thirty-seven new buildings and 132 old ones. There has been an increase of twenty-five cents a barrel in the wholesale price of pork, and this commodity is now bringing \$26.50 to \$27.50. A similar increase has also been made in the price of beef in barrels.

The dispute between the Longshoremen's Association and the steamship companies has been settled by arbitration. The dispute between the Coal Handlers and Trimmers Union and the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, has

also been settled by the same Board of Conciliation. The railway freight handlers at West St. John have signed a contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway and agreed to the same schedule of wages as last year—twenty-five cents an hour. The wage question of the marine checkers has not yet been settled. The checkers are asking for thirty cents an hour by day and thirty-five cents an hour by night.

The Evening Technical School will be re-opened on December 1. There will be a class in elementary mechanical drawing, one in advanced work, and one in commercial arithmetic.

An expert in the employ of the Provincial Department of Agriculture has worked for considerable time in the eastern part of the Province, with his headquarters at Moncton. The experts confine their work mostly to the fruit growing business, and inspect the orchards and direct the laying out of the trees and bushes. During the past three years the apple growth of New Brunswick has made considerable advances. Upwards of 100,000 new trees have been set out and the orchards greatly improved.

The fishing industry along the coast of Charlotte county is reported to be in a flourishing condition. Sardines are bringing \$25 a hogshead, while only a few years ago they could be bought for \$5 or \$6.

On December 1 the Canadian Pacific Railway will start operating the lines of the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company, the Fredericton and Grand Lake Coal and Railway Company, and the Southampton Railway.

St. Stephen.—The St. Croix Soap Works, which have been operated lately with a Toronto Company, have been taken over by an English syndicate and will be operated under the management of J. E. Ganong, who will continue to reside in Toronto.

Sussex.—The drilling operations for natural gas, which have been carried on here by the Maritime Oilfields Company, Limited, have been abandoned, and work will not be resumed until the spring.

Fredericton.

The exceedingly mild weather during November had a good effect upon the building trades, and operations were pushed along at a rapid rate, affording employment to both skilled and unskilled labour. The interior work on buildings will be proceeded with during the winter and will provide employment for many carpenters and other crafts of the building trades. Taken altogether, November provided more work than any previous November in the history of this district.

Business, both wholesale and retail, has enjoyed active conditions in practically every branch.

Threshing operations and fall ploughing engaged the farmers' attention. On account of the mild weather the acreage ploughed is in excess of last fall. The farmers are now engaged in hauling their produce to market, and are well pleased at the prices obtainable.

The sawmills in the vicinity have nearly all closed down for the season, but the men employed around them have in most cases gone into the lumber woods and therefore form no drag upon the labour market.

The St. John Valley Railway, on which good progress has been made during the past year, continues to employ all who desire work.

QUEBEC.

Quebec.

The month was a good one, fine weather prevailing during the greater part. Considerable work was done on the many new buildings being erected. The previous month was a record one for the issuing of building permits and this fact together with the starting of work on the Transcontinental shops, where over 300 men are now employed, tended to make the demand for labour heavy.

Shoe manufacturers issued a notice to their employees that on and after November 1 their shops would be open and no unions would be recognized.

They also informed their employees that an increase of pay would be granted them from that date. The said increase varies for the several kinds of piece-work and is approximately from five to ten per cent. About 3,600 employees, 1,100 of whom are female, are affected. The employees accepted the conditions.

Fall ploughing in the outlying district was well advanced, the weather conditions being favourable. The hay, cereal and root crops have all been heavy and saved in good condition.

In the lumbering industry nearly all the mills have finished their season's cut and the men are leaving for the bush. Pay in the lumber camps has increased and is about five dollars a month higher than last winter. In the majority of cases the big firms are letting out the cuts to jobbers, and are running few camps themselves.

The annual provincial convention of the bricklayers' and masons' international unions was held in the City Hall from November 10-12. There were about twenty delegates present.

Sherbrooke.

Labour conditions were not as good as this time last year, some of the factories reducing their force and working shorter time.

The Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills, a branch of an American Company, are building a large factory and expect to begin operations in the new year.

Farmers have harvested crops, and reports are generally good in this connection. Lumbermen have started their camps in this section.

The asbestos mines at Thetford &enville, Black Lake, are working full time and expect to do so all winter.

Manufacturers report that the prospects for business are poor. Most of them have work at present for one or two months.

The Associated Boards of Trade of the Eastern Townships are seeking incorporation at Quebec.

Three Rivers.

Labour conditions were good, owing to the fine weather prevailing. No exceptional activity was noted, but speaking generally, labour was well employed.

Two contracts were awarded by the corporation of the city, one for the erection of a police and fire station at the corner of Laviolette avenue and St. Maurice street, and another for the construction of a school house for the boys of Notre Dame ward, the building to be of brick and stone 112 ft. long by sixty ft. wide and four storeys high.

Excellent progress was made with work on Ste. Cecile church and Notre Dame church, also on police and fire station No. 2.

Inward and outward shipments have been heavy by rail and by boat, but retail merchants are complaining about sales which are small on account of the mild weather.

There has been no change in rates of wages or hours of labour, and best understanding prevailed between employers and employees.

Farmers were busy ploughing during the first part of the month. Fishing was rather quiet. All lumber mills have completed their sawing and have been sending gangs of men to the bush. Every factory has been busy this month with many orders ahead. There has been very little done in railroad construction.

The General Company of Chemicals and Explosive Products has asked the corporation of the city for an extension of time for the erection of its factories in order to maintain the privileges already awarded by the city.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of the labour market was not as good as during the previous month or the corresponding month of last year. The building trades were very quiet. Sash and door factories had enough orders on hand to keep their staffs working full time. The boot and shoe industry was quiet, as well

as the leather industry. All the other local industries were well employed. A recently established clothing factory already employs a large number of hands and is asking for about fifty girls.

City work is being carried on later than usual, giving employment to a number of people.

Business, wholesale and retail, was fair, with the grocery trade active. The price of meat was the same as last month. There was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and relations between employers and employees were cordial.

The general condition of agriculture was excellent, and owing to favourable weather farmers were able to market their products, which sold well at good prices. Fruits, such as apples and grapes, are of good quality and in good demand. Farm work was actively carried on. Farm hands were well employed, but the demand did not exceed the supply. Dairy products sold well at very good prices.

St. John's and Iberville.

Several hands employed in the various manufactures have been laid off lately. The principal industries are affected by the present money stringency, but it is hoped this uneasiness will only be temporary and that there will be little unemployment next winter.

The pottery plants are expected to close down for two or three months. The Hart Accumulator Company, manufacturers of electrical appliances, has secured a bonus from the city and will start early next spring the erection of its plant. Work on the plant of the Clarendon Marble Company, which had been suspended some time ago, will be resumed at once. The Imperial Tobacco Company intends to start early in the spring the building of its new factory here. The work of double-tracking the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge is being pushed very actively.

Customs returns for October amounted to \$31,964.42, as against \$29,628.14

for the same month last year, or an increase of \$2,336.28.

The St. John's Electric Light Company is actively pushing the installation of the new lighting circuit.

Wholesale and retail merchants report an active month. No change in the rates of wages was reported.

Fishing was rather quiet. Manufacturing was generally active. Navigation was not as active as during the same month in previous years.

Large quantities of hay were sold in the district. Part of it was exported to the United States. First grade hay sold for \$14.00-\$15.00 per ton. Fruits and vegetables found a ready market.

Montreal.

The closing of navigation now at hand in Montreal will necessarily lay aside a number of those who have been engaged directly or indirectly with work at the harbour front. The large amount of employment for unskilled labour during the past season had the effect of drawing to this city an unusually large number of that class of labour. There will be a correspondingly large number ready to take such casual employment as is offered during the winter.

Real estate inflation has had the effect of compelling working people to go farther and farther into the suburbs and even then to pay far more rental than they had been accustomed to. The cost of transportation to and from work is now an expense that must be reckoned with. Hence the proposals of the Tramways Company and of the proposed Autobus Company become a real issue for the workingman. The Tramway Company is seeking a forty years' contract with the city of Montreal. The Canadian Autobus Company proposes to make a thirty years' contract with the city, involving the operations of surface lines and the opening of tunnels. This has led to much discussion and litigation, which is still unsettled as the month closes.

In Maisonneuve a separate corporation and eastern suburb of Montreal

the housing problem is being seriously considered. It is now proposed to have the city of Maisonneuve undertake the construction of workingmen's houses. Companies are now applying to the Provincial Legislature, and Maisonneuve is ready to give financial support to such companies. In case these could not furnish sanitary homes for working people, the corporation of Maisonneuve will make the experiment of putting up needed houses. Industries in this suburb are increasing and the working people form a large part of the population. The Province has decided upon the policy of authorizing municipalities to aid companies to construct homes for the working people.

The Montreal Tramways Company has expended during the season just closing \$3,000,000 in improvements in its system. This, according to the statement of the president, embraces rails, cars, labour, the establishment of new routes, and general betterment. Much of this work has been carried on by day and night gangs.

The city of Montreal, on the advice of the Board of Control, has authorized the Bank of Montreal to issue a loan of \$7,290,000 at 98½ per cent. This is expected to realize 95.05. The city authorized the issue of \$11,899,000. This has, however, not been issued, as the condition of the money market was not considered favourable. The loan is to pay for various public works. The entire amount of the loan has already been spent.

The rapid increase in population has necessitated a large increase in the number of firemen and policemen, and this increase has been recommended by the Board of Control.

The attempt to extort money from incoming foreign labour in the guise of employment agencies received a setback in the prosecution of unauthorized employment agencies during the past month.

The Bell Telephone central exchange had a fire which again destroyed their switchboard, and the service of the city was disorganized for over two weeks.

The necessary repairs have been made and the end of the month found all in working order again.

There have been no serious labour disturbances during the past month. The strike among the garment workers which commenced in H. Vineberg & Co. commenced on September 8 is still on, 400 hands being involved. The firm continues to carry on work, however. The J. Elkins & Company hands, to the number of 100, who went on strike, have returned to work, matters of disagreement having been arranged on November 29. An officer of the Department of Labour was in conference with the parties.

The monthly statement issued by the Fire Commission shows a considerable increase in the number of fires during the month of October, as well as the number of inquiries held by the commission, in comparison with the same period last year. Following are the figures:—

	1912.	1913.
Fires visited	133	176
Investigations	17	45
Witnesses heard	61	132

There is a general quietness in most lines of employment, and especially in the building trades. Hopes that financial arrangements might be made whereby a number of building contracts held up would be carried on through the winter have not been realized. There is a wide need of additional housing, but few enterprises will be commenced until next spring.

Hull.

Activity among the labouring class seems to have somewhat relaxed, although the sawmills and factories worked full time. Many labourers, most of them Poles, are without employment, as street and excavation work has been suspended and will not be resumed before next spring. In the building trades work is decreasing gradually and unemployment will soon be general for the winter. Masons, stonecutters, etc., however, are still at work and several build-

ings under construction will be completed this fall if weather conditions are favourable.

Business in general was about as good as at the same time last year, although the winter clothing trade was slow on account of the mild weather.

The cost of living is increasing as winter approaches. Butter, eggs and potatoes in particular are higher.

Customs returns during October amounted to \$7,062.42.

The Eddy Company will soon have its new pulp plant in operation. Machinery is being installed. The Company is going to spend over a million dollars to enlarge its plant. The present match factory will be converted into a paper factory. Matches will be manufactured in a new and larger building, to be constructed in Ward 5. The pail and tub plants will also be rebuilt on a larger scale in the eastern part of the city.

ONTARIO.

Ottawa.

Labour conditions in this district during November compared favourably with those in other districts and with conditions prevailing at this time a year ago. Business generally has improved with the commencement of the Christmas trade. In the building trades activity has been fairly well maintained, and a large number of permits for new work were issued during the month. After calling for tenders three times the civic water works committee has awarded contracts for a hypochlorite station at Lemieux Island. With favourable weather conditions other civic works have well advanced and a winter programme has been mapped out. It is planned to carry on considerable work in rock excavation in connection with sewer construction during the winter, and in this way work will be provided for a large number of men who might otherwise be out of employment.

Customs figures for the port of Ottawa during the month have been satisfactory, and local bank clearings have increased.

A number of retail grocers in Ottawa have been prosecuted and fined during November for the sale of adulterated goods. The grocers propose to protect themselves in the future by obtaining certificates with their purchases from the wholesalers. The latter maintain that the goods in question were sold to them as pure products.

The establishment of a fire protection bureau in Ottawa, similar to those already in successful operation in some other cities, is under consideration by the Board of Control of Ottawa. The proposal is to have a thorough inspection of all buildings by officers empowered to order the removal of waste or combustibles.

Following the arrangement entered into some months ago, the employees of the Ottawa Car Company are now working on a nine-hour day instead of a ten. Plumbers and steamfitters are working on an eight hour day instead of a nine, and on the first of the year will obtain the benefit of an increased minimum wage of from forty-two to forty-four cents an hour. Very few of the men are not already in receipt of more than the forty-two cent minimum.

The lumber industry shows the usual activity of this time of the year, and a large number of men have left for the camps.

During the latter part of the month the price of eggs advanced sharply on the Ottawa market, some dealers asking as high as sixty cents a dozen. Pork and beef also increased. Exceptionally favourable fall weather has enabled the farmers and gardeners in this district to proceed with work which is ordinarily left over till spring. General advantage has been taken of the good ploughing conditions. On the other hand the roads have not been in good condition for marketing.

Brockville.

Labour conditions were good during November, the favourable weather making outside work active. At the latter part, however, a slackening was noticed as most of the outside work was completed or abandoned for the winter.

The breakwater front improvements were finished, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is erecting a seven-foot board fence between its property and Blockhouse island.

The Goodson Construction Company has completed the Perth street pavement. The new skating rink is still uncompleted, and the work is being rushed as fast as possible to have it ready for the opening of the skating season. The new Brock theatre is nearly completed and is to be opened to the public early in December. The cost of living has advanced somewhat by the increase in the price of eggs, potatoes and milk.

Agriculture was quiet at the close of the month. Manufacturing was fair in all lines, and active in the motor car industry. The Brockville Atlas Motor Car Company has orders ahead enough to keep it busy for six months.

Smith's Falls.—Labour was not as active as in the past. Although a large number of houses have been erected the past season, things are now quieter. The malleable iron works are running short-handed for the present.

Kingston.

The general condition of labour was quiet, especially in the building line. Although a number of dwelling houses have gone up, considering the lateness of the season, there have been no large buildings erected. The Royal College Horse Artillery stables was the only one of importance, and it is expected that the brickwork on it will be completed early in December.

The Canadian Locomotive Company has been awarded an additional contract by the Intercolonial Railway, their contract for ten consolidation locomotives being extended to sixteen, and the

contract for five switching locomotives to ten.

A. T. C. McMaster, of Toronto, has been awarded the contract for the extension of the Kingston rifle ranges. The amount of the contract is \$6,400, the work to be completed by June 1, 1914.

A by-law was passed on Nov. 3-4 in favour of an agreement which was drawn up between the city and Mr. F. V. Tamwell, concerning the location of the iron and steel tubing industry in this city. The concern will be capitalized at \$1,000,000, and building operations will commence about May 1.

The list of exports from Kingston to the United States for October totalled \$119,352.63. Total imports through this port for October were \$25,934.50. Inland revenue for October totalled \$9,145.96.

The last cargo of grain consigned to the Montreal Transportation Company arrived on November 28, when the steamer Keyport discharged 85,000 bushels of grain. This season the local elevator has handled some 11,085,000 bushels of grain, which figure is about the same as last year. During the recent storms the Company suffered a loss of 900,000 bushels.

A stock-judging convention was held at Kingston Mills, and was well attended. Mr. R. H. Harding, a successful breeder of Thorndale, discussed the merits of cattle. Dr. Sinclair of Cannington, a well known veterinary authority and breeder of light and heavy horses, gave lectures on horses. The sheep were also dealt with by the same authority, and a number of animals were on exhibition. Mr. Charles Henderson lent several of his thoroughbred Holsteins for demonstration purposes. The course attracted much attention in the district, and considerable valuable information was gained, which will be of value to the progressive farmers in the district.

The Frontenac County Council held its annual session from the 26th to the 29th.

The jail tile report showed that for the past year the total receipts from all sources were \$1,237.25, the stock on hand was \$423.28, compared with \$237.22 for last year. The surplus was \$571.87, and the plant is valued at \$576, making a total asset of \$1,147.87. The by-laws providing for the annual grants to the city institutions have the following amounts: General Hospital, \$1,800; Hotel Dieu, \$1,250; Infants' Home, \$175; Orphans' Home, \$175; Children's Aid Society, \$175; the Mowat Tuberculosis Hospital, \$500. Tenders were opened for the erection of a new steel and concrete structure in place of the present Dog lake bridge, but were all too high, and it was decided to build the same by day work.

Belleville.

The general condition of labour in this city during the month of November was good, considering the season of the year and the general quietness of trade. Considerable building was done in the city, including a two-storey brick dwelling to be used for offices for the Bell Telephone Company. A number of new residences are being completed about the city.

Industrially the situation is not so brisk. Whilst the majority of the factories are quite busy, they are not working full time.

The weather was excellent for farming purposes, such as ploughing and making preparation for the winter.

A number of men were a few days ago taken from the city to the lumbering limits in the northern part of Hastings County.

The work of constructing the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge over the river in this city has been completed. A number of men are employed on construction work on the new line east and west of the city.

Peterborough.

The general condition of the labour market differed little from last month. The state of employment was not quite so good as in November of last year. The building trades were very busy for this season, and the prospects are good for the winter. The Canadian General Electric Company has orders on hand that will carry it well through the coming year. A contract has been secured from the Canadian Northern Railway for the complete equipment for the electrification of the Canadian Northern Railway tunnel under Mount Royal, Montreal. The Wm. Hamilton Company is also enjoying busy conditions. It has just closed a contract to supply the Ford Motor Company with a year's supply of castings. The contract for the new Government dam at Nassan has been let, and the contractors are getting material ready and will start operations as soon as possible. The contract price is in the neighbourhood of seventy-five thousand dollars. The Canadian General Electric Company will also make extensive improvement around its power house at Nassan. At the beginning of the month an effort was made to raise the price of milk to eight cents a quart, but there was so much opposition that it only lasted a few days. There is considerable activity among the woodworkers, carpenters and joiners at the present time, a general reorganizing going on.

Caring for stock and marketing produce occupied the farmers' attention. Hay is selling at \$18 to \$20 per ton. The Quaker Oats Company is paying eighty-eight cents a bushel for Ontario winter wheat.

Lumbering operations are in full progress, and large parties are going to the shanties. The lumbermen are anticipating a heavy cut this season, and preparations are being made accordingly.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is building a new swing bridge over the Otonabee, this being necessary on account of the heavy traffic. The new freight sheds are nearly completed.

In the report of the Kingston correspondent published in the November issue of the *Labour Gazette*, the number of passes issued at the St. Lawrence Canal Office was inadvertently given as 134,050 bushels. The correct figures are 1,341,050 bushels.

The lighting system has been installed and will be ready for next month.

Lindsay. — The Boving Company is building a seventy foot extension to its machine shop. The Gull River Lumber Company is building a new factory at Coboconk for the manufacture of fruit baskets. The Fitzsimmons Auto Body works reports busy conditions.

Lakefield. — The contract has been let for the new post office.

Cobourg. — The new Cobourg Dyeing Company has purchased the Matting and Carpet Company building, and is installing new machinery. It will begin operations early in the spring.

Orillia.

The labour situation continued easy, and there is as yet no distinct tendency towards a reduction in wages. Work both in the building trades and in the factories is much less brisk than it was a year ago.

General business has been fairly good, and the merchants are looking for a brisk Christmas trade. The open weather has interfered somewhat with the movement of winter goods.

The Canada Refining and Smelting Company's silver smelter has resumed operations on a growing scale, and expects to be working to full capacity before Christmas.

The open fall has enabled the farmers to make excellent progress with ploughing, particularly since the rain in the latter end of October and beginning of November.

The salmon trout fishing in Lake Simcoe was better this fall than usual. Large catches were made.

The big storm which swept over Ontario on November 8 and 9 laid large stretches of forest low in the district along the Sudbury branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and some of the lumber companies will be compelled to take out more timber than they intended to during the coming winter.

The contract for the alterations to the Dominion Public Building (Post Office and Customs) has been awarded

to Messrs. Webb & Son, Orillia, by the Public Works Department. The contract price is \$31,485. Except by way of preparation, very little is likely to be done till next spring.

Toronto.

Industrial conditions during November were about the same as those of the previous month, with a fair amount of activity in most lines, but a large number of both skilled and unskilled workers out of employment. The remarkable mildness of the weather was favourable to steady outdoor work to a greater extent than is usual at this season. Building continued active, contractors taking advantage of open weather to complete outside work before the setting in of winter. For the first ten months of the year building permits were issued representing an approximate value of \$24,247,631, as compared with \$23,814,003 for the corresponding ten months of 1912.

Work has been begun in clearing the site for the construction of the new union station. Among the old buildings being removed is the machine shop of the A. R. Williams Machinery Company. The Company has secured a new site between Bay and York streets, on which new foundry buildings will be erected. The main building will be six storeys in height, covering an area of 100,000 square feet.

Tenders will be received up to January 20 for the new filtration plant at the Island, which is required to furnish 60,000,000 gallons of water per day, to be colourless, tasteless, and ninety-eight per cent. pure. The plant will include coagulation basins, concrete mixing tanks, mechanical filter units of 4,000,000 gallons each, and low lift pumps comprising three units each of a capacity of 36,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. Half the work must be ready for service by December 31, 1914, and the entire plant must be completed by September 30, 1915.

The Harbour Commission has submitted to the Board of Control an alterna-

tive scheme to the proposed purchase of the Toronto Railway, embracing the establishment of a water-front terminal for the radial car lines between Bay and Yonge streets, at which will converge lines coming from East and West, and also through a subway to be constructed under Bay and Terauley streets to North Toronto, and the construction of several connecting surface lines. The estimated cost is \$14,983,525.

The Labour Temple is now free of debt, the directors having paid off the balance remaining due on the mortgage. The property was purchased in 1904 for \$30,000, of which \$17,000 was paid in cash. It is now valued at about \$75,000.

A new system of factory inspection will be established at the beginning of the new year by the Toronto Medical Health Department, including the regular inspection of employees to prevent the spread of tuberculosis and other infectious diseases, the education of unions as to unhygienic occupational influences, the tracing of communicable diseases in factories during epidemics, and the regulation of temperatures.

The monthly statement of the House of Industry showed sixty-two new families receiving assistance, making a total of 316 families on the list. The casuals assisted numbered 784.

The ratepayers will be asked to vote upon a by-law at the coming municipal elections, authorizing a loan of \$600,000 to enable the directors of the Canadian National Exhibition to erect six new buildings, including a new machinery hall and live stock arena. Another by-law to be submitted authorizes the purchase by the city for \$81,615 of a section of the Toronto & York Radial Railway Company line, one mile in length, extending from Sunnyside to the Hum-ber.

The metal and engineering trades have been fairly well employed, but the leading plants have had large numbers applying for work in excess of their requirements. Electricians were busy, and brass workers active. Jewelers and silversmiths had a good month. Printers and bookbinders had steady work. Wood

workers were generally active, but piano workers were quiet. The clothing and boot and shoe trades were dull. Some of the firms employing garment workers were running on short time, rather than reduce their staffs. All engaged in railway and street railway traffic were active. The employees of the Toronto Railway have applied to the Ontario Railway Board to secure a re-arrangement of the working schedule, so that their working day of ten hours may be consecutive instead of their being sometimes compelled to be on duty for twelve to fifteen hours as is now the case.

A new labour organization known as the Egg Canners' Union has been chartered under the American Federation of Labour, with an initial membership of thirty.

The open weather has been favourable for the continuance of farm work to a later date than usual, and has been largely taken advantage of for fall ploughing, which was held back earlier in the season by dry weather. A curb market for farm produce has been established at the corner of Indian Road and Dundas street, West Toronto, where the farmers can deal directly with the consumers.

Work is going on steadily on the double-tracking of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Agincourt and Toronto, which will probably be completed by the close of the year.

Mimico.—A by-law to raise \$75,000 for the installation of a waterworks and sewerage system will be submitted to the citizens at the municipal elections.

Richmond Hill.—Building has been very active on account of the great demand for dwelling houses, the buildings erected being generally of a good class.

Niagara Falls.

Labour of all classes was well employed during November, and the outlook continued good. No unsatisfied demands for men were noted, but there were few, if any, idle men seeking work.

The rapidly increasing business of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission taxes the capacity of the transforming station here to its full capacity. To provide for further expansion of the service, the commission has undertaken to enlarge the transforming plant to double its present capacity. Work has been commenced on the enlargement of the building, which will cost about \$70,000.

The Grand Trunk Railway has increased the capacity of its cattle-resting pens here to accommodate the increased business of the export of cattle to the States.

Stamford township ratepayers voted \$10,000 for a waterworks plant which will supply populous suburbs of this city.

The Standard Stone Company was installing extensive machinery on its property at Windmill Point, and will commence extensive quarrying there in the spring.

Farmers and fruit-growers report having had a good year. Crops have been good and prices generally high.

Manufacturing concerns were generally active.

The branch of the Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railway from St. Catharines to Niagara-on-the-Lake was completed and placed in operation for freight traffic.

A contract was let for Section No. 5 of the new Welland ship canal. This section involves extensive earth excavation in the vicinity of Port Robinson and Allanburg, and the effect upon the industrial situation in this district will be great if the contractors commence work this winter.

Welland.—Industrial conditions were generally good. The building trades were busy. Fifty carpenters came from other places to work on the new carbide works. The Beatty works secured a contract to build a large marine dredge and has other work booked that will keep the plant busy for several months.

St. Catharines.

The general condition of the labour market was fairly active. The building trades had a good month, and from present indications will be kept busy for some time.

Operations at Port Weller are making rapid progress. The trees are being felled, and in their place the contractors' boarding houses and workshops are springing up. The big dipper dredge has arrived from Port Dalhousie, and with this additional factor at work things will show a much greater progress.

The carpenters have started work on the new Dominion Foods Company at the foot of George street.

Newman Bros. commenced the construction of the new large warehouse which is being erected on Page street.

Good progress was made on the new Griffin theatre, but work will not be finished for a couple of months, delays having occurred in the receipt of material.

The work on the Ontario street bridge will probably be brought to a standstill till spring.

Conditions of labour in the factories were quiet.

Property owners carried the industrial by-law by a large majority and turned down the measure to renew the street lighting contract with the Lincoln Company.

The Niagara St. Catharines & Toronto Railway made a trial trip on the new Niagara line, and in a few days it is hoped that regular operations will commence.

Pt. Dalhousie.—The Maple Leaf Rubber Works are only running five days a week. Muir's dry dock is being repaired, and a new staging is being built around the dock. The tugs are laying up for the winter.

Thorold. — The Coniagas Company shipped another car of silver ingots from the smelter at Thorold. Good progress is being made on the Grand Trunk Rail-

way at both east and south of the town. The Pilkington Glass Company has constructed a railway platform on its property at which all Grand Trunk Railway trains stop on signal. Forty or fifty men working on the building use the new trains. The Beaver Company is also constructing a platform.

Merritton.—Work has begun on the Grand Trunk siding from the local yards to the ship canal railway which will be constructed both from this and the Port Weller end. A large number of rails have arrived for the Government construction line alongside the canal.

The finishing room of the Riordon Paper Mill has shut down for about three weeks. This is the only department of the mill that has been working lately. They are installing the new water wheel at present and expect to be running soon.

Hamilton.

The condition of the labour market during October showed little change from the previous month as far as inside employment was concerned, but outside workmen were not so well employed. Wet weather considerably affected some of the building trades. The works department has laid off 900 men within the past few weeks. At the height of its work during the past summer 1,700 men were employed. All the sidewalk gangs have been laid off, also many of the sewer, roadway, and waterworks gangs.

Work on the west end sewage disposal plant is progressing and the fifty concrete workers employed on it will be kept busy as long as weather conditions permit. It is expected that one of the two tanks will have been completed before the work is stopped and that the plant will be in operation before the end of next summer.

Many cigarmakers have been working on half time during the past few months. Fully 2,000 of the city's foreign population have booked passage for their native land and will leave between now

and Christmas. Work is under way upon the construction of an extension to the National Steel Car Company's plant in which it will manufacture all the interior decorations of its steel passenger cars. "The new department will considerably increase the number of hands employed by the big concern.

In future, specifications for all contract work to be performed for the city corporation will contain the following clause: "That labourers employed in the performance of this contract shall be paid at a rate not less than 22 cents per hour, and in the event of the current rate of wages paid by the city corporation to its labourers during the performance of this contract being greater than 22 cents per hour, such labourers shall be paid such current rate."

The Hamilton Standard Underground Cable Company of this city has been awarded the contract for the supplying of cable for the conduit system at a cost of \$53,674.85. The question of wages that should be paid labourers on the conduit system by the Guest Company who received the contract was referred to the Provincial Hydro Commission, and the commission has decided that the Guest Company is paying all that is required according to the contract passed by the Board of Control.

A decrease of \$299,850 took place during the last fiscal year in the value of permits issued by the building inspector's department. There were 1,351 permits granted, totalling \$5,083,050, as compared with \$5,382,900 in the previous year.

Customs collections at the Port of Hamilton for October amounted to \$282,046.67, a decrease of \$23,082.04 over the same period of last year.

Hamilton's net assessment for next year is \$75,585,880, the Court of Revision having taken off \$194,445. This amount will give the authorities in 1914 a revenue of \$1,587,292, an increase over this year of \$186,100. The following money by-laws will be submitted to the ratepayers in January: Hydro extension, \$335,000; City Hospital improvements, \$125,000; public library, \$50,000;

Mountain Hospital, \$200,000; Mountain Sanatorium, \$100,000.

On November 25 six plasterers employed on the new Queen Mary school ceased work, claiming that their employer did not give them time to do the work properly. The men, after being out a couple of days found employment with other contractors.

A dispute arose between the management of the new Griffin theatre and the stage employees' local union at the beginning of the month over the number of hands that should be employed on the stage, and as a result the union withdrew its members employed there. The matter was adjusted on November 28 and the men returned to work.

Bank clearings for November amounted to \$3,317,698, as compared with \$3,620,752 for the same period last year.

The local street railwaymen's union has decided to establish a sick benefit fund. The price of milk advanced from eight cents to nine cents a quart on November 1.

Fresh eggs sold as high as fifty-five cents a dozen during the month. The butchers who supply meat to the Jewish population of the city have increased the price on all classes of meat for the second time within the past few months.

There was a better demand than usual for farm help at this season of the year. Heavy roads have handicapped farmers considerably in the marketing of hay and grain.

Manufacturers were not as busy in many lines as they were last year, and as a result some of the plants were working on short time.

Guelph.

The general condition of labour during November showed a falling off as compared with last month, yet compared favourably with the corresponding month of last year. Building operations were fairly active, most of the outside work having been finished.

There were few openings for unskilled workers, and many labourers were out of employment, most of those en-

gaged on civic work having been paid up, as nearly all the work undertaken has been completed.

Factories continued to run full time. The textile industries were active; the carpet mills had large orders for the cheaper grades of carpet, and the cotton spinning mills were busy.

In the iron industries moulders were fairly well employed, those employed in radiator work being active.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade fairly good.

The customs receipts for the month of October were \$19,129.14, a decrease of \$636.60 as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

The Public school trustees have increased the maximum salaries of lady teachers of entrance classes from \$700 to \$900, and of other grades from \$700 to \$800.

Printers received an increase of one dollar a week, according to an agreement entered into with the master printers two years ago.

At a meeting of the Guelph Junction Railway Board, a dividend of \$11,900 was declared for the last quarter on the stock held by the city. This is at the rate of $24\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., proving that the stock is a most valuable asset. The total dividend derived by the city on its stock in the road amounts to over \$43,000 for the year.

The yearly report of the street railway directors was presented to the city council and proved to be the most satisfactory in the history of the road. The number of passengers carried was 1,192,129, an increase of 263,084 over last year. The average fare was 3 4-5 cents. Profit for the year on operating were \$16,045.66; written off for depreciation, \$9,654.11; net profit, \$6,391.55.

Farmers were actively engaged in finishing fall work and ploughing, weather conditions being favourable. Manufacturing industries were fairly busy.

Fergus and Elora.—By-laws to obtain Hydro-Electric power, submitted to the ratepayers of Fergus and Elora on November 4, were carried by large

majorities, very little opposition being shown in either places.

Berlin.

Activity for the month of November showed a decided decrease from last month and also from the corresponding month of last year. Especially was this the case in the furniture factories. Last year most of these worked overtime, this year the majority are working only eight hours a day. The tanneries were also slack, and the largest one has cut the wages from eight and one third per cent. to 10 per cent on all their men (150). The Dominion Sugar Company also closed during the month, whereas it was expected that it would have enough beets for at least twelve weeks; the reason given was that on account of wet weather beets did not come in fast enough so the remaining ones from this section will be shipped to Walkerville. The King street pavement and double track-ing was completed during the month, and the West Ward trunk sewer is nearing completion. The Dominion Tire Company is installing three transformers with a capacity of 1,000 h.p., and has applied to the city council for the \$25,000 which the ratepayers voted as a bonus last year. The building trades were busy and expect to be so to the end of the year. The W. G. & R. Shirt and Collar Company will move into their new factory about December 15.

Wholesale and retail trade was fair, but not up to last year. The cost of living went up in butter, eggs, beef and milk. The city council has appointed a committee to investigate the cause of the increase of milk, and has called a meeting of all milk vendors. As soon as this work is completed, an investigation will be held into the high cost of meat and bread.

There were no strikes or lockouts during the month. Customs returns for October showed an increase over the same months of last year of \$4,386.93.

Farmers were busy during the month hauling sugar beets to the factory and fall ploughing, although wet weather in-

terfered considerably with this work. Rubber factories were not very busy, one of these working only five days a week. Breweries were working full time as well as foundries and biscuit factories. Trunk and bag factories reported trade very quiet, one of these working only seven hours a day and Saturday off.

Waterloo.—Labour conditions were the same as in Berlin, several furniture factories working eight hours instead of ten. Work on the Quality Mattress Company factory made good progress. The cost is between \$14,000 and \$15,000, and it will be ready for use in January.

Woodstock.

Reports from the factories indicated an increasing number of men looking for employment. Most of these belonged to the unskilled labour class, but there were a few mechanics. The majority of those seeking employment were probably from outside the city. There were no openings, or very few, for them in the factories, some of which found difficulty in providing work for their regular staffs, even with shorter hours. Conditions in some lines, however, were a little more encouraging than those of a month ago. Piano makers reported some improvement; organ makers stated that the falling off in the piano trade has helped the organ trade to some extent. The Canada Furniture Manufacturers, however, are preparing for a further reduction in time to eight hours a day and Saturday afternoon off. This will affect about 700 men in different factories. This is the dull season for stove and furnace manufacturers, and the outlook for the future is still uncertain.

Reports from the shopkeepers continued fairly satisfactory. Leading grocers and dry goods men experienced good business, though there was some complaint that Christmas buying is not beginning as early as usual.

The second installment of taxes which is usually regarded as a test of financial conditions, does not indicate

anything unusual. There was a larger amount left unpaid than last year; but the total was larger.

There was still considerable outside work in the building trades. In the country the farmers were occupied mostly with fall ploughing.

Stratford.

Owing to the wet weather the general condition of the labour market was quieter than during the previous month, and the chances for employment were not so plentiful.

A number of men were laid off work from the Grand Trunk Railway shops, in accordance with the policy of retrenchment followed by the Company at certain periods of the year. They expect to be back to work in a week or so.

Building operations continue active. The new Grand Trunk depot is nearing completion; large gangs of men were employed in the changing and laying of tracks for the new depot.

Both by-laws that were voted on this month were defeated.

Factories were all running full time. Wholesale and retail trade was very good.

There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour.

Farmers were busy threshing and hauling their grain to market.

St. Mary's.—Improvements have been made in the St. Mary's Portland Cement Company's plant. The mill has been enlarged, and the stone crusher moved down into the quarry. The Company will run the plant steadily all the winter.

London.

Many were out of work, and with the cessation of outdoor work shortly on account of weather conditions the outlook for the winter is not good. At McLary's the moulding shops were only working four days a week, and in the other departments the men were on short hours. In the brass foundries business

was dull, and a great proportion of the hands were laid off. In other lines of business conditions were not good. Building operations continued brisk, and with good weather conditions should last for a month longer. A fire which completely destroyed the Grand Trunk Railway car shops in Port Huron, Mich., has given a large amount of extra work to the shops in this city, and in consequence activity prevailed.

Wholesale trade has fallen off owing to little buying being done in Western Canada. Retail trade was good.

Good weather for fall ploughing prevailed during the month. Farmers have harvested their potato and winter apple crops, and are rushing them to the markets.

St. Thomas.

The month was not so good for labour generally, compared with the corresponding month of last year. The supply was slightly in excess of the demand. Workers in the building trades were fairly well employed during November. Railway traffic employees were not busy, especially those employed on the Michigan Central and Pere Marquette Railways. Pere Marquette shop employees have been busy. Michigan Central shop employees were thrown out of work a few days during the month.

Ground was broken for the erection of the Y.M.C.A. building, and if possible the work will be continued throughout the winter.

Railway traffic was much lighter than during the corresponding month of last year. Retail trade was fair.

Trainmen employed on the Michigan Central have been granted a substantial increase in pay, the result of negotiations carried on in New York between the officials and the Brotherhood men.

No unrest was reported in labour circles.

The fishing industry was active, and some large shipments were made.

Local industries report the month a good average.

Large gangs are still at work on the railways getting the tracks in good condition for the winter's business. The weather has been mild and favourable for work of this kind, with the exception of one severe storm.

Chatham.

The general condition of the labour market was very active. The building trades reported a good month; a number of permits for large buildings were issued, and with the buildings under way the trade will be well employed for some time. Bricklayers and carpenters were especially active.

The American Drop Forge Company, having taken over the Defiance Iron Works, has commenced to remodel the entire building before starting with a full complement of men.

Carriage and wagon factories showed signs of increasing activity. Planing-mills were very busy, owing to the increased amount of building going on.

The city council will submit a by-law on purchasing an industrial site and granting a bonus to the Somers Match Company on December 15.

Wholesale and retail trade was quiet, not being equal to that of the corresponding month of 1912. There was quietness in labour circles. No changes in hours or rate of wages were reported.

The open weather was taken advantage of by the farmers to complete fall ploughing and corn husking. Apple buyers reported the season over for shipping. There was only half a crop,—a loss to many farmers in the district.

Large shipments of cattle were made throughout the district to American cities. Highest prices on record were paid for good cows, while the prices of horses were slightly lower than the corresponding month of 1912. Prices of live hogs were quoted at \$8.75, the highest during the month. Hay advanced to \$14.00 ton.

Railroad construction was quiet.

Windsor.

Labour conditions have not changed to any extent during November, and in almost every line of business conditions were good. New factories coming in are The Nelson Baker Company, manufacturers of drugs and chemicals; Diamond Manufacturing Company of Detroit, manufacturing windshields for autos, etc.

The building trades report an exceedingly good month in every line.

The assessment for Windsor increased five million dollars this year, and there was an increase of five thousand in population.

Work on pavements are about completed for the year. Owing to the open weather this month the contractors have rushed the work through before cold weather sets in.

Real estate is exceedingly active, especially in business sections of the different municipalities, although unimproved and improved property is in great demand at the present time. There are numerous houses in course of construction. There is not a vacant house in Windsor.

Owen Sound.

The labour market during November was much the same as in October. The fine weather has allowed the farmers to do considerable fall ploughing. Building and allied trades were fairly quiet. Ten building permits were issued, aggregating \$10,000. These were principally for improvements, such as new store fronts, etc. Taylor & Pringle have begun an extensive addition to the pickle factory. The Salvation Army barracks is being completely remodelled. Work is being pushed on the new theatre, and also on the extension to the Kennedy Sons' foundry. The revetment wall on the east side of the harbour has been completed, and the earth is being levelled up. Work is also being pushed in piling the west side.

Navigation has practically closed. The Dominion Transportation Company ves-

sels, Mountain and Couban, the Government steamer, Le Canada, and several smaller craft will winter here.

Wholesale and retail houses pronounce business healthy; in some cases sales have not been as brisk as they were for this month last year; in other cases they are in excess.

Brantford.

Labour has not been so well employed during the past month. Numbers of men have been laid off, while some of those working are on shorter time, and in some instances work on Saturday is stopped. The number of men working on civic improvement has been lessened and the cessation of work on the Lake Erie & Northern Railway construction has put quite a number out of employment. Some of the industries affected by the season are busy. Many men can now be seen idle on the streets.

The new Government building is going on apace, also the Provincial building at the Ontario School for the Blind. Work on the installation of the hydro-electric system is being pushed ahead, wiring now being carried on. Some men report a cut on piece work rates in some industries, but it is not general.

The work of raising Lorne bridge to make the new railway practicable is going on, but a smaller number of men are employed there than there has been. Day and night gangs were employed for some time. Several new industries are reported to be preparing to locate here, and it is thought will commence operations shortly.

Cobalt.

No material changes were noted in labour circles in Timiskaming during November, and, generally speaking, labour was well employed. Work progressed rapidly at the plant of the Abitibi Pulp and Paper Company at Iroquois Falls, about 300 men being employed on construction and 300 in the bush cutting pulpwood for next year's mill run.

At recent sessions of the High and District Court at Haileybury, several cases affecting workmen and the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act were heard, and in nearly every case a judgment of damages for injury or death was rendered.

Sault Ste. Marie.

Labour conditions were fairly active. There was an average amount of employment in all lines. Bricklayers and carpenters were well employed in finishing operations on buildings previously commenced. There was also a good amount of employment for the mechanics in the district. A demand for some labourers was caused by the commencement of operations on the dry docks. Printers were busy, as is usual at this season. There was a good demand for men in the lumber camps, employment being provided for all classes.

Port Arthur and Fort William.

Labour conditions in this district were very similar to those recorded for October.

The month opened with severe weather which culminated in a severe storm. Immediately after this the weather rapidly moderated and remained mild till the end of the month.

Some of the larger buildings, owing to the severe weather from October 20 to November 10, were being closed down for the winter in such a state that little work could have been done on them; with the subsequent mild weather they were kept going, and now as the brick work is nearing completion the carpenters and other trades will be able to work all the winter.

There has been no exceptional activity, except in the grain movement, owing to the near approach of the closing of navigation.

There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour, and no strikes, lockouts or labour unrest in these cities or district were reported.

The cost of living shows no sign of going down, and prices of some things are increasing.

While the open weather has allowed the operatives of the building trades to do more and better work than is usual for this time of the year, the farmers in the district are having difficulties with the roads, which, owing to the soft weather and frequent rains, are in a bad condition, and with no sign of snow roads for the month, getting out cord wood for the market has been heavy and laborious work.

The fishing industry has been favoured since the first ten days with good weather for the catch, but the mild weather means that the catch must be dealt with expeditiously.

The mild weather has also had its effect in the woods at the lumber and tie camps. There being no frost or snow, very little work is being done in the bush.

With regard to railway construction, while many men are recruited from this district, the work has now gone beyond this point, and a great deal of logging that was formerly done in Port Arthur or Fort William is being done in Nepigon and other points.

The building trades have all been busy this month, it being one of the best Novembers for outdoor workers in the history of the Twin Cities.

Many people have also taken advantage of the weather to put in foundations for next spring that they may commence their work earlier.

The ship building trades at the dry dock have been busy, but there was a slight falling off towards the end of the month.

The large passenger steamer "Dominic," with all machinery installed, made trial trips in the bay during the last week in November, and everything being satisfactory took on a cargo of flour at Fort William and left for the East, where, during the winter, she will be completely fitted up for passenger service for 1914.

All other metal trades have had a busy month, as well as all woodworking trades.

The market for unskilled labour begins to show signs of enough men to over-supply all wants; this indicates many unemployed during the months of January, February and March unless something important arrives in the labour market for those men who have been and are at present working in the freight sheds and coal docks.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.

The fine weather that prevailed throughout the month of November permitted the work on the exterior of buildings to proceed apace, but it was noticeable that no new buildings were being commenced, and it is expected that there will be a general cessation of work of outside branches of the building trades during the first two weeks of December until the spring of next year.

The condition of unskilled labour was somewhat serious, particularly so toward the end of the month, when employment agencies were besieged with requests for work. It is admitted that a number of those out of work have come to the city from the West. One or two parades of the unemployed took place during the last week of the month.

The situation will be relieved, however, by giving employment to unmarried men in wood yards. As to the married men, the city relief inspector asks that those desiring work should send in their applications to the city free employment bureau, and appeals to all employers to apply to that institution for help; preference will be given to applicants who are bona fide residents of the city.

The increased price of milk from 10c to 11c a quart has been given serious attention by the Board of Control, and it is likely that a commission will be appointed to enquire into the alleged milk trust, and the high cost of living generally.

E. McGrath and R. A. Rigg are the official labour candidates for aldermanic honours at the forthcoming civic elections. A. W. Puttee, editor of *The Voice*, is a candidate for the Board of Control, but has not asked for the official endorsement of his candidature of any local trade union.

J. V. Johnston was elected president of the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council for the ensuing year, with R. A. Rigg as secretary and business agent; J. L. McBride treasurer, and A. Heaps as statistician.

The town of Transcona is asking the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company to extend its street car service to that town.

Customs returns for the month were as follows: \$684,243.49, as compared with \$916,478.00 for November, 1912. Bank clearings were: \$209,574,750, compared with \$195,963,013 for November, 1912.

The following report was issued by the free employment bureau of the city for the month of November:—

Applications for employment: males, 534; females, 469; total, 1,003.

Positions filled: males, 524; females, 377; total, 901.

Of this number 276 were labourers, and all secured employment.

Hundreds visit the bureau daily, but all their applications are not taken, and a great number pay periodical visits during the day.

Some 700 or 800 men employed in the Grand Trunk Railway shops, Transcona, are concerned in the matter of better working conditions that is demanded throughout the system, and that is to be decided by a Board of Conciliation.

St. Boniface.—Early in the month the citizens voted \$350,000 to be expended by the city council on sewers and extending the waterworks.

Brandon.

The general condition of the labour market was not as good as during the previous month; this was more notice-

able in the outdoor section of the building trades. Bricklayers and masons were practically all idle, but carpenters and plasterers were fairly active finishing up the season's work.

The large building under erection for the Gordon McKay Company is practically complete and will be ready for occupation early next month.

The board of works is carrying out an extensive programme of sewer and water extensions, and in consequence is finding work for practically the whole of the unskilled labour available.

The Southern avenue extension of the street railway is completed and will be opened shortly. This adds about one and a half miles of track to the system in the city.

There were increases in the prices of butter and eggs during the month.

The labour market was quiet.

The whole of the crop has been harvested and threshed, and the majority marketed. Considerable fall ploughing has also been done, but has ceased now for the season.

The Brandon Machine Works and the McDiarmid & Clark Company Sash and Door Factory were reported busy.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Regina.

General labour conditions were less promising than during the preceding month. Towards the latter part they were more favourable.

As a result of threshing having been completed throughout this district, many have returned to the city. It is customary at this season of the year for the city of Regina to reduce the wages of labourers. On November 4 labourers' wages in the street railway were lowered from twenty-seven and a half to twenty-five cents an hour. About seventy men were affected. The contractors of the city also reduced their labourers' wages, and in several cases carpenters' wages have been reduced owing to a plentiful supply of labour.

An effort was made to reduce the wages on two civic buildings, but the presence of a fair wage clause prevented the contractors so doing.

The following was received and endorsed by the Regina Trades and Labour Council that the conditions under which contracts are let relative to public buildings might be improved upon in so far as labour is concerned: Whereas, the present fair wage clause adopted by the different governing bodies throughout our jurisdiction does not meet the necessities of the case as originally intended; Be it Resolved, that all the locals in conjunction with the Inter-Provincial Conference Executive use their best endeavours to have the following conditions inserted in all contracts for work carried out by public bodies, viz.: That the contractor shall pay trade union rate of wages, and observe trade union conditions to all employees throughout his contract; and in the event of any contractor violating these conditions he shall pay as liquidated damages, and not as a penalty, the sum of ten dollars per day for each and every offence. Be it Resolved, that attention be called to the Dominion Government and to all public bodies throughout the jurisdiction of this conference, who may have any work in progress, to the present state of the labour market, and that we urge upon them the necessity of keeping as many employees at work throughout the winter as possible.

Moose Jaw.

There has been less demand for labour this month than for the same month last year. While the threshing work was on there was but a small surplus, but since this work is through there are a noticeable number of men out of work, and this is especially true of men who have been following the building trades.

The railway companies are still hauling a great amount of wheat.

The wholesale and retail business, however, is not as good as a year ago.

Houses without modern improvements are lacking tenants.

Owing to the open fall, considerable ploughing has been done in this month. Where the farms are within a reasonable distance of a railway the crop has been harvested and sold. There is a considerable amount of crop that is still being held by the farmers.

Transportation facilities have been good this fall and very little congestion has resulted.

The Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railway have both been busy this month in the city, and each road is providing temporary stations and freight sheds.

Saskatoon.

Labour conditions were not so good as during last month. There were a large number of unemployed. The harvest work being over, many have returned to their homes in the city, swelling the numbers on the lookout for work.

Wages in the city are tending to a lower level on account of large numbers competing for the few jobs in sight. It is reported that wages have dropped in connection with the work on Twenty-fifth street until as low as twenty-five cents an hour for carpenters is being paid. The Provincial fair wage officer reports that through some oversight or technicality the contractors on this large undertaking are not bound by any fair wage stipulation.

An additional number of street cars are arriving, causing a few men to be put to work in the street railway department.

House rents are still on the decline.

Threshing is practically over for the season. There is very little if any grain left still in stock in this vicinity.

Prince Albert.

The general condition of the labour market has not materially changed, excepting that the number of unemployed has been increased by the arrival from

other centres of men seeking work in the lumber and cordwood camps. The mild weather and the absence of snow are retarding agents in such work, and consequently a considerable number of men are idle.

Threshing operations are practically completed, and many of the men are returning to the city. The fishing industry is in the best of condition, and a regular supply now reaches the district.

Work on the Grand Trunk line is being rushed apace, and the steel has now been laid as far as the south bank of the river. The piers will be constructed this winter, and the superstructure will be placed in the spring and the line ready for operation in June next. Through railway passenger and freight services between Prince Albert and Toronto are to be immediately commenced by the Canadian Northern Railway.

ALBERTA.

Medicine Hat.

The conditions of the labour market showed no improvement over the preceding month. The weather, however, was so good that there was no interruption to any building operations that were being carried on. Although there is considerable building going on throughout the city, a large number of men of the different building trades have been unable to find steady employment, the supply being much in excess of the demand.

The city council has given the Montreal Engineering Company a six months' extension of time on starting building operations of the street railway. It is understood that the money stringency, and the unsatisfactory condition of the bond market, have prevented the Company from commencing this work in accordance with their agreement entered into with the city for a twenty year franchise for the railway.

The retail and wholesale traders report a dropping off of business during the month, with collections slow.

All the industrial concerns and flour mills are running full time and report plenty of orders.

Certain cuts of beef, veal and salt pork have taken a slight drop in price, while eggs, butter and potatoes have advanced.

The Ansley spur track—a line running from the Canadian Pacific Railway through the industrial section of the city and on out to the Ansley coal mines, a distance of about seven miles—is nearing completion. The grading is all done and the steel laying will be completed by the end of the month. This spur will be used for the hauling of coal from the mines to the Canadian Pacific Railway, and coal will be shipped over that railroad to points in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. A large number of men will be employed at the mines when active operations are commenced.

Calgary.

The condition of the building trades continued dull. Very few permits are being taken out, and the majority of the bricklayers and masons, stonecutters, carpenters, painters and decorators, and plasterers' labourers are still unemployed.

The firm of Carter, Aldinger & Hall have the contract for erecting the temporary depot and buildings for the Canadian Northern Railway work, and will commence immediately.

Threshing has been practically completed, and the city has a large surplus of unskilled labourers who are vainly seeking employment.

No great progress has been made in the oil fields to the south; several firms are still carrying on development work.

Street railway October profits were \$1,632.89; for October, 1912, \$9,277.00.

The municipal paving plant, operated by day labour, has scored as against the contract system of former years, and though handicapped in many ways, is able to show that work can be done by this system at an average of twenty-five cents a square yard less than the mini-

mum tender of a year ago. Having put down 140,000 square yards, the city commissioners show a saving of \$35,000 in money.

In his report to the city council, the Comptroller states that the expenditure of nearly a million and a quarter of dollars this season brings the total investment of the city in its public utilities up to approximately \$7,000,000, or at the rate of \$1,000,000 a year since 1909.

Owing to the steady increase in the population,—the latest directory census places it at 90,324,—a correspondingly increased expenditure for the civic departments is forecasted for next year. The same conditions confront the school trustees who have a twenty per cent. addition to the number of scholars attending school. There are now registered 6,983, or 1,168 more than at the same time last year.

Another large drill has arrived at the oil district south of the city, and will soon be at work. Several companies are rushing boring outfits to the scene of operations.

So gratifying is the report of the Exhibition directors that it is proposed to lay out \$350,000 in better buildings and equipment on the fair grounds.

Two lady candidates are in the field for positions on the Board of Public School trustees.

There are 2,410 entries at the Live Stock and Poultry Show this week, which is 436 more than in 1912. Sheep and swine account very largely for the added number.

Work has begun on the Canadian Northern Railway station.

The Canadian Pacific Railway hotel which is costing \$1,500,000 is to be known as the Piedmont.

No final arrangement is yet announced as having been arrived at between the Government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company with regard to the proposed transfer of the North West Mounted Police barracks site to the Company for use as a passenger and freight terminal. It is believed, however, that the deal is about closed.

With the closing of the farm land selling season for 1913, it is stated that a much larger area has passed into the hands of actual settlers than for many years past.

Edmonton.

Labour generally was not employed to as great an extent as last month, or as during November of last year. Fewer men were engaged, and the number would have been further reduced but for the continued fine weather. In all branches the supply more than equalled the demand, and the prospects are that the ranks of the unemployed will be considerably augmented during the coming winter.

Wholesale trade reports stated that conditions were satisfactory, but retailers reported trade quiet.

Customs receipts for October, 1913, were \$142,447; October, 1912, \$133,702.

Threshing has been general throughout the month, and operations are now almost completed. Exceptionally favourable weather conditions have prevailed.

The logging camps have not yet started the winter's operations. A large number of the unemployed are depending on this work as a means of procuring employment for the winter.

Coal mines were very active during the month.

Railroad construction contractors have curtailed operations somewhat, and a number of labourers returned to the city.

Lethbridge.

There was no improvement in labour conditions over last month. Farm help was not in demand. The city has been extending sewer and water connections, giving work to a number of men who otherwise would be idle. The building trades were dull. Work in the railroad yard is still being pushed ahead. Coal mining was very active, giving work to increasing number of men. All other branches of employment were dull.

Wholesale trade and retail was fairly brisk for the season. There was no change in rates of wages and no unrest.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nelson.

The local situation for employment during the month of November showed little improvement over that of October, as all mechanics were well employed during the month. The civic conditions were quiet owing to the tightness of the money market, and will continue so until the new appropriation for the next year is made. The city has passed a by-law to take over and operate the economic gas and construction plant. The transfer will be made at the beginning of the new year. The city will put a by-law before the people this month to take over and operate the street railway. The city will own its own electric light plant, gas plant and street railway, and its water system. The mines in this vicinity were active and gave employment to a large number of men.

New Westminster.

The labour situation during November was not so good as during October. Additions and alterations to several of the city hotels to enable them to fulfil the requirements of the License Act relieved the situation slightly, but to offset this there has been an increased scarcity of work in other quarters.

Some of the merchants reported a slight acceleration of trade due to the approach of the holiday season.

Pile driving and cribbing in connection with the harbour extension work was proceeding steadily, with employment of the usual number of men.

A further cut in wages was reported from the Fraser mills during the present month.

Fishermen were working on the river with fair though varying results.

The lumber industry was quieter, both in the camps and the mills. The latter were all running short hours, thus causing a large reduction in the weekly pay checks.

Railway construction work was at a standstill, maintenance work alone being carried on. The wet weather still further interfered with outside work.

Vancouver.

Industrial activity was less than it was at this time last year.

Large numbers of unemployed men were walking the streets, and so serious is the situation that at a special meeting of the city council, held on November 21, a sum of money was voted for the purpose of opening up relief work for married men at \$2.00 a day. The regular wage paid by the city to its labourers is \$3 for eight hours, and the local Trades and Labour Council has protested against relief work at a lower rate of wages. The reply of the city authorities is that they do not wish to attract more men to Vancouver by paying \$3 a day for relief work.

The total number of building permits issued during the first ten months of this year was 1,828 for buildings valued at \$9,948,238. For the corresponding period last year 2,849 permits were issued for buildings valued at \$16,319,162.

Customs receipts for October this year were \$622,000. Last year for October they were \$822,703.

It is announced from the city hall that no money by-laws will be submitted to the ratepayers this year, which means a considerable curtailment of public works during 1914.

The following clauses in the general conditions of contracts carried out for the city by private contractors have been adopted by the board of works of the city council:

The contractor shall not employ upon the work, or in connection therewith, any workman or employee for more than eight (8) hours in any one day of twenty-four (24) hours during the continuance of this contract, nor shall he employ any such workman for more than forty-four (44) hours during any one week, the intention of this clause

being that the contractor shall allow to each of such men one-half holiday during each week during the continuance of this contract. The working day shall commence at 8 o'clock a.m., and end at 5 o'clock p.m., excepting on Saturday, when it shall end at 12 o'clock noon. The noon hour may be curtailed by special agreement between the contractor and the majority of the employees, but not in such a manner as to permit more than eight (8) hours in any one day of twenty-four (24) hours; but if two or more shifts of men are working in one day, the same men shall not be permitted to work on more than one shift, and such shift shall not be considered overtime. Overtime shall not be allowed under any pretence whatever, except when human life is in jeopardy or property in danger of destruction. In such cases, overtime will be allowed until the work is secure from danger, and no longer, except by a written order signed by the City Engineer and the chairman of the board of works, and all such overtime shall be rated at time and a half, and in the event of the contractor employing or permitting any workmen or employees to work on this contract for more than eight (8) hours in any one day of twenty-four (24) hours, or to work more than forty-four (44) hours in any one week contrary to the provisions of this contract, he shall forfeit and pay to the corporation the sum of \$5.00 per hour for each and every man whom he shall permit to work over the said eight (8) hours or the said forty-four (44) hours, which sum or sums shall be liquidated and ascertained damages, and shall not be considered a penalty, and may be recovered by action or deducted by the corporation from any sum or sums due or to become due to the contractor under this contract, or otherwise. And it is expressly hereby agreed to by the contractor as to the time of employment of workmen on the said works, and in the event of the contractor making any breach of the said conditions the corporation may, at any time after such breach, by notice terminate this contract, and the contractor shall in such case have no claim against the corporation for compensation or damages by reason of such termination.

The contractor will pay or cause to be paid to any workmen, artisans, mechanics and labourers employed under or in connection with this contract a rate of wages not less than that recognized from time to time by the fair wage officer of the Dominion Government of Canada for the City of Vancouver and surrounding districts as a fair rate of wages for competent workmen, artisans, mechanics, or labourers, when employed in similar work to that hereby contracted to be performed and carried out; provided, however, that notwithstanding anything herein before contained, the contractor shall pay or cause to be paid to all workmen employed by him, or by any sub-contractor under him in the execution of this contract, a minimum wage of not less than thirty-seven and one-half (37½) cents per hour.

During the month an organization of brewery workmen has been formed, and is known as Local Union No. 281, United Brewery Workmen of America. The new union has now one hundred members.

Following the sentences passed upon thirty-eight of the coal miners of Vancouver Island for alleged participation

in the disturbances in August, an organization known as the "British Columbia Miners' Liberation League" has been formed, consisting of representatives from working class organizations. An active campaign is being conducted with the object of securing the release of the imprisoned men.

A strike of railroad workers occurred on the route of the new Pacific Great Eastern Railway, one hundred miles from here. Most of the strikers are members of the Industrial Workers of the World. The approximate number of men on strike is 1,500, but owing to lack of means for obtaining absolutely accurate information, the exact number cannot be stated.

Summed up in its entirety, the industrial situation here is such that workmen will be well advised to stay away unless they have means of support without employment.

Victoria.

Labour conditions were dull, not so good as during October, and much worse than the same month a year ago. Winter weather has set in, and all outdoor work is curtailed.

The Social Service Commission has urged on the city council the establishment of a city employment bureau, at the same time stating that there were about 500 men out of employment in the city, most of the cases being of a genuine character.

In order to give as many men as possible an opportunity to earn a living, the city council has decided to work all unskilled labourers (except garbage collectors) in two week shifts, which it is expected will give work to about 200 more men. All single men and those living outside the city limits have been laid off, for the present at least. During the present dullness, married men with families will have the preference on all civic work.

The Victoria Chinese Board of Trade has issued a circular for distribution in China, stating that owing to the large number of Chinese who are unemployed

at the present time, and the agitation for the exclusion of Orientals, no more Chinese labourers should come to Canada until the present depression has passed. The circular further states that labourers who do come should go into the interior of the Province or to Eastern Canada where they are able to find more work.

Bank clearings for October totalled \$15,227,359, as against \$17,772,693 for the same month a year ago.

Customs revenue at the port of Victoria for October amounted to \$174,524; for October, 1912, the total was \$255,175.

The electors of Oak Bay have voted favourably on two loan by-laws; \$150,000 for sewers, and \$50,000 for water-works.

At the beginning of the new year the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway will remove its machine shops now located at Wellington to this city. The change will mean the employment of between forty and fifty men, mostly mechanics.

The Provincial Labour Commission has finished taking evidence, and is now engaged preparing its report for submission to the Government.

Victoria lumbermen have made considerable reductions in the price of all grades of lumber. Common grades of lumber have been reduced \$2 per thousand; flooring, siding, etc., \$5 per thousand; mouldings, twenty per cent.; doors, sash, etc., twenty per cent.; laths, fifty per cent. per thousand. The decrease in price is made owing to large stocks on hand, also as an inducement to stimulate building operations.

The local Council of Women have been on record as favouring the introduction of the cent system of coinage in this city, alleging that the absence of the cent from the coinage here was partly responsible for the high cost of living, especially among poor people, who usually purchase their provisions in small quantities.

The Board of School Trustees have inaugurated night schools, teaching a varied and useful class of subjects such as English, commercial arithmetic, civil

service course, manual training, cooking, dressmaking, etc. The attendance at the different classes is large. In most of the subjects a nominal fee is charged, while in a few cases a fee of \$3 is charged.

The Trades and Labour Council intend taking an active part in the coming municipal elections, and have drawn up a platform for submission to candidates for municipal honours.

Nanaimo.

The labour situation shows very little change from last month, the city and district being full of idle men owing to the strike in the coal mines causing a general slackness in all branches of business.

Business men, wholesale and retail, report trade very quiet.

There have been no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour during the month.

The strike among the coal miners shows no change, everything being quiet. The Canadian Coal Company claims that the mines at Cumberland are working to their capacity, but their mines at Extension are not doing much as yet. At Nanaimo the Western Fuel Company is working some men at No. 1 shaft and preparing the other pits for work. The same applies to the Pacific Coast Coal Company at South Wellington.

The cost of living has not changed much during the month.

There was little done by farmers in the district except ploughing.

The herring fishing season is now on, but the run is not as big as usual.

The sawmills of the district were working, but not to their full extent. In the logging camps work has fallen off owing to bad weather and a slackening in the demand for logs.

The Pressed Brick Company was working steadily.

Railroad construction on the Island was being advanced as fast as practicable.

There has been very little work done by the city during the month.

**CONDITIONS DURING NOVEMBER AFFECTING WOMEN WORKERS
IN LEADING INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.—REPORTS OF WOMEN
CORRESPONDENTS TO THE LABOUR GAZETTE.**

Montreal.

Female labour has found ample employment in Montreal during November. Retail trade in dry goods establishments has not been as brisk as usual, owing to the very mild weather prevailing. There has been special activity in dressmaking and millinery houses; also great demand for tailoresses and domestic help. Nurses also have had a very busy month.

A serious fire in the main exchange of the Bell Telephone Company affected about 300 operators. None of these young girls, however, lost their salary, the Company employing some elsewhere, others choosing this time to take their annual holiday.

A sale of work has been held during the month, the proceeds of which were given to a fund for establishing a girls' hostel in Montreal under the auspices of the Montreal branch of the Girls' Friendly Society, and upon the same plans as many such hostels in England.

Housing and sanitation.—The "Better Housing Bill," now before the Quebec Legislature, is causing much interest in Montreal where such conditions are notably poor. This measure will favour the formation of companies especially adapted to undertake the construction of suitable and sanitary houses for the working classes at a reasonable rental.

Municipalities will be authorized to subsidize such companies. The town of Maisonneuve is the first to take serious steps in this direction, and plans are being prepared to begin work in the spring.

An improved organization of municipal sanitary inspection is being formed in Montreal to lessen cost of living for working classes and those with small incomes.

To lessen cost of living for working classes.—A scheme for establishing co-operative stores is being prepared. Mr. L. Beuloin, the Montreal organizer, announces that next April one of these will be open in Point St. Charles. Shares will be obtainable in this Company as low as \$5, each shareholder having right to vote in the deliberations of the Company.

A recent step taken by some Montreal women is to form a league protesting against the exorbitant price of eggs. The egg inspectors' union, at its last meeting, adopted a resolution of congratulation to the Women's League promising its aid to the interests of the consumer. On the other hand dealers state that the supply is short.

Child welfare.—The lively interest taken in the well-being of the rising generation has been once more proved by the formation of an association among the French-Canadian citizens of Montreal for the "Child Welfare" (le Bien-être de l'Enfance). The intention of this body is to reach against the many evil influences that surround the youth of a large city. Arrangements will be made to give free concerts, action-pictures, and talks on such subjects as alcoholism, the ill-effects of cigarette smoking, the foolish spending of their earnings, bad language, the necessity of a good education, the respect due to religions, parental and civic authority.

An allusion to the child worker was made by Mr. L. Guyon, chief inspector of industrial establishments, in his report presented to the Quebec Legislature incorporated in that of the Minister of Public Works and Labour. He declares that: "In the city of Montreal with its very dense and very mixed population, the application of the law relative to the employment of minors and illiterate children offers almost insur-

mountable difficulties. The age certificates of foreign children are very often prepared by complaisant neighbours, and the greater part of the time parents do not hesitate to have recourse to the most shameful deceptions in order to deceive manufacturers and inspectors."

The experience of the inspectors is that at times it is found that employers are to blame in securing children under the age limit; at other times the parents are the ones solely at fault.

Fédération Nationale St-Jean-Baptiste.—The many associations of working women (associations ouvrières) affiliated to the Fédération have held their regular meetings during November. Much interest is always evinced by the members who attend in large numbers.

The Ste-Justine Hospital, whose new home was alluded to in the October number of the *Labour Gazette*, has instituted a course of lectures on the care of young children, given twice weekly by an eminent specialist. Since its establishment in 1907, this hospital has received 2,056 children, treated 19,959 out-door child-patients, and filled (free of charge) 15,785 prescriptions. The new premises will permit of seventy beds being installed at present there are about thirty.

Remarks made before Legislature re legal decisions affecting female labour.

—The following interesting remarks were made in reports presented at the present session of the Provincial Legislature: that the law relating to the hours of labour for women and children employed in textile factories which came into force on January 1, 1912, has been accepted with good grace by employers, as there was reason to expect, and with great satisfaction by the employed. The reduction in working hours from fifty-eight to fifty-five per week has not affected wages, companies having granted an increase of five per cent. as compensation for the reduction in the hours of labour.

The Syndicate of the Employees of Commerce and Industry (Le Syndicat des Employés du Commerce et de l'In-

dustrie) adopted the following resolution at its last general meeting:—"Whereas, the work of women and children employed in stores is generally as trying as that of factory workers, and that it is often accomplished under less hygienic conditions, it is resolved: That the Provincial Government be respectfully requested to extend to these employees the benefits of Article 3837 of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec (1909)."

Article 3837 provides, apart from specified exceptions, that "boys under the age of eighteen, or children, young girls or women cannot be allowed to work in the establishments mentioned in the text of the law for more than ten hours in the same day nor for more than sixty hours in the same week."

Winnipeg.

The only demand of any account for labour for women in Winnipeg during November has been in the domestic and charring lines, and that demand is still good. There is a place for every capable domestic willing to work who comes to Winnipeg. Charwomen and those who go into the homes for a day at a time can get plenty of work, and the city employment bureau report a shortage. In these lines of work, however, the demand is not as brisk as a year ago, and the supply is much nearer meeting it.

The Christmas trade in December will probably bring at least temporary employment to many women workers in shops and stores; but the important departmental stores are not carrying as large staffs as they were a year ago. Factory girls and girls for laundry work are not in great demand, and there is an ample supply.

Stenographers and bookkeepers do not appear to be seeking work to the same extent that they were in October. It is practically impossible for stenographers without experience to get positions, but good stenographers with several years' experience are finding positions, though some of them are but temporary.

One large firm reports having about

three hundred men and twenty-five women apply there daily for work. This shows that the proportion of men looking for work is very much greater than that of women.

On November 27, at a mass meeting, the unemployed decided to demand work from the mayor and board of control. This matter will be gone into at the city council on December 1. The trouble seems to be that many men are coming to Winnipeg daily, and it was found that the greater proportion of the unemployed were those who had just come to the city within the month.

One of the large firms in the city will open up a branch store, and will give employment to about twenty girls, commencing in December.

The following is a synopsis of the reports of the investigations into the conditions under which telephone operators are working, and also the condition of the asylum at Selkirk. These investigations were conducted during November by committees appointed by the local branch of the National Council of Women, before whom the reports were given.

Conditions surrounding the women employees of the telephone commission were reported satisfactory. Beginning with Garry, the exchanges of the city, Main, Fort Rouge, and St. John, were visited. The operating rooms were of good size and light and airy. Main exchange was not so good as the others in these respects, being an older building. Each girl had her own instruments, said instruments being disinfected daily. Rest rooms and dining rooms were provided, with a matron in charge. There was a hospital room also, but it was always to let. Tea, sugar and milk were provided and the girls could get lunch. Everything was clean and sanitary. A woman general superintendent over-looked all the exchanges and stood as chief adviser to the girls. Tennis grounds and rinks were provided. Each employee had fifteen minutes' rest every two hours, and work was arranged that each was actually busy about sixty-five per cent. of working hours. The chief

operator saw to this distribution. Pupils at the training school get \$30 during the month of training. Pay ran from \$30 up, with \$44 as an average. Each employee there a year got two weeks holiday on full pay; six months, she got one week holiday with pay. Each applicant must pass a medical examination. The committee suggested that some sort of savings bank scheme might be instituted.

Dr. Mary Crawford reported for the Selkirk asylum. The visit was unexpected and luncheon was in progress. The meal was excellent and well served. There was considerable overcrowding but the new wing will obviate that difficulty. Nine months ago new sanitary fixtures had been promised, but nothing had been done so far. The dormitories were spotless, and the attendants businesslike and with an evident individual interest in the patients.

The Winnipeg Free Employment Bureau report that of the 469 women whose applications were taken by them during November, 377 secured work. While the total securing employment (801) is less than October, the Bureau report that better positions were secured, and that they consider the month an improvement on November.

It is to be remembered that while at present there are large numbers unemployed in Winnipeg, the large majority of these are persons who have come quite recently to the city and cannot be considered residents of the city.

Vancouver.

Labour conditions for women during November were not good and showed no improvement over conditions during the previous month. Compared with the month of November of last year, it was shown that the demand for woman's labour was at least thirty per cent. more last year than this. The financial stringency that prevails just now has affected all branches of industry to a certain extent, but the advent of Christmas may relieve the

situation somewhat in some branches of women's work.

The Women's University Club issued a circular letter calling upon people to commence their Christmas shopping early to prevent the usual rush during the last few days before Christmas that makes the work of the salesgirls so trying.

The Local Council of Women have appointed a committee to ascertain the number of widows, deserted wives, or women whose husbands are sick, that are working to support themselves and their families, with a view of seeing what can be done to better their condition.

The Women's Exchange reported one hundred and eighty-four women on their books as consignors of articles for sale through the Exchange. The secretary stated that there was no doubt that the Exchange would prove of great assistance to a number of women in disposing of articles made at home and in their spare time.

The demand for domestic help for the month of November was fair, but did not quite cover supply. Garment workers were reported active. Tailoresses and milliners, also dressmakers, were fairly active, but workers in laundries, tobacco factories, printing and bookbinding establishments were not very much in demand. With waitresses, retail clerks, stenographers and bookkeepers, conditions were dull. Reports from both wholesale and retail houses showed business slack, with the exception of biscuit and candy manufacturers, who were busy on Christmas stock. Teachers were fully occupied, but nurses were not in very great demand. The general opinion was that the financial stringency would soon pass and conditions improve.

No strikes or lockouts were reported.

Changes in wages and hours of labour.

At a mass meeting of the Vancouver Retail Employees' Association, the following resolutions were carried: Resolved, that the Provincial Legislature be petitioned to enact a law giving to all retail employees a weekly half holiday with a maximum work week of fifty-four

hours, including meal hours. At the final sittings of the Provincial Labour Commission, Mr. Dan. Poupard presented a statement on behalf of the retail employees of British Columbia showing that the number of hours worked per week by retail clerks averaged sixty-five. The general feeling of the organization as expressed in their official statement was for the Provincial Legislature to enact a law calling for a maximum working week of fifty-four hours, and providing for a weekly half-holiday for all retail employees, also "for the appointment of shop inspectors to see that the conditions provided by the law are carried out."

Victoria.

A few months ago the Victoria Council of Women appointed a committee to inquire into labour conditions affecting female workers in the city. A report was recently submitted, a copy of which was received in the Department of Labour through the courtesy of Mrs. Justin Gilbert, the convenor.

Generally speaking, it was found that conditions were favourable, and that female employees were being paid according to their ability. There was, however, a surplus of unskilled labour, owing largely to the scarcity of employment among male workers and the consequent necessity for the female workers contributing to the maintenance of the homes. Slightly decreased wages were being paid; garment workers were organized and well paid. The number of stenographers exceeded the demand. Reference was made by the convenor of the Council to the courtesy generally shown by the proprietors and managers of business firms in giving information and allowing the inspection of their premises and conferences with their employees. In all cases women workers were reported to be contented and working under good conditions.

A report is appended showing conditions in detail in eight industrial establishments where an investigation was made.

LAUNDRIES.

Empress employs three women. Forewoman receives \$10 a week; others \$6. Eight hour day.

Standard employs about thirty-five women, paying from \$10 to \$18 per week. Nine hour day; no overtime. New girls begin at 15c per hour. Machinery modern and well protected; floors dry; rooms bright and ventilation good.

New Method employs thirty-five women, paying an average wage of \$9 per week. Beginners get 15c an hour; wages ranging from 16c to 20c and 22c, according to ability. The cheapest weekly wage is \$7.60. Paid during sickness for reasonable period. Ventilation good; lunch room provided; hot water for tea supplied; rooms warm and dry. Saturday half-holiday and frequently Monday afternoon.

Victoria employs about same number as *Standard* and *New Method*. Comfortable, well lighted and ventilated. Pay continues on legal holidays, but time must be made up.

BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Wages begin at \$1.20 per day, being advanced ten per cent. every three months until the maximum pay of \$1.50 per day is reached. Double pay for Sundays. The sanitation of the build-

ing is perfect, steam heated and well ventilated. Employees work eight hours a day, in two four-hour shifts, with a break of fifteen minutes in each shift.

SHOPS.

Spencer's Department Store — Employs 115 women and girls. Wages range from \$4 to \$25 a week. They are paid on legal holidays and for a reasonable time during sickness. Girls earning less than a living wage are employed only when living under the care of parents or guardians. Chairs are not provided behind the counters, but there are chairs in each department where clerks may sit if they get tired or ill. Ventilation and heating not perfect. The building in which this shop is located is an old hotel building and not well adapted to use as a shop. Paid vacation of two weeks a year.

Fifteen-Cents Store — Wages from \$4.50 to \$7.00 per week. Ventilation of building poor.

Campbell's Ladies' Furnishings. — Employ fifty women and girls. Wages paid, from \$7.50 to \$45 per week. Wages continued during illness and on legal holidays. A two weeks' holiday with pay allowed all who have been employed a year or more; if less, one week. Ventilation and heating good. The clerks in this shop are of a very good class and seem quite content.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS DURING NOVEMBER, 1913.

ON November 14 the unanimous report was received of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to inquire into certain differences between a number of steamship companies trading to the port of St. John, comprising Allan Line, Canadian Pacific Railway Steamship Lines, Elder Dempster & Co., Furness Withy & Co., Head Line, New Zealand Shipping Co., and Robert Reford Co., Ltd. (Donaldson Line), and the longshoremen of St. John.

On November 21 the above mentioned Board presented a unanimous report in the case of a dispute between the Dominion Coal Company and its coal handlers and trimmers, members of Local No. 810 of the International Longshoremen's Association. Although the Dominion Coal Company was included in the application with the shipping companies referred to it was subsequently agreed that a separate investigation should be made of this dispute.

On November 25 the unanimous report was received of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to inquire into certain matters in dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its station and telegraph employees, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

Applications Received.

On October 25 an application was received for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to inquire into a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees, to the number of 5,000. The matters at issue related to the employees' demand for a general increase in wages in accordance with a schedule submitted by them to the Company; also to the application by the Company of a certain portion of the existing schedule of rules.

A Board was established by the Minister on November 3, and was composed as follows: Honourable Mr. Chief Justice Richard M. Meredith, London, Ont., Chairman, appointed by the Minister in

the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Honourable Wallace Nesbitt, K. C., Toronto, Ont., Company's nominee; and Mr. Henry Irwin, Portage la Prairie, Man., employees' nominee.

On November 20 an application was received for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to inquire into a dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and its machinists and boilermakers, members of the International Association of Machinists, Lodges Nos. 484 and 559, and the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, Lodge No. 529. The number affected by the dispute was given as 700 directly and 1,000 indirectly. The dispute grew out of a demand on the employees' part for increases of wages and changes in working conditions.

A Board was established by the Minister on November 24, Messrs. Wm. Cross and Thos. J. Murray, both of Winnipeg, Man., being appointed members thereof on the recommendation of the Company and the employees respectively. At the close of the month the Board had not been completed by the appointment of a Chairman.

REPORTS OF BOARD IN DISPUTES BETWEEN CERTAIN STEAMSHIP LINES TRADING TO THE PORT OF ST. JOHN AND LONGSHOREMEN, AND THE DOMINION COAL COMPANY AND COAL HANDLERS AND TRIMMERS.

THE Minister of Labour received on

November 14 the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to inquire into a dispute between certain steamship lines trading to the port of St. John, comprising Allan Line, Canadian Pacific Railway Steamship Lines, Elder Dempster & Co., Furness, Withy & Co., Head Line, New Zealand Shipping Co., Robert Reford Co., Ltd., (Donaldson Line) and longshoremen. The application in this case included the Dominion Coal Company and its coal handlers and

trimmers, members of Local No. 810 of the International Longshoremen's Association. It was subsequently agreed by the parties concerned that a separate investigation should be made of this dispute. A unanimous report in this case was received on November 21.

The total number of employees affected by these several disputes was 1,049. The matters at issue related to wages, hours, and other conditions of employment.

A Board was established by the Minister on October 17 and was constituted

as follows: Mr. Walter E. Foster, St. John, N.B., Chairman, appointed by the Minister on the recommendation of the other members of the Board; and Messrs. John E. Moore and Jas. E. Tighe, also of St. John, N.B., appointed on the recommendation of the companies and the employees respectively.

St. John, N.B.,
November 12, 1913.

The report in the former case made certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, and also recommended that the proposed agreement should go into operation on November 16, 1913, and continue in force until December 31, 1914, and thereafter from year to year until either party gives notice to the contrary at least thirty days prior to the expiration of any calendar year. A further recommendation was made to the effect that the Shipping Federation, the Federal Government and the City of St. John should co-operate in providing a shelter house at West St. John in order that the men might be properly housed when waiting during nights. Communications were received in the Department from the parties interested in which they agreed to be bound by the award of the Board in accordance with the provisions of section 62 of the Act.

The report which was presented by the Board in the case of the dispute between the Dominion Coal Company and its coal handlers and trimmers also made certain recommendations for the settlement of the existing differences, and recommended also that the proposed rules and conditions should take effect on November 15, 1913, and remain in force until midnight December 31, 1914.

**Report of Board in dispute between
certain Steamship Lines trading
to the Port of St. John
and longshoremen.**

The text of the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in the above matter is as follows:—

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of the dispute between the longshoremen of the port of St. John (Employees), and The Robert Reford Company, Limited; Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., Allan Line, Elder Dempster & Co., New Zealand Shipping Company, and the Canadian Pacific Railway S.S. Lines (Employers).

Dear Sir,—

The undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation appointed in this matter beg respectfully to submit as follows:—

We held our first meeting on the 28th ultimo, and have had continuous meetings since. After a thorough discussion of the various questions in dispute, this Board is happy to state that it has come to the unanimous conclusion, and their recommendations are contained in the following sections:—

1. 10 hours shall constitute a day's or night's work from November 15th to April 30th inclusive, and 9 hours shall constitute a day's or night's work from May 1st to November 15th.
2. Double time to be paid for meal hours, and overtime at the prevailing rate of wages.
3. The prevailing rate of wages to be paid for rigging and un-rigging of gear, hauling staging, handling hatches, etc.
4. Half time at the prevailing rate of wages to be paid the men for waiting when ordered out again at 1 a.m. they must be paid full rate from that time until regular knocking-off time in the morning.
5. Double time to be paid the men at the prevailing rate of wages if required to work on Sundays and the following holidays, viz., Dominion Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Christ-

mas Day, and that these Sundays and holidays shall constitute of 24 hours from midnight to midnight. Should any of these holidays fall on Sunday, and the following Monday be declared a holiday by the Government, such Monday shall be considered a holiday under this section.

6. No work to be performed on Labour Day.

7. 5c per hour extra to be paid for sulphur in bulk and salt in bulk on week days, day or night, and pro rata on Sundays and holidays.

8. Any ship taking nothing else but deals after the discharge of her cargo shall be termed a deal boat. Any ship taking general cargo, and deals, shall be termed a cargo boat.

9. Fifteen (15) men to constitute a gang for loading and discharging cargo boats, except in the case of bulk coal overside into scows, or carts or cars, when the number of men in gang shall be thirteen (13), extra two men to be otherwise employed, and in the case of deal boats, the number of men per gang shall not be less than ten (10).

10. As a general understanding for the handling of cargo, so as to prevent any misunderstanding, the following is adopted:—

Pine and, or Spruce Deals, per sling, 14 pieces 3 inch.

Pine and, or Spruce Deals, per sling, 16 pieces 2 inch.

Where Spruce and, or Pine Scantling or Deals shall be slung together, not less than the equivalent of 14 pieces of 3 inch Deals.

Pine and, or Spruce, 1 inch, 31 pieces per sling.

Pine and, or Spruce Scantling, 20 pieces per sling.

Pine or and, or Spruce Deal Ends, 20 pieces per sling.

Sawn Birch, per sling, 8 pieces 4 inch.

Sawn Birch, per sling, 10 pieces 3 inch.

Sawn Birch, per sling, 15 pieces 2 inch.

Sawn Birch, per sling, 20 pieces 1 inch.

Flour, 140 lbs. sacks, 10 per sling, 5 per truck.

Flour, 280 lbs. sacks, 5 per sling, 2 per truck.

Flour, 98 lbs. bags, 15 per sling, 5 per truck.

Pig Iron, large, 10 pieces per sling, 10 pieces per truck.

Pig Iron, small, 15 pieces per sling, 15 pieces per truck.

Salt, in bags, 5 bags per sling, 5 bags per truck.

Coal, in bags, 5 bags per sling, 5 bags per truck, when stacked in shed, or when stacked outside shed, and two men per truck. When discharged into lighters, 9 bags per sling.

Oilcake, 6 bags per sling, 3 bags per truck.

Axles, large, one per sling, one per truck.

Axles, small, two per sling, two per truck.

Car rims, one shall constitute a sling whether large or small.

Apples, in barrels, 6 per sling, 3 per truck.

Potatoes, in barrels, 5 per sling, 3 per truck.

Flour, in barrels, 5 per sling, 3 per truck.

Sugar, large, 5 bags per sling.

Sugar, small, 15 bags per sling.

Hay, 6 bales per sling.

11. No man shall stay in hold of any ship or vessel while grain is running.

12. All orders to the men must be issued through their respective foremen.

13. All freight when trucked outside between sheds must have two men to truck.

14. When working cargo out of one hatch and working winch of another hatch to handle same, a man be placed near the winchman to pass word from the hatchman to the winchman.

15. 35c per hour by day or night during the winter season and 40c per hour, day or night during the summer season, 12½c per hour extra to be paid

for handling bulk grain on week days, 25c per hour extra for handling bulk grain on Sundays and holidays, over the prevailing rate of wages on such Sundays and holidays.

16. Should the work on the steamer or ship begin during the summer months and continue into the winter months, the schedule of wages for such steamer shall continue the same as at the beginning of the work until she is completed.

17. This agreement shall go into operation on the 16th day of November, 1913, and continue in force until December 31st, 1914, and shall continue thereafter from year to year unless, or until, either party gives notice to the contrary at least thirty (30) days prior to the expiration of any calendar year.

The Board recommends that the Shipping Federation, the Federal Government, and the City of Saint John co-operate in providing a shelter house at West St. John, in order that the men may be properly housed when waiting during nights. This recommendation is made on account of no means of transportation after 11.30 p.m. at nights from the west side of the harbour to the east side, where most of the men live.

(Sgd.) WALTER E. FOSTER,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) JOHN E. MOORE.

(Sgd.) J. E. TIGHE.

Hon. T. W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

1. *Winter Schedule. (Week days.)*
Rate per hour:

35c for day or night work.

47½c for bulk grain, day or night.

70c for meal hours and overtime.

95c for grain, meal hours.

17½c for waiting time from 7 to 12 p.m.

35c for waiting and working time, 1 to 6 a.m.

2. *Winter Schedule. (Sundays and Legal Holidays.)* Rate per hour:

70c for day or night work.

95c for bulk grain, day or night.

\$1.40 for meal hours and overtime.

\$1.90 for bulk grain, meal hours.

35c for waiting time, 7 to 12 p.m.

70c for waiting and working time, 1 to 6 a.m.

3. *Summer Schedule. (Week days.)*
Rate per hour:

40c, day or night work.

52½c for bulk grain, day or night.

80c for meal hours and overtime.

\$1.05 for bulk grain, meal hours.

20c for waiting time, 7 to 12 p.m.

40c for waiting and working time, 1 to 5 a.m.

4. *Summer Schedule. (Sundays and Legal Holidays.)* Rate per hour:

80c for day or night work.

\$1.05 for bulk grain, day or night.

\$1.60 for meal hours and overtime.

40c for waiting time, 7 to 12 p.m.

80c for waiting and working time, 1 to 5 a.m.

Report of Board in dispute between the Dominion Coal Company and Coal Handlers and Trimmers.

The text of the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in the above matter is as follows:—

St. John, N.B.,

November 19, 1913.

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of the dispute between The Dominion Coal Company, Limited (Employers) and the coal handlers and trimmers of St. John, N.B., Local 810, I.L.A. (Employees).

Dear Sir,—

The undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation appointed in this matter beg respectfully to submit as follows:—

The Board held its first meeting on 13th instant, and have held two sessions since that time. After going thoroughly into the various questions raised, the Board is glad to announce that it has come to an unanimous conclusion, and its recommendations are contained in the following sections:—

1. All men employed shall be members of the Coal Handlers Union No. 810, I.L.A. If it is impossible to obtain sufficient men belonging to Local 810, I.L.A., non-union men may be employed until union men are available, but in no case can non-union men continue to work longer than to finish one ship.

2. The rate of pay shall be thirty-five (35) cents per hour for day and night work from November 18 to April 30 inclusive, and forty (40) cents per hour from May 1 until November 17 inclusive.

3. Waiting time to be paid for at full rate for first hour, and half rate for succeeding hours.

4. When work is suspended for want of cars or any other cause, the rate of pay shall be same as stipulated for waiting time in section 3.

5. Work done on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Dominion Day, and Labour Day, shall be paid for at double rate. Should any of the holidays fall on Sunday, the following day shall be considered a holiday.

6. When men are taken away from the dock for work on scows, schooners or steamers, or any other vessels anchored in the stream only, there shall be paid from the time they leave the dock until they return, or if men are taken from one unfinished job to another, full time is to be paid until the work for the day is completed or the job finished.

7. The day shift will commence at 7 a.m. and finish at 5 p.m. Meal hour to be 12 a.m. to 1 p.m. Night work will

commence at 7 p.m. and finish at 5 a.m. Meal hour to be from 12 midnight until 1 a.m., unless men be given an opportunity to get their meals in the hour immediately before these hours, day or night.

8. When men start to work for the night shift, they shall receive regular pay until 12 midnight, if work ceases at or before 11.30 p.m. If work commences at 1 a.m. or after that time, and ceases before 5 a.m., full time shall be paid from 1 a.m. until 5 a.m., except when work is discontinued through stress of weather.

9. All day work over the hour to the half hour to be booked as half an hour, and day work past the half hour to count as full hour. This refers to the completion of the job, except where otherwise noted. The same procedure to be adopted in starting work where the start is not made at 7 a.m.

10. All work performed during the hour between 12 a.m. and 1 p.m., 5 p.m. and 7 p.m., 12 midnight and 1 a.m., 5 a.m. and 7 a.m., shall be paid for at double time for the prevailing rate for that day, except as provided for in section 7. This section shall not apply to men hauling scows.

11. All foremen must be members of the Coal Handlers Union No. 810, I.L.A. All men are to be hired by the said foremen, strictly in accordance with section 1.

12. These rates and conditions to take effect on November 15, 1913, and to remain in force until 12 midnight December 31, 1914.

(Sgd.) WALTER E. FOSTER,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) JOHN E. MOORE.

(Sgd.) JAMES E. TIGHE.

To Hon. T. W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

**REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE GRAND TRUNK
RAILWAY COMPANY AND STATION AND TELEGRAPH
EMPLOYEES, MEMBERS OF THE ORDER OF
RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS.**

THE Minister of Labour received on November 25 the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been appointed to inquire into a dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its station and telegraph employees, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. The application stated that 1,300 employees were affected, and that the dispute grew out of the inability of the parties concerned to come to an agreement regarding certain portions of the schedule proposed by the employees, involving wages, hours, and various other conditions of employment.

The Board which was established by the Minister on September 2 was constituted as follows: His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, Ottawa, Ont., Chairman, appointed by the Minister on the recommendation of the other members of the Board; and Messrs. F. H. McGuigan and J. G. O'Donoghue, both of Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the Company and the employees respectively.

In the report of the Board it is stated that after many protracted meetings attended by officers of the Railway Company and the employees' committee, and several interviews with President Chamberlin, the Grand Trunk Railway Company agreed to increase the regular monthly rates by the sum of \$200,000 annually, one-half to be granted on January 1, 1914, and the balance on January 1, 1915, this sum to be distributed among the employees referred to in the schedule submitted, with the exception of train despatchers and a number of station agents and telegraphers at specified points. The acceptance of this arrangement and of the schedule of working rules proposed is recommended

by the Board to become effective from January 1, 1914.

Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, the employees' nominee on the Board, favoured the inclusion of train despatchers in the proposed schedule. His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, the Chairman, and Mr. F. H. McGuigan, the Company's nominee, differed, however, from this view and give in the report their reasons for so doing.

Report of Board.

The text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company (Employer) and the station and telegraph employees (Employees).

To the Honourable
the Minister of Labour.

Under the direction and authority of the Acting Minister of Labour, the Board established on the second day of September, A.D. 1913, proceeded according to arrangement with the parties concerned to investigate and thoroughly enquire into the dispute set out in the application and proceedings filed in your Department, and were attended by Vice-President Howard G. Kelly, General Superintendents H. E. Whittenberger, Toronto, Ont., U. E. Gillen, Chicago, Ill., and C. G. Bowker, Montreal, Que., H. F. Coyle, Belleville, Ont., P. J. Lynch, Allandale, Ont., J. C. Cromby, St. Thomas, Ont., W. R. Davidson, London, Ont., C. Forester, Stratford, Ont., J. H. Gordon, Hamilton, Ont., on behalf of the employers, and David Campbell, To-

ronto, Ont., F. A. Parent, Casselman, Ont., E. N. Granger, Scarboro Jct., Ont., O. A. Cowan, Berlin, N.H., A. O. Talbot, St. Isidore Jct., Que., F. Ouellette, Tecumseh, Ont., W. M. Middleton, Breslau, Ont., E. Barlow, Thornton, Ont., G. E. McTaggart, Blyth, Ont., F. A. Malcolm, Woodstock, Ont., R. W. Groves, Markham, Ont., L. M. Eddy, Marcellus, Mich., A. E. McNamara, Drayton Plains, Mich., J. W. Case, Otterburn, Mich., P. A. Donaldson, Gagetown, Mich., G. D. Robertson, Welland, Ont., D. L. Shaw, London, Ont., on behalf of the employees.

The employees had submitted a set of working rules seeking many important and serious changes governing their employment besides large increases in the rates of compensation—introducing and embracing a branch, namely, the train despatchers—many station agencies on the system, theretofore closed to the employees, extensive questions of overtime as well as substantial advances in rates of pay, and many of these had been and were stoutly resisted by the employers, and had been the subjects of many conferences and discussions extending over a long period of time, all involving a careful and exhaustive hearing requiring the exercise of unlimited patience and study on the part of the Board and committees, as the employees considered, rightly or wrongly, that an intolerable and unjust condition pertaining to their services existed and an apparent spirit of distrust on all sides as an outgrowth of such conditions aggravated the situation materially.

It is submitted that as no adequate benefits would accrue by setting out a detailed history of the evidence or steps taken by the Board in bringing about what they feel is a satisfactory adjustment of the differences in dispute herein, but on the other hand there might be grounds provided for prolonging the controversy between the parties from taking such a course, consequently the Board have refrained from making any unnecessary references in this report.

After many protracted meetings attended by all the officers heretofore

named, and several interviews with President Chamberlin, the employers have agreed to increase the regular monthly rates by the sum of \$200,000 annually, one half thereof to be granted on January 1, 1914, and the balance on January 1, 1915. The said sum to be distributed among the employees referred to in Article 1 of Schedule "A," except the station agents at Berlin, N.H., Island Pond, Richmond, St. Lambert, Coteau Jct., Brockville, Belleville, Cobourg, Lindsay, Midland, Madawaska, Gravenhurst, Scotia Jct., Collingwood, Palmerston, Owen Sound, Ont., St. Catharines, Brantford, Sarnia Tunnel, Goderich, York, Battle Creek, South Bend, Valparaiso, Pontiac, Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, Muskegon, Saginaw, Bay City and Jackson, and the telegraphers employed in Montreal "NA" Office, Toronto "C" Office, and Chicago "UN" Office. The acceptance of this arrangement and schedule of working rules governing the employment and service of telegraphers is recommended by the Board to become effective from January 1, 1914.

Mr. O'Donoghue is strongly of the opinion that the train despatchers should be included in the schedule and that the provision dealing with the despatchers in the employees' proposed schedule should be included in the recommendations of the Board. He also thinks that the overtime should be computed on the basis of twenty-six days per month.

While the Board are divided on the question as to inclusion of the train despatchers in this schedule at the present time, the majority of the Board desire to state that in differing with Mr. O'Donoghue on this point they are governed by the fact that the use of the telephone in train despatching is being put in general operation on the system and may introduce many altered conditions not now foreseen—the despatchers are not included in the telegraphers' schedules on the majority of railroads on the Continent and never have been in the schedule here. The Company strongly and emphatically oppose

any change including the eighty-seven train despatchers at present for the reason that they are in confidential fiduciary standing in relationship with the Company and should not owe allegiance to any body or union but the Railroad Company, and the Company have recently increased the compensation of the despatchers, which increase we understand is permanent and not from any improper motive.

We desire to put on record the high appreciation of the work of Mr. D. Campbell, Vice-President of the O. R. T. and his committee, evidenced in the careful and exceedingly well prepared case they presented on behalf of the employees, and the strong efforts made by them to bring about a peaceful solution of the dispute without in any way losing sight of the important interests in their keeping, as well as to express our thanks to Vice-President Kelly, and his Divisional Superintendents for the assistance rendered by them, amply shown by their evident desire to be fair towards all interested.

(Sgd.) H. D. GUNN,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) F. H. McGUIGAN,
For the Company.

(Sgd.) J. G. O'DONOGHUE,
For the Employees.

Dated November 21, 1913.

SCHEDULE "A."

Article 1.

All employees assigned by proper authority to railway telegraph or railway telephone service of any character or duration and the station agents incorporated in this schedule will be considered telegraphers within the meaning thereof, except train despatchers.

Article 2.

(a) Promotion of telegraphers shall extend over each Superintendent's Division, and will be governed by merit and ability. Where ability is sufficient,

seniority will have the preference, Superintendent being the judge. Telegraphers will not be required to accept promotion, but do not forfeit their rights to the same or any other position to which they may be entitled under seniority when a vacancy occurs. When a telegrapher accepts a transfer, and after a fair trial is found incapable, he will take his place on the extra list, retaining his seniority.

(b) In case of a reduction in the number of telegraphers employed, the senior telegraphers on their respective divisions will be retained in preference to telegraphers junior to them, and any telegrapher so displaced will be given preference for any position held by a telegrapher junior in the service, merit and ability being sufficient.

(c) All vacancies and proposed appointments to new positions which it is intended to create will be advertised on the Superintendent's Division upon which they occur by a "23" message within five days, and a telegrapher shall have ten days from the date of such message within which to file application.

(d) A telegrapher on leave of absence when a vacancy occurs will not be debarred from claiming the position and receiving the appointment upon resuming duty if entitled to it.

(e) A correct list of all telegraphers on each Superintendent's Division, showing their seniority standing, will be kept on file in every chief train despatcher's office, open to the inspection of all telegraphers concerned. A copy of such list corrected to date will be furnished the general chairman at the beginning of each year.

Article 3.

A telegrapher will not be suspended or discharged without just cause, and if suspended or discharged for an alleged fault, the reason will be given in writing and he shall have a fair and impartial trial at which he may be assisted by another telegrapher if he desires, without expense to the Company, and be advised of the decision within

fifteen days after filing his written request with the proper officer. If suspended for investigation, such investigation will be held and he will be advised of the decision within fifteen days without such request. If blameless as charged he will be paid his regular salary and be reinstated. Date of suspension to begin from date relieved for investigation or within fifteen days from date of decision. If detained more than fifteen days awaiting investigation at the Company's instance, he will be paid for time lost in excess of fifteen days whether found guilty or not. If decision rendered is considered unjust, an appeal may be made verbally or in writing to higher officials.

Article 4.

There will be no discrimination against telegraphers for being members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and when called on to serve on Boards of Adjustment they will be relieved without unnecessary delay (such delay not to exceed ten days) for such purpose, and only on request of their chairman.

Article 5.

Telegraphers will be granted free transportation and leave of absence to attend their meetings. Such free transportation will not extend beyond the next division adjoining their Superintendent's Division, and leave of absence will not exceed two days, and will only be granted when it will not interfere with the requirements of the traffic and the service, and provided that the Company is not put to additional expense.

Article 6.

Telegraphers, upon application, will, if possible, be furnished with certified copies of all service cards and letters of recommendation held by the Company, and on leaving the service the originals shall be returned, and they shall also receive a letter stating term of service, capacity in which employed, and whether discharged or leaving of their own

accord. If discharged, reason shall be given; if detained more than five days awaiting receipt of service card they will be paid schedule wages for all time in excess of five days. Unless otherwise requested, they will be mailed to the telegraphers to the place of his last employment.

Article 7.

When a telegrapher is transferred by order of the proper official, the Company will furnish free transportation for himself, family and household goods, where such free transportation is not contrary to law, and he shall suffer no loss of time in consequence.

Article 8.

A telegrapher called upon to attend Court or investigation at the request of a proper official of the Company shall receive the same compensation as if on duty. If away from home he will be allowed reasonable expenses, any witness fees which may accrue to him to be retained by the Company.

Article 9.

Telegraphers performing duty at wrecks or other emergency offices will be paid their regular wages and reasonable expenses.

Article 10.

Telegraphers will not be required to clear platforms of snow, cut or pile wood, load or unload wood or coal, sift ashes, scrub stations, clean chimneys, clean or disinfect stock cars or out-buildings.

Article 11.

Telegraphers will not be required to teach telegraphy, nor shall a telegrapher teach telegraphy on the Company's premises without permission of the Superintendent.

Article 12.

If telegraphers are required to attend switch or semaphore lamps they

will be paid four dollars (\$4.00) per month for six (6) or less such lights, and fifty (50) cents per month for each additional switch or semaphore light at such station. Nothing in this article will relieve telegraphers from their responsibilities under the rules.

Article 13.

At stations where dwelling, fuel and light are provided, the dwelling will as far as practicable be reserved exclusively for the use of the agent and his family unless he elects to reside elsewhere.

The Company will keep its dwellings in good repair. Occupants must keep such dwellings and their surroundings clean and must pay for repairs other than those due to ordinary wear and tear.

A telegrapher occupying a Company's dwelling and who may be dismissed from the Company's service will be allowed to retain occupancy of the dwelling until he is paid all moneys due him by the Company unless payment of such moneys is restrained by legal process. When wood is supplied for fuel it will be cut in lengths not exceeding sixteen inches.

Article 14.

Present arrangements by which telegraphers are now paid commissions by express, and telegraph companies doing business on the Grand Trunk premises, will be continued during the lifetime of this schedule.

Article 15.

(a) Except at offices where the hours of service are restricted by law to less than eleven hours per day, where not more than two telegraphers are employed, eleven consecutive hours, including meal hour, shall constitute a day's work.

At offices where more than two telegraphers are employed, ten consecutive hours, including meal hour, will constitute a day's work, or at the Company's option eight consecutive hours without a meal hour.

(b) Telegraphers working more than eight consecutive hours per day will be allowed sixty consecutive minutes for a meal between the fourth and sixth hours of service, or in lieu thereof they will be paid one hour overtime and will be excused for lunch as soon thereafter as possible.

Article 16.

(a) A telegrapher required to remain on duty longer than the number of hours constituting a day's work will be given an official order and be excused in the same manner, and will be allowed overtime as per clause (b).

(b) Overtime will be computed pro rata on schedule wages on the basis of thirty days per month, but in no case at less than thirty (30) cents per hour.

In computing overtime, less than thirty minutes will not be counted, thirty minutes and less than sixty will be counted as one hour.

(c) If a telegrapher is called before or after his regular hours he will be allowed fifty (50) cents for each call for which one hour's service shall, if necessary, be performed, except when a telegrapher is required to attend a regular scheduled train due at his station within three hours after his regular eleven hours' duty, when he will receive thirty (30) cents for the first hour of duty or any portion thereof. If required on duty more than one hour he will be paid overtime thereafter. Fractions of an hour to be computed as per clause (b).

(d) Except in cases of emergency, telegraphers will be allowed eight consecutive hours off duty in the twenty-four.

(e) Overtime will not be allowed unless overtime tickets consecutively numbered are mailed to the proper official within forty-eight hours from the time service is performed. If overtime is not allowed, telegraphers will be notified within ten days from the time service was performed, setting forth the reasons.

Article 17.

Telegraphers required to work on Sundays will be paid extra pro rata on schedule salary for such service based on twenty-six days per month (and portion of an hour less than thirty minutes or over to count as one hour) with a minimum compensation of thirty (30) cents for each call which shall cover the first hour's service. If kept on duty more than one hour they shall thereafter be paid pro rata on schedule salary.

Telegraphers required for Sunday duty other than attendance on regular passenger trains will, if possible, be so advised on the previous day.

Article 18.

Telegraphers who have been in the employ of the Company four or more consecutive years will be allowed two weeks' leave of absence each year with full pay.

If the Company find it inconvenient to grant leave of absence during any year to a telegrapher who has applied for and is entitled to it under this rule, the telegrapher shall, at his option, receive either compensation at his regular salary for the period or in the next year additional leave of absence for a like period.

Applications for leave of absence filed in January of each year will be given preference in the order of seniority of applicants, and applicants will, if possible, be advised in February of dates allotted to them. January applicants will have preference over later applicants, and applicants after September 30 will not be entitled to salary compensation if the Company is unable to relieve them in that year. The Company will, as far as practicable, relieve applicants during the summer season when so desired.

In the event of a telegrapher being discharged or leaving the service on proper notice before obtaining the deferred leave of absence he will be paid his salary for same.

Article 19.

A sufficient number of relief agents will be employed to meet all reasonable demands. When away from headquarters they will be allowed fifty (50) cents per day expenses. Any telegrapher relieving an agent will be considered a relief agent.

Telegraphers called away from their regular positions to relieve an operator temporarily will be paid five dollars (\$5.00) per month in addition to regular salary, but not less than the salary of the party relieved.

Correction of Foregoing Report.

On December 3 the Department was notified by the Board of an omission from the foregoing report. The communications bearing on this point are as follows:—

Toronto, December 1, 1913.

His Honour Judge Gunn,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,—

Re G.T.R. and O.R.T.

In the final draft of the Board's report we forgot to include our recommendation as to the manner in which the proposed increase should be distributed. The provision was in the first draft of our report and was intended to be in the final. The provision read: "The said sum of \$200,000 to be distributed as the officials of the Company and the committee of the men may agree." We agree in saying that this should constitute part of the report, and ask that you notify the Department accordingly.

Faithfully yours,

(Sgd.) J. G. O'DONOGHUE.

(Sgd.) F. H. MCGUIGAN,

(Sgd.) R. D. GUNN.

Judges' Chambers, Ottawa, Can.,
Dec. 3, 1913.

Hon. T. W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Re G.T.R. and O.R.T.

My Dear Sir,—

I just discovered that by an unfortunate omission the report filed does not say how the \$200,000 increase to the

men is to be distributed. The intention was to provide in the report that "the said sum of \$200,000 to be distributed as a committee of the men and the officials of the Company may agree," and to authenticate this intention I enclose you a signed statement by the Board, which I trust will put the matter out of doubt.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) R. D. GUNN.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ONTARIO.—FINAL REPORT OF SIR WILLIAM MEREDITH, COMMISSIONER—DRAFT BILL.

THE final report of the Honourable Sir William Ralph Meredith, C.J. O., appointed by the Ontario Government, June, 1910, to make enquiries "as to the laws relating to the liability of employers to make compensation to their employees for injuries received in the course of their employment which are in force in other countries, and as to how far such laws are found to work satisfactorily," was presented under date of October 31, 1913.

It will be remembered that in April last the commissioner presented an interim report including a draft bill. In the present report, he proceeds to give his reasons for recommending that the draft bill should be passed into law.

Contentions on Behalf of Workingmen.

At the outset of the enquiry it was contended by those who spoke on behalf of the workingmen: (1) that the law of Ontario is entirely inadequate, in the conditions under which industries are now carried on, to provide just compensation for those employed in them who meet with injuries, or suffer from industrial diseases contracted in the course of their employment; and (2) that under a just law the risks arising from these causes should be regarded as risks of the industries and that compen-

sation for them should be paid by the industries.

With these two propositions those representing the employers expressed their agreement, though it was probably not intended to agree that compensation should be paid in respect of industrial diseases.

Types of Compensation Laws.

The commissioner conducted a comprehensive investigation as to the laws in force in the principal countries. The following general statement on this subject is made:

"There are two main types of compensation laws. By one of them the employer is individually liable for the payment of it, and that is the British system. By the other, which may be called the German system, the liability is not individual but collective, the industries being divided into groups, and the employers in the industries in each group being collectively liable for the payment of the compensation to the workman employed in those industries—practically a system of compulsory mutual insurance under the management of the State. The laws of other countries are of one or other of these types, or modified forms of them, and in most, if not all of them, in which the principle of

individual liability obtains, employers are required to insure against it.

"Those representing the workmen at the beginning of the enquiry appeared to favour the adoption of the British system. Mr. F. W. Weyenast, who represented the Canadian Manufacturers Association, strongly urged the adoption of the German system, and his view was supported by most of the other employers who appeared or were represented before me, and later on in the enquiry the representatives of the workmen fell in with Mr. Weyenast's views.

"There were, however, differences of opinion as to details. The employers insisted that a part of the assessments to provide for the payment of the compensation should be paid by the employees, and this was vigorously opposed by the representatives of the workmen. The employers desired that no compensation should be payable where the injury to the workman did not disable him from earning full wages for at least seven days, and to this the representatives of the workmen objected. The employers also desired that, as the British Act provides, an employee should not be entitled to compensation if his injury was due to his own serious and wilful misconduct, but the representatives of the workmen objected to any such limitation of the right to compensation."

General Conclusions.

After thorough consideration of the evidence, the commissioner has come to the conclusion "that a compensation law framed on the main lines of the German law with the modifications I have embodied in my draft bill is better suited to the circumstances and conditions of this province than the British compensation law, or the compensation law of any other country."

There follows a full discussion of different opinions as to the operation of compensation laws. The following statement is made in summing up:

"It is in my opinion essential that as far as is practicable there should be certainty that the injured workman and his dependants shall receive the compensation to which they are entitled, and it is also important that the small employer should not be ruined by having to pay compensation, it might be, for the death or permanent disability of his workmen caused by no fault of his. It is, I think, a serious objection to the British Act that there is no security afforded to the workman and his dependants that the deferred payments of the compensation will be met, and that objection would be still more serious in a comparatively new country such as this, where many of the industries are small and conditions are much less stable than they are in the British Isles.

"This objection could, of course, be met by making it obligatory upon the employer to insure his workmen against accident to the maximum amount to which they or their dependants would be entitled under the Act, but if insurance is to be compulsory I see no reason why the cheapest form of it—mutual insurance—should not be prescribed."

The report also discusses the basis on which assessments should be made.

General Plan of Draft Bill.

The Bill is divided into Parts. In Part I the inability of employers to contribute to the accident fund or to pay the compensation individually is dealt with:

"The Bill does not provide for making all employers liable to pay compensation, but only those in the industries enumerated in schedule 1 and 2, and provision is made for industries enumerated in schedule 2 being added to schedule 1 whenever the Board deems it expedient to add them. Schedule 1 includes all the industries which it is proposed by the draft bill of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to bring within the scope of the Act, except those enumerated in schedule 2.

"The inclusion of railways in schedule 1 was opposed by the three principal steam railway companies and by some of the other railway companies, and I saw no reason why their wishes should not be met if by meeting them the Act would not be rendered less beneficial to the employees and no injustice would be done to the employers in the industries included in the schedule. The draft bill has been framed so as, in my opinion, to work no injustice to anyone and not less beneficially to the employees owing to railways being excluded from the schedule."

On the doctrine of "common" employment the commissioner remarks:

"According to the common law it is a term of the contract of service that the servant takes upon himself the risks incidental to his employment (popularly called the assumption of risk rule), and that this risk includes that of injury at the hands of fellow-servants (popularly called the doctrine of common employment). The doctrine of common employment is an exception to the general rule that the master is responsible for the acts of his servants when engaged in his work, and has rightly, I think, often been declared unfair and inequitable. The reasoning upon which the exception was justified in the celebrated case of *Priestley vs. Fowler* does not commend itself to me as satisfactory, and I doubt whether if the question were to arise now for the first time the same conclusion would be reached. The case was decided at a time when very different views as to the respective rights and duties of employer and employed prevailed than are entertained at the present day, and at a time not far removed from that in which there was upon the Imperial statute book a law which made it a criminal offence punishable with imprisonment for "journeymen manufacturers or others" to agree together for obtaining an advance of the wages of themselves or of any one else, or for lessening or altering their usual hours or time of working.

"The unfairness of this doctrine has been recognized by the Imperial Parliament and by the Legislature of this Province in the enactment of employers' liability Acts which have modified it but to a very limited extent."

On the matter of contributory negligence, the following comment is made:

"Another rule of the common law is unfair to the workman. Although the employer has been guilty of negligence, if the workman has been guilty of what is called contributory negligence and his injury was occasioned by their joint negligence the employer is not liable. The injustice of this rule consists in this, that though the employer may have been guilty of the grossest negligence, if the workman has been guilty of contributory negligence, however slight it may have been, and his injury was occasioned by the joint negligence, the employer is not liable.

"It is proposed by the draft bill to substitute for this rule of comparative negligence as it is called, and provide that contributory negligence shall not be a bar to recovery by the workman or his dependants, but shall be taken into account in the assessment of damages."

After a discussion on various other points, the report concludes:

"In these days of social and industrial unrest it is, in my judgment, of the gravest importance to the community that every proved injustice to any section or class resulting from bad or unfair laws should be promptly removed by the enactment of remedial legislation, and I do not doubt that the country whose Legislature is quick to discern and prompt to remove injustice will enjoy, and that deservedly, the blessing of industrial peace and freedom from social unrest. Half measures which mitigate but do not remove injustice are, in my judgment, to be avoided. That the existing law inflicts injustice on the workingman is admitted by all. From that injustice he has long suffer

ed, and it would, in my judgment, be the gravest mistake if questions as to the scope and character of the proposed remedial legislation were to be determined, not by a consideration of what is just to the workingman, but of what is the least he can be put off with; or if the Legislature were to be deterred from passing a law designed to do full

justice owing to groundless fears that disaster to the industries of the Province would follow from the enactment of it."

The full text of the draft bill is reprinted with the report. The minutes of evidences and various memoranda and letters on specified points have also been published.

RENEWAL OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DOMINION COAL COMPANY AND THE PROVINCIAL WORKMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

ON December 31, 1913, the agreement now in force between the Dominion Coal Company and the Provincial Workmen's Association will expire. The Department has been informed that as a result of negotiations which have been in progress between representatives of the parties for about two months, the wage agreement has been renewed for a further period of three years, that is, until December 31, 1916. Early in November, delegates of the Provincial Workmen's Association lodged at the various mines of the Company met the management and made a request for a ten per cent. increase for common labourers. The Company in reply made two offers, giving the delegates the choice of accepting either an increase of five per cent. with an agreement to renew the contract for two years or a six per cent. increase to all day-paid, able-bodied men working in and about the mines at a daily wage of less than \$2.00. The second offer, which carried with it a three years' extension of the agreement, was accepted by the delegates, and the signatures of the general manager of the Company and the executive officers of the organization above referred to were appended to the original agreement made by award of a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in March, 1908.¹ It may be men-

tioned that the agreement of 1908 was renewed in 1909² for two years, and again in 1911³ for two years.

Nature of increases granted.

The terms of the agreement provide for an increase of ten cents a day for all day-paid labour receiving less than \$2.00 a day. The minimum wage for common labour will be \$1.70 a day after January 1 instead of \$1.60. Shiftmen now getting \$1.75 a day will have their wages increased to \$1.85, and proportionate increases will be received by such classes as drivers, landing tenders, bank and screenmen, mine mechanics, etc. Upwards of 3,000 employees will be affected by the increased rates.

Resolution adopted.

The following resolution of the joint committee of all lodges was presented to the general manager of the Company at the time of the signing of the new agreement:—

"Whereas, this is the fifth joint agreement entered into between the Dominion Coal Company and the Provincial Workmen's Association; and

"Whereas, this agreement, conveying as it does a six per cent. increase for all workmen under two dollars in and around the collieries, with adequate provision made for the adjustment of all local griev-

¹See *Labour Gazette* for April, 1908, p. 1223.

²See *Labour Gazette* for December, 1909, p. 708.

³See *Labour Gazette* for November, 1911, p. 480.

ances which may arise during the period covered, the culmination of the negotiations leading to the signing of the said agreement; viz., three years; and

"Whereas, never before has such practical unanimity existed, all lodges being in favour of acceptance of same;

"Be it therefore Resolved, that this meeting, representative of fourteen lodges under the Dominion Coal Company, express their complete satisfaction at

the culmination of the negotiations leading to the signing of the said agreement;

"Resolved, also, that in the interests of industrial peace and the blessings it brings, and in the interests of the whole community, we express our heartiest approval of the open, honest and friendly way in which the management has met and dealt with our proposals."

NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE first session of the sixth Legislative Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick was held at Fredericton on February 16, 1913. Forty-seven public Acts were placed on the Statute Book besides sixty-four Acts of a private nature. A brief review of such as are of interest from the view point of labour is given in the following statement.

Lumbering.

Of importance to those concerned in the lumbering industry is an Act¹ concerning the regulation of the Crown timber lands of New Brunswick. A clause (sec. 1) dealing with the issuance of licenses divides them into two kinds, "Pulp and Paper Licenses and Saw Mill Licenses." The former contains as part of its provisions and requirements the condition that at least fifty per cent. of the lumber cut yearly upon said Crown lands under such license shall be manufactured into pulp and paper within the Province of New Brunswick; that the licensee agrees to acquire or erect and operate a pulp mill within three years, and a paper mill within five years, of the date of taking out the license, such mills to be of sufficient capacity to manufacture the quantity of lumber above referred to. The operation of such pulp and paper mills must be continuous from year to year for thirty years and is subject to an extension for twenty years from the termination of the thirty-year period. A condition of the sawmill license is that it shall be renewed from year to year for a period of twenty years from the first

of August, 1913, and at the expiration of that period may be extended for a further period of ten years, such renewals being conditional on the satisfactory carrying out of the rules and regulations made in connection with the Crown land areas. Authorization is given (sec. 6) for the employment of competent men to make a survey and classification of the Crown Land areas of the Province and to report upon the character and quality of the lumber and other matters, such as the accessibility of the lumber in each section and the cost of logging in different areas. On the receipt of such report a reduction of the lands may be made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council if it appears that any licensee is not cutting reasonably close to the annual growth or that his mill's capacity is not sufficient to warrant such licensee to continue to hold all the lands included in his license.

Encouragement of Agriculture.

Provision² is made for the establishment of schools for instruction in the theory and practice of agriculture, horticulture and forestry, the government of such schools to be under the management of the Department of Agriculture of the Province of New Brunswick. Additional powers are given to the Provincial Board of Health by an amendment to the Public Health Act of 1911. Authority is given to such Board to provide for the testing and fixing of a standard of milk and milk products suitable for human consumption in any capacity

¹Stat. N. B., 1913, c. 11.

²Stat. N. B., 1913, c. 19.

³Stat. N. B., 1913, c. 40.

and to investigate the sources of such milk supply, its transportation and distribution.

An Act⁴ was passed to prevent the introduction and spread of insects, pests and plant diseases destructive to vegetation.

Fishing.

By an amendment to the Fisheries' Act of the Dominion, passed during the 1912 session, provision was made for the authorizing of any Province to lease such areas as the Province may consider suitable for the production and cultivation of oysters. An agreement was accordingly entered into between the Dominion Government and the Government of New Brunswick, as a result of which legislation⁵ was enacted during the session under review authorizing the surveying and leasing of such areas.

Authorization is also given for the granting of a lease to the Canadian Oyster Company, Limited, the Company proposing to expend not less than \$10,000 annually for seven years and to cultivate and make productive not less than one hundred acres a year during such seven years, and to pay a royalty of \$5,000 or more on all merchantable oysters taken from these areas after January, 1920.

Fair Wage Schedule.

By an Act⁶ passed on March 20 to go into effect on and after its passage, provision is made for the attaching to every contract of the Public Works Department of the Province whereby labour is

done, of a fair wage schedule. It is required that such schedule contain the wages that are fair, usual and customary at the time of the letting of the contract in the locality where it is to be performed.

Railway Legislation.

Additional powers are conferred upon the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities by an Act⁷ giving it authority to require connection to be made between two railways running through or into the same city, town or village so as to admit of safe any convenient transfer of engines, cars and trains from the lines of one railway to those of the other. This is in the case of railways whose construction or operation is authorized by the Province of New Brunswick. When the tracks of such a railway are intersected by those of a railway constructed or operated by authority of the Dominion Parliament, the Board is authorized to act in conjunction with the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada. Other legislation affecting railways comprises an Act to incorporate the St. John Suburban Railway⁸, an Act to enable the St. John Railway Company to extend its railway lines into King's County⁹, and an Act to amend the Act in aid of the Southampton Railway Company¹⁰. This amendment increases the minimum amount of bonds or debentures by reason of the difficulties met with in the construction of the railway during the past year and to the unfavourable conditions for disposing of bonds in the financial market.

⁴Stat. N. B., 1913, c. 24.

⁵Stat. N. B., 1913, c. 13.

⁶Stat. N. B., 1913, c. 20.

⁷Stat. N. B., 1913, c. 37.

⁸Stat. N. B., 1913, c. 66.

⁹Stat. N. B., 1913, c. 67.

¹⁰Stat. N. B., 1913, c. . .

ALBERTA LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE fourth session of the second legislative assembly of the Province of Alberta was begun at Edmonton on February 11, 1913, and closed on March 25. Twenty-one public measures were enacted besides sixty-seven of a private nature. Through the courtesy of the King's Printer, the Department received a copy of the Acts passed and a brief review of such as are of interest to labour is given in the following:

Mining.

As foreshadowed in the speech from the throne, legislation was enacted following the report of a Commission appointed to investigate the mining law of the Province. A Mines Act¹ was placed on the statute book which considerably enlarged previous legislation and took the place of the Coal Mines Act of 1906. The applicability of the Act is extended to mines producing any minerals instead of being confined to mines of coal, ironstone, shale and fireclay (sec. 2). A shaft is defined as a 'vertical' opening that is used for the purpose of ventilation or drainage or for the ingress or egress of persons, animals or materials to or from a mine or any part thereof.

With regard to the employment of persons in mines, no one is allowed to have charge of an engine, wholly or in part, used for conveying persons from one part of the mine to another, unless he is a male person of at least eighteen years of age. Sixteen years is the minimum age for persons in control of a horse or other animal used for the same purpose (sec. 6). The minimum age for boys working at a mine above ground is raised from twelve to fourteen years. No woman or girl of any age may be employed or permitted to work in or about any mine except in an office above ground, connected with the mine. In

the case of misrepresentation of age by parent or guardian, the employer is exempt from liability (sec. 8). No workman may be underground in a mine for more than eight hours during any consecutive twenty-four hours unless under exceptional circumstances, such as rendering assistance in the event of an accident or to prevent interference with ordinary work in the mine or to avoid work on Sunday (sec. 9).

Authority is given for the suspension of provisions of the Act limiting hours of work below ground in the event of a great emergency of economic disturbance due to the demand for coal exceeding the supply available at the time (sec. 11). The safety of employees is provided for by the prohibition of single outlets at more than a certain distance apart, and the provision for proper apparatus for the descent and ascent of persons at such outlets (sec. 13). Wages earned from the first day to the fifteenth of each month must be paid on the first Saturday of the following month, and wages earned from the sixteenth to the last day of the month on the third Saturday of the following month (sec. 34).

The Act requires a record of the amount of ventilation passing in every mine to be sent monthly to the Minister and the District Inspector. The general rules laid down for observance are consolidated and strengthened in the form of the Act. The minimum amount of ventilation is raised from one hundred feet for each person to two hundred (sec. 58). Special provisions for the registration of every employee (sec. 93). No persons occupying a position of trust is to delegate his work to another without the consent of his superior (sec. 95). No person having charge of others, or machinery, may leave work unless relieved (sec. 96). Personal injuries must be reported immediately (sec. 98). Intoxicating liquors

¹Stat. Alta., 1913, c. 4.

prohibited in the mines without the manager's consent (sec. 100), nor may any person ride on a car in or about the mine without the manager's consent (sec. 103). Important sections are those setting forth the duties of the overman, shotlighter, lampman and other employees.

Building Trades Protection Act.³

Provision is made for the protection of workmen employed in the building trades by legislation⁴, somewhat similar to that enacted during the 1912 session in the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Prohibition is made of the use of scaffolding hoists, ladders, etc., of an unsafe nature in the erection, alteration or repair of any building (sec. 5). A section (6) of the Act provides for the observance of the following regulations, erection of buildings of more than two storeys in height:

(1) The floors of all scaffolding suspended from overhead shall be at least two and one-half feet wide, and the floors of all standing scaffolding shall be at least four feet wide; all such scaffolding shall, unless the same is dispensed with by written authority of the inspector, have a railing or guard not less than three nor more than four feet from the flooring on the outside of the scaffolding for the protection of persons working thereon.

(2) Where scaffolding or staging is "swung" or suspended from an overhead support it shall be so secured as to prevent its swaying to and fro.

(3) Where poles are used in scaffolding, the polls shall be securely lashed at every point of contact, and where square timber is used in scaffolding the same shall be securely spiked or bolted at every point of contact.

(4) No lumber or timber shall be hoisted in a single sling.

(5) Where hoists are used for raising materials or use in buildings, the shafts or openings shall be protected at each floor by a barrier not less than three feet nor more than four feet from the level of the floor, and the barrier shall be placed not less than two feet from the edge of the shaft or opening in which the hoist is operated; provided that upon the level or floor in actual use by such hoist such barrier shall not be placed across the openings used for entrance or exits to or from such hoists.

(6) All ladders shall extend at least four feet above any scaffold, staging or floor.

A limit is set to the distance between the flooring and the ironwork in any

building (sec. 7). In the case of skeleton steel frame buildings the Act calls for the construction of staging for riveters so as to secure reasonable safety for such employees and a temporary floor below them for the protection of workmen below (sec. 8). Protection for the public is provided for by a clause requiring the erection of a covered passageway over the sidewalk before any work above the sidewalk is commenced. Drains, etc., must not be obstructed (sec. 9). Every municipality is required to appoint one or more inspectors to enforce the Act within the limits of the municipality (sec. 3).

Workmen's Compensation.

The scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act⁵ is widened by an amendment⁶, making its provisions applicable to persons employed on any building. Previously it applied only to workmen on buildings exceeding thirty feet in height. The amendment also makes the employer not liable for injury which does not disable the workman from earning full wages. Previously a time limit of two weeks was included.

Steam Boilers Act.

An amendment⁷ is made to the Steam Boilers Act⁸ of 1911-1912. Included in the duties of inspectors is authority to order the engineer in charge of a boiler having a defect which may cause danger to draw the fire and blow off the steam. A proviso is added in the amendment that no inspector may give such an order in the case of a boiler on which depends the operation of a ventilating fan, the stopping of which might endanger the life of any man working in a mine. In such case sufficient notice must first be given to the manager to enable him to take the necessary precautions for the protection of a mine and the safety of the employees therein.

³Stat. Alta., 1908, c. 12.

⁴Stat. Alta., 1913, c. 9, sec. 39.

⁵Stat. Alta., 1913, c. 9, sec. 33.

⁶Stat. Alta., 1911-12, c. 9.

⁷Stat. Alta., 1913, c. 14.

Co-operative Ownership of Grain Elevators.

An Act¹ was passed incorporating the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, with power to construct, acquire, maintain and operate grain elevators, to buy and sell grain, and generally to do all things necessary to the production, storage and marketing of grain. The amount of capital stock is to be fixed from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and is divided into shares of \$60.00 each, which can be held only by agriculturists. No person is to hold more than twenty shares and no transfer of any share shall be valid unless approved by the directors. The head office of the Company is to be at Calgary or at any such other place in the Province as the directors may from time to time determine by by-law.

The Company is authorized to organize "locals" throughout the Province, and cannot commence business until twenty or more have been organized. When farmers owning or cultivating an annual grain crop acreage of at least 6,000 acres tributary to any shipping point, prior to the first day of April of any year, request the directors to establish an elevator at such shipping point and also subscribe for an amount of stock at least equal to the value of the proposed elevator, the elevator shall be established by the Company in time to receive the year's grain and other farm products. Every elevator so erected shall have the capacity of at least 10,000 bushels for every 2,000 acres actually seeded to grain in the calendar year next prior to its erection or acquisition. Twenty per cent. of the stock subscribed by a shareholder desiring an elevator at any shipping point must be paid prior to the erection of the elevator, the remaining eighty per cent. within four years of the date of subscription. Notice by the secretary of the Company is to be considered as sufficient demand from shareholders of payment of the

amount mentioned in such notice. Provision is made, however, that the Company may agree with any shareholder to accept payment of the said eighty per cent. of the amount of stock subscribed by him or any percentage thereof by way of a charge of an extra cent per bushel over and above the regular charge for handling his grain. A meeting of the shareholders supporting each grain elevator is to be held annually and a Board of management consisting of five duly qualified shareholders is to be elected to hold office. From among the shareholders supporting local elevators delegates are to be elected to attend the general meetings of the Company. At all meetings of shareholders supporting any particular elevator shareholders to have only one vote.

The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council is authorized to loan to the Company for the purpose of aiding in acquisition or construction of any local elevator a sum not to exceed eighty-five per cent. of the estimated cost of the said elevator. Such loans shall be payable in twenty equal annual instalments of principal and interest at the rate of five per cent.

At the end of the year if sufficient funds remain after payment has been made to the Province and of all current liabilities a dividend not exceeding eight per cent. shall be declared and paid to the shareholders. If after that funds still remain, part may be set aside by the directors as a reserve fund, the balance is to be divided among the shareholders on a pro rata basis according to the business furnished to the Company by each. The decision of the directors is to be considered final in connection with such distribution.

Railway Legislation.

Railway legislation enacted during the session under review includes the following Acts:

- (1) An amendment to the Act to Incorporate the Peace River Great Western Railway.
- (2) An Act to Incorporate the Chinook Railway Company.

¹Stat. Alta., 1913, c. 13.

(3) An amendment to the Act Incorporating the Canadian Northern Western Railway Company.

(4) An Act to Incorporate the Brule Lake Railway Company.

(5) An amendment to the Act to Incorporate the High River and Hudson's Bay Railway Company.

(6) An Act respecting the Bow River Collieries Railway Company.

(7) An Act to Incorporate the Central Canada Railway Company.

(8) An amendment to the Act Incorporating the Alberta Metropolitan Railway Company.

(9) An amendment to the Act Incorporating the Chestermere and Calgary Suburban Railway Company.

(10) An Act to Incorporate the Medicine Hat Southern Railway Company.

(11) An Act to Incorporate the Elbow River Suburban Railway Company.

(12) An amendment to the Act Incorporating the Lacombre and Blindman Valley Electric Railway Company.

(13) An Act to Incorporate the Edmonton, Stony Plain and Wabamum Railway Company.

Miscellaneous.

The Farm Machinery Act⁸ makes the vendor of farm machinery responsible for all representations made by his agents during the negotiations of a sale. Such machinery is to be sold as guaranteed to be properly made of good material and to be in every way so constructed as with proper care and use to ensure reasonable durability.

An Act relating to Town Planning⁹ gives considerable powers to towns,

⁸Stat. Alta., 1913, c. 15.

⁹Stat. Alta., 1913, c. 18.

cities and other municipalities in connection with town planning schemes.

The Bulk Sales Act¹⁰ gives protection against loss to creditors by reason of a dealer disposing of his stock held on credit without making arrangements to meet his creditors.

An Act¹¹ was passed providing for the establishment of Schools of Agriculture in connection with the demonstration farms owned by the Province.

The Thresher Employees' Lien Act¹² gives an employee working on a threshing machine a claim to the extent of his earnings against the earnings of his employer in the hands of a third person for whom such threshing has been done. Notification of the claim must be given while the threshing is being done. Other conditions of claims are set forth in the Act.

The Co-operative Associations Act¹³ is much along the lines of the Act¹⁴ of the same name passed by the Manitoba Legislature. Provision is made for the formation of associations for the purpose of carrying out any contract or carrying on any co-operative store or business, wholesale or retail.

¹⁰Stat. Alta., 1913, c. 10.

¹¹Stat. Alta., 1913, c. 11.

¹²Stat. Alta., 1913, c. 17.

¹³Stat. Alta., 1913, c. 12.

¹⁴R. S., Man., 1902, c. 36.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR.

THE thirty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labour was held at Seattle, Wash., November 10-22.

A comprehensive review of the work of the organization for the past year was given by the officers, with special reference to legislation supported by the Federation. Reference was made to the creation of the United States Department of Labour and to the need of adequate appropriation to enable it to pro-

ecute the work contemplated by its creation. The secretary gave a brief review of the workings of the Department since its inception and outlined the aims contemplated in the future. The measure introduced for creating a Bureau of Safety in the Department was approved by the Executive Council.

As recommended by the president at the convention last year a delegate was selected to represent the Federation at the International Secretariat at Zurich,

Switzerland, from September 16-18. A review of trade conditions in Europe was submitted by Mr. G. W. Perkins, the delegate appointed. It was announced that the next International Secretariat would be held at San Francisco in 1915.

During the year a letter was received from the International Congress for Occupational Diseases, Vienna, Austria, relative to the Congress that will be held in that city during September, 1914. An exhibition is being planned at which are to be represented such matters as concern the origin and prevention of industrial diseases and the influence of professional work on the physical organism in general, excluding exposure to accidents and their prevention. An exhibit from the Federation was requested and a recommendation was made that the Executive Council be authorized to take part in the Congress and prepare an exhibit.

The report of the delegates from the Federation to the British Trades Union Congress in September was submitted. The eight hour day, wages, cost of living, the union label, the co-operative movement were among the important subjects reviewed. The report of the delegate of the Trades and Labour Con-

gress of Canada reviewed the labour movement in Canada with particular reference to legislation and labour politics, the high cost of living and co-operation. The representative of labour on the Industrial Insurance Commission of the State of Washington addressed the convention on the question of compulsory compensation in that State.

The report of the Executive Council showed that 2,682 charters were issued during the year and 1,348 surrendered. Of these 163 were directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labour. Reports from sixty-five national and international organizations and from local unions directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, showed a total of 969 strikes in which there were 294,236 involved. Of that number 186,644 were benefited. A grand total of \$3,464,215.91 was expended to sustain members on strike during the past year. For the year ended September 30, 1913, the total receipts from all sources were \$244,292.04 and the total expenses \$258,702, giving an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$14,410.88. The balance in hand at the beginning of the year was, however, \$117,473.93.

Numerous resolutions were adopted.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

Plasterers, Ottawa.

A STRIKE of plasterers occurred at Ottawa on August 1, the cause of the dispute being a demand for an eight-hour day and fifty cents an hour instead of a nine-hour day at forty-five cents an hour. A demand was also made for fifty-five cents an hour after August 1, 1914. The dispute ended on September 16 by the signing of a three-year agreement between the contracting plasterers and the members of the Operative Plasterers' International Association, Local 124, of Ottawa. For the first year of the agreement fifty cents an hour will be paid, then fifty-two and one-half cents for a

year and on the third year fifty-five cents. The eight hour day will go into effect at the beginning of the last year of the agreement. The following is a copy of the agreement:

Clause 1. (Wages): We, the undersigned contractors, agree to pay fifty cents (50c.) per hour from August 1, 1913, to August 1, 1914. From August 1, 1914, to August 1, 1915, fifty-two and one-half cents (52½c.) shall be paid. From August 1, 1915, until the termination of this agreement fifty-five cents (55c.) per hour shall be paid.

Clause 2. (Hours): From August 1, 1915, nine hours shall constitute a day's

work; the nine hours to be worked between seven o'clock a.m. and five o'clock p.m. Saturdays from seven o'clock a.m. to twelve o'clock noon; and from August 1, 1915, until the termination of this agreement, eight hours (8) shall constitute a day's work.* The eight (8) hours to be worked between eight o'clock a.m. and five o'clock p.m. Saturdays from eight o'clock a.m. to twelve o'clock noon.

Clause 3. (Overtime and holidays): All work done after the above mentioned hours up to twelve o'clock, midnight, to be paid at the rate of time and one-half and double time to be paid from twelve o'clock, midnight, to seven o'clock a.m., also for Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Victoria Day, Dominion Day and Labour Day.

Clause 4. (Payment of Wages): All plasterers to be paid on the work before quitting time or the time allowed to go to the employer's office. Payment to be made at least every two weeks, on Saturdays. All plasterers are to be paid when stopped working or time allowed to go to employer's office.

Clause 5. (Travelling Time and Expenses): All plasterers to be allowed travelling time outside the city limits and all work outside the city. Where men cannot get home every night, they are to receive the same wages as when working in the city and all expenses including board.

Clause 6. (Union Men to be Employed): None but International Plasterers to be employed except where Union men cannot be procured. When other men may be employed, they should be induced to become members of the Union.

Clause 7. (Apprentices): Only one apprentice to be employed at the same time except in the last two years of the first one's apprenticeship and the said apprentice not to be over seventeen years of age at the time of starting. The term of apprenticeship to be four years.

Clause 8. (Aged Plasterers): Men over sixty years of age to be exempt from demanding the above rate of wages.

Clause 9. (Alteration of this Agreement): This agreement to go into effect at once and to stand binding for three (3) years. Nine months' notice to be given by either party to this agreement on 1st November, 1915, to expire August 1, 1916.

Clause 10. (Radius of Distance): This agreement to apply within a radius of forty miles of Ottawa.

THOS. BRETTHOUR,
JNO. SUTHERLAND & SON.
JNO. R. MURPHY.
GEO. MORROW,
JNO. J. GREEN,
WM. GREEN,
HUGH McNULTY.
CHARLES HUNT,
S. BROOKS,
M. DAVIS,
E. PALMER,
S. MILNER,
LETHBRIDGE BROS.
HUNT AND OVERTON,
ELLARD AND DAVIS,
JOS. LE BLANC.

Upholsterers, Winnipeg.

The following agreement between members of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America, Local 49, Winnipeg, and employers, went into effect for one year on October 1, 1913. About six firms and fifty employees were involved:

Clause 1—Maximum hours at straight time not to exceed forty-nine (49) hours per week.

Clause 2—Overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and half to midnight and on all public holidays and on Sundays. After midnight double time to be allowed.

Clause 3—Wages to be increased five cents per hour, making the minimum wage forty-two and a half cents. This

*In a reference to this agreement in the *Labour Gazette* (p. 491) for October it was inadvertently stated that the eight-hour day was to go into effect at the termination of the agreement.

clause to apply to all Upholsterers, whether working by hour or week.

Clause 4—Men laid off owing to slackness in trade, to be given first change of re-employment providing they have been employed for three months previous to being laid off.

Clause 5—No member of Upholsterers' Union, who represents his union, or fellow workmen to be discriminated against.

Stonecutters, Toronto.

Article 1.—That this agreement shall be for three years, from May 1, 1913,

and three months' notice shall be given by either of the contracting parties as to any alteration of rules immediately before the expiration of this agreement.

Article 2.—That wages shall be fifty-five cents per hour for the first year, and fifty-six and a quarter cents per hour for the second and third years.

Article 3. — That proper sheds and sanitary accommodations shall be provided in all yards and on all jobs.

Article 4.—That the hours of labour shall be eight hours, from eight a.m., except Saturdays, when four hours shall be worked, from eight a.m., till twelve noon.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1913.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

Index Number.

November, 1913.....	138.4
October, 1913.....	136.8
November, 1913.....	136.6

The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 272 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

THE movement in prices during November was upward in Grains and Fodders, Animals and Meats, Dairy Products, Fruits and Vegetables, but the opposite tendency appeared to a certain extent in Miscellaneous Groceries, Textiles, Fuel and Lighting, Paints and Oils. Wheat, oats, corn, peas and rye were higher, though Western barley and

flaxseed declined; fodder advanced, but bran and shorts were easier. Cattle, beef and sheep reached higher levels, but hogs were lower than at any time this year since January, and most hog products receded to the level prevailing before the general advance last spring.

The chief increases, compared with the same month last year, appear in Animals and Meats, Dairy Products, Textiles, Hides, Leathers, Boots and Shoes, and House Furnishings. The chief decreases are seen in Grains and Fodders, Fish, Fuel and Lighting. Fruits and Vegetables appear slightly higher than a year ago.

The accompanying table of the Department's index numbers, arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, shows the average price level for November, 1913, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR NOVEMBER, 1913,
OCTOBER, 1913, AND NOVEMBER, 1912.

	Number of commodities.	Index Numbers.		
		Nov. 1913.	Oct. 1913.	Nov. 1912.
I. Grains and Fodders :				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	143.4	137.7	156.8
Western.....	4	115.8	115.5	122.9
Fodder.....	5	163.2	155.8	166.4
All.....	15	142.6	137.8	151.0
II. Animals and Meats :				
Cattle and beef.....	6	200.8	192.6	170.0
Hogs and hog products.....	6	177.4	182.1	169.1
Sheep and mutton.....	3	137.4	133.2	113.6
Poultry.....	2	243.4	213.4	178.4
All.....	17	186.3	184.4	160.7
III. Dairy products.....	9	178.9	165.3	173.0
IV. Fish :				
Prepared fish.....	6	141.6	141.6	160.5
Fresh fish.....	3	165.5	165.5	172.8
All.....	9	149.6	149.6	161.6
V. Other Foods:				
(a) Fruits and vegetables				
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	160.0	†177.8	92.6
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	95.6	96.6	99.6
Dried fruits.....	4	115.8	111.8	116.7
Fresh vegetables.....	5	159.0	140.5	151.9
Canned vegetables.....	3	95.4	106.9	125.2
All.....	17	126.5	†121.2	124.2
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions				
Breadstuffs.....	10	122.2	122.4	126.3
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	110.3	109.7	120.3
Sugar, etc.....	6	108.2	110.4	112.9
Condiments.....	5	102.3	109.6	101.3
All.....	25	113.2	114.9	117.1
VI. Textiles :				
Woolens.....	5	137.0	137.0	126.7
Cottons.....	4	149.9	151.9	140.1
Silks.....	3	99.4	100.2	86.3
Jutes.....	2	213.6	252.5	190.2
Flax products.....	4	114.5	114.5	118.8
Oilcloths.....	2	104.6	104.6	104.6
All.....	20	136.9	138.3	125.9
VII. Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes :				
Hides and tallow.....	4	192.6	192.0	192.1
Leather.....	4	151.4	151.4	148.9
Boots & shoes.....	3	155.7	155.7	145.0
All.....	11	167.6	167.4	163.5
VIII. Metals and Implements :				
Iron and Steel.....	11	100.3	99.9	103.5
Other metals.....	13	130.0	130.3	141.7
Implements.....	10	105.1	105.1	104.8
All.....	34	113.1	113.1	118.5
IX. Fuel and Lighting :				
Fuel.....	6	129.6	134.6	149.6
Lighting.....	4	92.2	92.2	89.6
All.....	10	114.6	117.6	125.6
X. Building Materials :				
Lumber.....	14	180.7	180.9	169.5
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	113.6	113.6	109.8
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	142.0	144.2	146.6
All.....	48	141.4	142.3	137.9
XI. House Furnishings :				
Furniture.....	6	146.9	146.9	138.9
Crockery and glassware.....	4	136.4	136.4	107.4
Table cutlery.....	2	72.5	72.5	72.5
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	121.5	121.5	120.5
All.....	16	128.6	128.6	118.1
XII. Drugs and Chemicals.....	16	116.8	116.8	117.2
XIII. Miscellaneous :				
Furs.....	4	358.0	358.0	358.0
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	136.4	137.5	135.0
Sundries.....	7	111.2	111.8	110.2
All.....	17	178.4	178.8	177.3
All commodities.....	264*	138.4	136.8	136.6

*Eight commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc.

†Native fresh fruits including fall apples only.

More detailed information as to the wholesale price movement during November is as follows:—

Grains and fodders.—Manitoba wheat advanced from 81c to 85c. Unfavourable reports of crops in Argentine and India and of shipments from Russia were the chief factors in the rise. Receipts of grain continued heavy and greater than for the corresponding period a year ago. Ontario winter wheat advanced 1c about the middle of the month. Western barley strengthened to 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, but weakened slightly again. Ontario barley rose 2c in the last week, the demand being reported better. Both Western and Ontario oats were upward, the demand being good for shipment to the United States. American corn reached as high as 78c at Georgian Bay ports. Flax declined to \$1.11 $\frac{3}{4}$ in the second week, but advanced to \$1.15 $\frac{3}{4}$ the next week and held that level. Ontario peas rose from 90c-\$1.00 to \$1.00-1.05. Rye advanced from 60-62c to 69-70c. Hay was 50c higher at Montreal and Toronto at the first of the month and continued to advance. Baled straw rose from \$8.00-8.25 to \$10.00-10.50, but bran and shorts were easier.

Animals and meats.—In cattle, choice butchers advanced at Toronto from \$7.25-7.75 to \$7.50-7.75. At Winnipeg choice butchers were steady at \$6.00-6.25, though some of special quality brought \$6.35. Dressed beef, veal, and plate beef maintained the higher levels reached in the preceding month. Corned and canned beef were also reported to have advanced 10 per cent. Hogs declined from \$8.65-8.95 to \$8.15, which is the lowest level since last January. A year ago the price was \$7.85-7.90, but it soon advanced to \$8.10. Dressed hogs declined 50c per cwt. toward the end of the month, following the two similar declines in October. Hams were 1c lower at the first of the month, lard was $\frac{1}{4}$ c lower but advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c in the last week. Bacon and barrelled pork remained at the decline in October. The English market for smoked meats was reported weak. Sheep were up from

\$4.50-5.25 to \$5.00-5.65. It was reported that poultry did not drop from the high level reached during the early Thanksgiving season in Canada because buyers from the United States were operating in Ontario and Quebec, obtaining supplies for the holiday there. The best birds were said to be 3c per pound higher. As stocks were already less than a year ago, it was expected that prices might be abnormally high by the end of the year.

Dairy products.—Butter advanced 1c at Montreal in the second week, and fresh made creamery was higher at Toronto in the latter part of the month. Stocks were reported to be large, but receipts of fresh made were dwindling fast. Cheese was $\frac{3}{4}$ c higher in the second week, but weakened $\frac{1}{8}$ c later. Eggs were up at Toronto from 35-36c to 40-34c for new laid, and at Montreal strictly fresh eggs rose from 40c to 60c. Storage eggs and selects also advanced 3c. It was reported that supplies last spring were insufficient for heavy storing, also that the losses due to heavy stocks and falling prices in the mild weather last winter made dealers cautious as to accumulations this year. The rapid reduction of storage stocks the past few weeks and the rapidly decreasing supplies of new eggs, so that it was expected that stocks would be cleaned out before Christmas, led to the sharp advances in prices.

Fish.—Canned salmon were reported 5c per dozen higher on account of very heavy consumption in Great Britain and Canada. The best grades of canned lobsters also were reported upward. Herring were reported scarce in Nova Scotia, exports to the United States having been made. Finnan haddie and haddock were reported 1c higher at Toronto on account of buying in Nova Scotia for shipment to the United States. The weather was reported very unfavourable for drying cod. An unexpected and heavy run of mackerel was reported on the south shore of Nova Scotia, and good prices were obtained for it. Whitefish were very scarce at

Toronto toward the end of the season and were as high as 15c. Frozen stock was also high at 12c.

Fruits and vegetables.—Early winter apples were high, Grennings at \$3.50 and Snows at \$4.00-5.00, the range a year ago being \$2.25-3.00. Bananas advanced from \$1.50-1.60 to \$1.75-2.00. Verdelli lemons were \$1.00 lower, as Messinas were coming on the market. Valencia oranges also declined, the navel crop being expected cheaper than last year as the crop was reported larger. Evaporated apples were higher. Valencia raisins opened at 6½c, or 2½c lower than last year, but California seeded raisins opened higher at 9c, as compared with 7¾c last year and 9¼-9½c in 1911. Prunes were expected to be one to three cents higher than last year as the crop proved disappointing. Currants opened ½-1c lower than for the past two years. Beans were lower but firm, as the crop was being marketed slowly and the quality was reported very good. Potatoes were higher at Montreal, Green Mountains advanced to 85-90c, at Toronto Ontario stock was up to 95c-\$1.00 and was practically off the market, while New Brunswick stock reached \$1.00-1.05. Turnips were firmer, and cooking onions advanced 25c to \$2.00 per bag at Toronto, the quality and demand being particularly good and the supply fair. Beets, carrots and parsnips were down to 85c per bag. Tomatoes went off the market at 40-60c in the first week of November. Canned tomatoes were down to \$1.00 as compared with \$1.37½ a year ago. The pack of canned corn was reported to be less than last year in Canada and the United States, and prices advanced in the latter country. No advance was expected here because then the demand would be turned to peas and stocks of corn would be left over.

Miscellaneous groceries.—Flour was much easier as the result of the low prices of wheat and price cutting to the extent of ten to forty cents per barrel was said to be prevailing. However, as the wheat market firmed, European offers advanced in price, but deal-

ers in Canada had to advance quotations also on account of dearer wheat. Tea reached the highest point in the world's markets in twenty-five years as the result of adverse crop reports. Package teas were not expected to advance, but bulk teas were reported upward. Santos coffee was firmer, being up two cents on foreign markets. Glucose was reduced in price 15c per cwt. Honey was ½c lower, the supply being ample. Pepper was 2c lower, and cream of tartar 3c. Estimates of the world's sugar crop indicated a slight increase over last year in the total, the beet crop being somewhat smaller but the cane crop larger.

Textiles.—Canadian woollen mills were reported to be buying only in small quantities as a slack period is expected this winter. It was stated that some mills were already working short time and laying off hands as orders for underwear were not coming in and clothiers were not busy. Stocks of wool were accumulating in the hands of dealers who, however, were holding tight. Cotton was slightly lower at the first of November, having fallen rapidly till the middle of October and then risen rapidly, as European and United States consumers began to buy at the low prices. Opinions as to the size of the crop were conflicting, and accounted for considerable fluctuation in prices. Grey cottons, coloured cottons, and prints averaged lower in October. Japanese raw silk declined from \$4.15 to \$3.87½, and Italian from \$4.90 to \$4.80. The Yokohama market was very weak, as supplies were large and manufacturers were waiting for lower prices. Jute was easier, following the abnormal level reached in October on the publication of the Indian crop estimate. Prices, however, were still high, and Hessians advanced slightly. Jute twine was reported 20 per cent. higher in some grades.

Hides, leathers, boots and shoes.—The hide market was reported dull as tanners were buying only on a hand-to-mouth basis. Some lines were accumulating on the dealers' hands, but not to any great extent, as they were ex-

exercising caution. Tallow was quoted slightly higher.

Metals and implements.—The iron market was reported lower in England, and iron and steel products were lower in the United States also. Canada plates "Ordinary" were quoted lower, but "All Bright" were higher. Galvanized sheets advanced from \$3.75 to \$3.95. Aluminum was down to 19½c. Brass was ¼c lower. Lead was firm, but the arrival of cargoes at Montreal relieved the situation. Quicksilver was firmer, but silver was lower. Cutlery prices were advanced 5 per cent. and 7½ per cent. on account of higher wages in England.

Fuel and lighting.—Connellsville furnace coke declined from \$2.50 to \$1.90, and foundry from \$2.90-3.00 to \$2.75. Coal oil was firmer as a result of an advance in crude petroleum.

Building materials.—The lumber trade was reported very quiet as compared with last year on account of the financial stringency and curtailment of building. Later, however, some improvement was reported. In Western Canada, especially Alberta, farmers were buying lumber as soon as the fall work was over. Mild weather in the East also permitted a continuation of building. A large business was predicted for next year if the financial situation improved. At Montreal better freight accommodation in freights to Great Britain was reported and shipments were being rushed before the close of navigation. Spruce deals were lower in New Brunswick as stocks in Great Britain were heavy and there was no buying. The removal of the United States tariff was reported to have increased shipments only slightly as yet, but lumbermen expected a larger trade later. It was stated that there was no large supply of cheap lumber in Canada available for export. It was also reported that the demand for export might raise the prices of mill culls and medium grades. British Columbia shingles showed a tendency to advance 50c

as the result of the opening of the American market. Pine strips and shorts declined \$2.00, but shipping culls and mill run were reported \$1.00 upward, while mill run spruce, hemlock and tamarac have been advancing. Iron pipe was down from \$4.85 to \$4.59. Sash cord advanced from 28½c to 30c. Bolts and nuts were lower, and copper wire was easier. Wire cloth was quoted 5c lower for spring delivery. A reduction in mixed paints as a result of lower prices for materials was announced by one manufacturing company. Linseed oil was 5c lower, but turpentine was up from 59c to 65c. Rosin, "G" grade, was down ⅛c, and white fell from 3¼-5c to 3-4½c. Glass was reported in fair demand for finishing buildings begun some time ago.

House furnishings.—Spring clothes pins were up slightly, and screen doors and refrigerators were reported higher for spring delivery.

Drugs and chemicals.—No changes were reported.

Miscellaneous.—The fur market was reported weak as a result of the mild weather last winter and this autumn, stocks being therefore large and demand light. Canadian hops were easier at 25c. Raw leaf tobacco was higher, and some lines of finished product advanced. Newsprint paper was firmer, the demand being better from the United States on account of low water. Canadian mills were reported well sold up and fair prices to be prevailing, notwithstanding the great increase in production. Pulp was also up, being \$2.00-3.00 higher. Price cutting in wrapping paper and bags was reported. Unbleached sulphite was easier, but demand was expected to improve with colder weather as European makers were demanding high prices for their product. Rubber was down from 71-72c to 67-68c. Laundry soap was 20c per case higher in Western Canada as the price was not advanced there when it rose in the East two years ago. Increasing cost of materials was reported as the cause of these advances.

Course of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, United States, and France.

The following table, which includes the latest findings available of the most authoritative index numbers of prices in Great Britain, United States and France, will enable a review to be made as to recent movements and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada:—

	Canada	Great Britain		United States	France
	Department of Labour	Economist	Sauerbeck	Bradstreet	La Réforme Economique
1890	110.5	2,236	72	1	100.0
1895	95.3	1,923	62	6.8220	84.4
1896	92.6	1,999	61	6.3076 ²	....
1897	92.2	1,950	62	6.1164	83.4
1900	108.2	2,145	75	8.0171	102.4
1906	120.0	2,342	77	8.3289	105.4
1907	126.2	2,499	80	8.9172 ³	112.3
1908	120.8	2,310*	73	8.2949	101.2
1909	121.2	2,196	74	8.2631	101.8
1910	124.0	2,390	78	9.2310	108.2
1911	127.3	2,513	80	8.7132	113.8
1912					
Jan.	133.1	2,613	81.8	8.9493	115.4
Feb.	134.7	2,667	82.9	8.9578	116.4
Mar.	134.8	2,791	84.4	8.9019	117.6
April	136.0	2,693	85.0	9.1010	119.0
May	136.3	2,687	85.3	9.2746	120.0
June	136.6	2,705	85.5	9.1896	120.0
July	134.1	2,746	86.5	9.0557	118.8
Aug.	133.3	2,722	85.9	8.1595	117.4
Sept.	132.7	2,740	86.7	9.2157	117.4
Oct.	135.0	2,722	85.8	9.4515	117.0
Nov.	136.6	2,721	85.3	9.4781	117.8
Dec.	136.8	2,747	86.4	9.5462	117.2
1913					
Jan.	136.2	2,732	86.4	9.4935	119.0
Feb.	135.4	2,717	86.1	9.4592	118.4
Mar.	135.9	2,717	86.7	9.4052	117.4
April	136.3	2,729	86.2	9.2976	117.0
May	136.6	2,694	85.7	9.1394	116.4
June	136.9	2,669	84.1	9.0711	115.2
July	135.9	2,689	84.2	8.9521	113.8
Aug.	136.2	2,693	85.0	9.0115	114.6
Sept.	136.0	2,714	85.7	9.1006	116.6
Oct.	136.8	2,684	84.5	9.1563	116.6
Nov.	138.4		83.3	9.2202	

The *Economist's* highest index number before 1912. May, 1907: 2,601.
Bradstreet's index number first calculated: January, 1892: 8.1382.
Bradstreet's low record index number: July, 1906, 5.7019.
Bradstreet's highest index number before 1911, March, 1907: 9.1293.

The *Economist*, London, Nov. 8, 1913, comments as follows:—

After a steady rise during the three previous months, our Index Number for October shows a drop of 30 points, and a decrease in the percentage of

1.2. There is an appreciable fall under all the headings except the second food group, which shows a rise of 6 points, due almost entirely to the increase in the price of coffee. . . . The fall in prices during the month is thus attributable to two distinct causes. Adverse financial conditions both here and abroad have greatly restricted business, which, in the ordinary course of things, is brisk at this time of year; but, on the other hand, the world's crops have been good enough to ensure cheap food, which should help to check the decline in trade. . . .

Sauerbeck's index number, as continued in the *Statist*, showed a decline to 83.3 for the end of November as compared with 84.5 at the end of October. All food groups were lower, minerals and textiles declined considerably, but sundry materials were up slightly.

Bradstreet's, New York, Nov. 15, 1913, reports:—

Seasonal changes, stiffening prices of some farm produce and cattle, and strength of manufactured textiles have aided to offset more numerous declines in hogs and hog products, themselves seasonal, and lower prices for metals and some other staples, the result being a slight advance in the general level of prices, as shown by *Bradstreet's* index number as of November 1, to a point higher than had been reached since last April. . . . In England the situation is the other way. . . . The higher level in this country may be particularly ascribed to influences exerted by such commodities as eggs, butter, mackerel, codfish, leathers in general, manufactured textiles, and to a lesser extent to dearer prices for live cattle. . . . Little if any tangible evidence of tariff effects on the price situation can be discerned as yet, and this phase of economic affairs continues to be governed by time-honoured laws of supply and demand. . . .

The *Gibson* index number, embracing twenty-two articles of food, at the close of the week ending November 29, was 58.1, as compared with 58.4 the week previous, and an average of 58.4 for November and 59.1 for November, 1912.

The index number of *La Réforme Economique*, Paris, stood at 116.6 for October, the level being the same as in September, as compared with 117.0 in October, 1912.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE feature of the month in retail prices was the general advance in eggs on account of the advance of the season, with similar movements in butter, potatoes, and coal. Beef, veal and mutton also showed a number of advances, but fresh pork and lard declined

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter per lb.	Mutton, hindqrtr. per lb.	Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter	Creamery prints, per lb.	Cheese	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.	Bread		Flour, strong bakers, per lb	Rolled oats, per lb
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck per lb.			Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.							Dairy, tub, per lb.	Price per lb.		
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts	cts	cts.	cts.	cts	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs	cts	cts	cts
1— Sydney.....	22	16	12	19	20	20	23	5	20	50	36	10	28-30	37	20	..	1	5	3½	4	
2— Westville.....	18	14	10	15	15	18	24	15-25 7-15	20	35	..	7	34	38	18	18	3	4½	3½	5	
3— Amherst.....	20	15	15	15	17	16	25	18	19	35	32	7	29	30	20	20	1½	4½	3½	4	
4— Halifax.....	24	17	12	17	13	18	25	10-15	18	50	40	9	30	38	20	18	1½	4½	3½	4	
5— Truro.....	18	12½	12½	15	20	18	..	10-15	18	35	..	7	24	30	18	..	1½	4½	3½	3½	
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>	20																				
6— Charlottetown	20	16	10	16	15	20	22	5	18	29	28	7	25	30	18	18	2	4	3½	4	
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																					
7— Moncton.....	20	16	..	16	18	16	25	7	18	40	32	8	28	33	..	18	2	4	3½	4	
8— St. John.....	24	14	12	18	18	18	25	6	20	50	35-40	8	30-32	35	20	20	1½	5½	3½	4	
9— Newcastle....	20	14	12	15	16	16	22	..	18	40	35	8	33	35	20	18	2	4	?	?	
10— Fredericton...	25	12	10	14	16	18	25	8-16	20	40	28	8			25	17	2	4	4	4	
<i>Quebec—</i>																					
11— Quebec.....	16	14	14	14	18	19	20	8	23	28	30	10	32	34	18	16	6	3½	3½	5	
12— Three Rivers.	18	15	16	16	20	20	22	25	17	45	30	8	30	32	20	20	4	3½	3	4	
13— Sherbrooke....	20	16	16	18	18	18	..	8-20	20	50	35-40	7	32	37	20	..	1	5	3½	5	
14— Sorel.....	22	12	12	20	18	18	22	10	18	40	32	8	28	30	20	18	6	2½	2½	4	
15— St. Hyacinthe.	15	12	15	15	16	15	28	6-10-12	18	40	.....	7	..	30	18	18	6	2½	3	5
16— St. John.....	20	16	16	18	18	16	20	10-12	18	36	34	9	34	36	19	17	2	3½	3½	6	
17— Montreal.....	25	15	8-15	15	20	20	25	9-15-20	20	50	38	10	28	32	20	18	1½	5½	3½	5	
18— Hull.....	18-20	15	12½	15	18-20	18	21	8-15	18	32	28	7	28	32	18	17	3	3½	3	5	

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING NOVEMBER, 1913.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity representative of every Province in the Dominion.

the respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 47

COMMODITIES, CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1913.

	per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in wrk gman's quarter).	
					Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, med'm, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	Without sanitary conveniences
3.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
	5	10	10	6	5	25-50	60	40	80	10	10	10	8.25	3.50	5.00	3.00	22	14.00	8.00
	6	13	13	5	5	30	25	35	0.90	8	10	10	3.50	4.00	3.50	20	18.00	10.00
	6	10	12	5½	5½	30	30	40	0.90	8	10	10	8.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	14.00	9.00
	5	10	15	5	4½	30	30	40-60	1.10	10	10	10	7.75	5.50	5.50	3.50	22	18.00	9.00
	5	10	10-15	5	4½	30-40	30-40	0.75	10	10	10	8.00	5.75	4.50	3.00	20	20.00	12.00
-6	5-6	18	14	5½	5	25	..	40	0.60	15	10-12	7.50	5.00	4.00	4.00	22	15.00	10.00	
	6	10	10	5	5	35	40	40	0.90	10	10	.....	5.75	5.50	3.50	20	8.00	5.00
	6	8½	14	5½	5½	40	50	40	1.5	10	12	8.00	5.50	8.00	4.00	22	15.00	12.00	
	5	12	10	½	5	40	.....	40	10.55	10	10	7.25	6.00	9.00	.....	25	12.00	9.00
	6	9	10	5	5	35	50	40	20.70	10	10	1.50	6.50	6.50	3.00	20	.....	8.00
	7	13	12	5½	4½	35-40	35-40	40	0.70	20	10	8.25	4.50	5.00	4.50	20	12.00	8.00	
	6	12	12	5½	5½	30-50	25-50	30-40	0.85	15	8	7.00	5.50	7.00	5.50	20	16.00	.....
	6	12	13	5	4½	40	40	40	0.90	10	8	8.00	5.00	6.50	4.00	20	18.00	8.00	
	5	10	12	5½	5	30	30	40	0.75	10	8	7.00	4.50	7.00	5.50	17	12.00	10.00	
5	6	12	13	5	4½	30-60	30-60	40	0.90	5-7	8	8.25	5.00	8.00	6.00	18	13.00	6.00	
3	5	13	13	5½	5	30	35	30	0.90	15	10	7.75	5.50	6.50	5.00	22	11.00	9.00	
	5	15	15	5	5	30-40	50	30-40	1.00	15	8	9.00	5.00	9.00	5.00	30	13.00	10.00-12.00	
	6	12	12	4½	4½	35-40	35	40	1.00	10	8	8.00	3.75	6.00	4.50	20	14.00	12.00	
				5	5				2.00			8.50					17.00	.....

*\$1.10 per bbl. of 180 lbs.

*\$1.25 per bbl. of 165 lbs.

*Maple, cut and split, \$12.00; soft wood, slabs.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLES

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, fore quarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour, strong bakers, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.	
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.			
Ontario—																					
19—Ottawa.....	24	14	15	20	20	20	25	18	20	40	32	9	30	32	20	18	1½	4	4½	4	
20—Brockville....	24	15	15	16	20	18	25	10	18	40	33	8	33	33	18½	20	1½	3½	3	4	
21—Kingston.....	25	17			24			20	20						20						
	20	15	10	15	20	15	20	12½	17	45	.....	7	...	30½	20	18	3	4	3½	5
					22			22		50				35½							
22—Belleville.....	20	14	15	18	18	.....	25	10	18	38	.....	7	30	33	20	18	3	3½	2½	4
23—Peterborough.	20	15	15	20	20	17	26	18	20	40	35	7	30	32	20	18	1½	3½	2½	4½	
24—Orillia.....	20	16	15	15	20	.....	28	14½	20	40	35	8	30	35	20	18	3	3½	2½	3½
	22							15½													
25—Toronto.....	25	15	15	18	18	12	22	18	18	50	30	10	28	32	20	17	3	3½	4	2½	
	30	16	18	20	22	14	25	20		55	32			32							
26—Niagara Falls.	23	15	20	23	25	18	28	18	20	45	..	8	30	35	22	20	1½	4	2½	4	
27—St. Catharines.	22	18	20	20	18	16	24	15	20	38	28	8	32	32	22	18	3	4	2½	3	
					22			40		40			35	34							
28—Hamilton.....	22	13	15	18	22	22	23	15	18	45	32	9	30	32	20	20	1½	3½	3	4	
		15	18	20				50		50					22	22					
29—Guelph.....	23	14	22	22	22	16	25	17	20	42	35	7	*28	32	20	20	3	4	2½	4	
		16	25			18															
30—Berlin.....	25	20	20	18	21	17	25	18	18	40	..	8	28	31	20	18	1½	4	2½	4	
31—Woodstock...	22	13	15	18	22	20	25	10	18	35	..	7	*30	32	20	18	1½	4	2½	3½	
		14						15							25						
32—Stratford.....	20	15	14	16	22	20	27	15	18	35	..	7	27	30	18	18	1½	3½	3	4	
		16	18					20													
33—London.....	23	18	18	18	20	20	25	18	18	43	35	7	30	33	22	19	1½	4	3	5	
34—St. Thomas....	23	15	15	20	20	18	25	18	20	40	35	7	28	34	20	18	1½	3½	3½	3½	
35—Chatham.....	20	15	18	20	25	20	26	10	18	35	..	8	28	32	18	18	1½	3½	2½	4	
							15	15													
36—Windsor.....	23	14	15	18	20	16	28	15	20	35	..	8	32	35	24	20	1½	4	3	5	
37—Owen Sound..	22	14	15	15	20	18	23	12½	17	40	35	7	*27	35	18	18	1½	4	2½	4½	
		15				20															
38—Cobalt.....	25		15	20	20	18	24	12	17	35	..	12	..	35	20	.....	3	3½	3½	5
							14														
39—Sault Ste Marie	28	18	18	23	23	17	24	15	18	37	30	9	30	35	20	18	1½	4½	3½	3½	
40—Port Arthur..	25	15	20	25	25	18	30	12½	18½	40	35	10	30	35	20	20	1½	5	3½	3½	
		18					28	15													
41—Fort William.	25	15	22	25	25	20	30	12½	18	40	35	10	30	35	20	20	1½	5½	3½	4	
		18					28	15													
42—Winnipeg.....	25	16	18	24	22	18	35	15	18	45	35	11	30	35	23	20	1	5	3½	5	
43—Brandon.....	25	18	18	22	20	..	35	20	20	35	30	10	33	38	22½	22½	1½	4	3½	5	
Saskatchewan—																					
44—Regina.....	25	18	22	25	25	22	32	15	20	40	35	12½	30	35	20	20	1½	4½	3½	5	
45—Prince Albert.	22	12½	12½	22	18	16	23	12½	18	40	35	10	20	35	..	25	2	3½	3½	4	
		15				20	18	28													
46—Moosejaw.....	30	20	20	28	25	20	25	18	18	40	35	11	35	40	20	20	1½	5	3½	3½	
47—Saskatoon....	28	18	22	25	23	20	30	15	20	35	30	*12½	35	40	..	25	1½	6	3½	4	
Alberta—																					
48—Medicine Hat.	30	18	25	25	25	18	25	12½	15	60	40	12	30	40	25	25	1½	4½	3½	5	
							18														
49—Calgary.....	25	16	22	23	22	20	30	15	20	40	..	10	35	40	20	20	2½	6½	3½	5	
							15						40								
50—Edmonton....	30	15	25	28	23	20	28	20	20	40	..	10	30	35	20	20	1½	5	3½	4	
51—Lethbridge...	25	18	18	25	20	18	25	15	15	50	..	10	30	40	20	20	1	5	3½	4	
British Columbia—																					
52—Nelson.....	30	22	16	25	25	22	28	15	25	65	35	15	30	45	20	20	1½	4½	4	5	
							35														
53—New Westm'str	25	18	22	25	25	20	35	10	20	65	40	12½	..	40	30	25	1½	5	3½	6	
							12½														
54—Vancouver...	27½	16	22	22	22	18	32	15	17	75	40	10	35	40	2½	20	1½	4	3½	3	
	30																				
55—Victoria.....	30	18	25	25	25	20	35	10	18	75	40	15	35	50	30	2	1	6½	4	5	
							20														
56—Nanaimo.....	27	20	23	28	25	20	28	10	18½	65	40	12	30	35	25	25	1½	4½	3½	5	

*Prints.

*Lamb.

*15c per single quart, 8 for \$1.00.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 47

COMMODITIES, CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1913.—*Concluded.*

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in w'k'ng m's' quarter).	
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences
5	6	10	10	5	5	10	40	40	1.00	10	8	8.00	5.50	6.50	4.50	25	22.00	16.00 —19
5	5	10	10	5	4½	40	35	40	1.20	9	8	7.50	5.00	6.50	5.00	20	13.00	10.00 —20
5	6	12½	12½	6½	5½	35	35	40	1.10	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	13.00	10.00 —21
5-7	7	..	8-10	6	5	30	30	30	1.10	10	8	7.75	....	5.50	5.50	20	12.00	12.00
5	7	12½	12½	5	4½	60	60	40	1.15	10	8	8.25	5.50	6.00	5.50	20	13.00	12.00
5	5	12	12½	4½	4½	40	40	40	1.10	10	10	7.70	6.00	6.50	3.00	20	15.00	12.00 —23
5	5	10	10	5	4½	30	30	25	1.10	10	7	8.00	5.50	8.50	5.50	15	12.50	9.00 —24
5	7	..	13	5½	5	30	30	28	1.35	13	10	6.75	5.00	7.00	5.00	20	23.00	20.00 —25
5	7	..	12	5½	4½	50	50	40	1.20	10	7	7.75	4.75	8.50	7.50	20	27.00	21.00
5	5½	12	15	5	4½	25	25	45	1.30	10	10	7.50	5.00	10.00	8.00	18	18.00	14.00 —26
5	7	.....	12½	6	5½	40	40	40	1.20	10	8	7.50	6.00	10.00	8.00	20	16.00	14.00 —27
5-8-10	6	8	7	5	4½	25	25	25	1.10	10	8	7.50	5.50	8.5	5.50	18	13.00	10.00 —28
5	5	10	15	5½	5½	50	40	40	1.25	10	8	8.00	6.00	9.00	6.00	22	16.00	14.00 —29
5	5	10	12½	5½	5½	25	25	30	1.10	10	10	7.50	5.00	8.50	4.00	18	12.00	8.00 —30
8	5	..	13	5½	5½	30	30	40	1.10	10	8	7.75	7.50	8.50	7.00	18	14.00	8.00 —31
5	5	12½	12½	5½	5½	30	30	30	1.25	10	10	8.00	6.00	6.00	3.50	18	18.00	12.00 —32
5	5	..	..	5½	5½	40	40	40	1.20	10	8	8.00	6.50	8.00	6.00	15	13.00	9.00 —33
5	5	..	..	5½	5½	35	35	35	1.20	10	8	8.00	6.00	6.00	3.50	18	16.00	13.00 —34
8	7	12½	12½	6	6	30	30	30	1.50	10	10	7.75	5.00	8.00	5.00	20	22.00	18.00 —35
5	7	12½	12½	5½	5½	30	30	40	1.25	10	10	7.75	5.00	7.00	3.50	15	20.00	15.00 —36
6	5	10	13	6½	5½	30	30	45	1.20	10	10	10.00	.....	5.00	4.00	25	12.00	8.00 —37
7	6	10	12½	5½	5½	30	30	30	1.10	10	10	8.50	4.50	6.00	4.00	22	25.00	15.00 —38
5	5	12½	12½	5½	5½	30	30	30	1.25	10	10	8.25	6.00	5.50	3.50	25	18.00	16.00 —39
5	5	10	8½	5½	5½	30	30	30	1.25	10	8	8.25	6.00	6.00	4.50	25	20.00	15.00 —40
6½	5	12	10	6½	6½	35	35	35	1.00	10	8	8.25	6.00	5.50	3.50	25	25.00	20.00 —41
8½	5	12½	10	6½	6½	35	35	35	1.00	13	10	11.50	9.00	6.00	4.50	25	20.00	15.00 —42
7	5	15	12½	6½	6½	35	35	35	1.25	12½	10	13.25	10.00	7.00	6.00	25	35.00	20.00 —43
6	5	15	12½	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.10	15	10	13.50	10.00	9.00	8.50	30	40.00	25.00 —44
7	6	2½	12½	7½	6½	40	40	40	0.65	15	15	13.50	8.50	5.50	4.50	35	30.00	15.00 —45
8	8	12½	12½	8½	7½	40	40	30	1.15	15	12½	13.50	10.00	8.00	6.50	30	35.00	20.00 —46
6	8	12½	10	5½	5½	35	35	30	0.90	15	10	.....	7.50	5.00	4.00	40	25.00	20.00 —47
8	7	12½	11	6½	6	40	40	40	0.75	15	12½	.....	13.00	5.50	.....	35	35.00	15.00 —48
8	7	10	10	6½	6½	40	40	40	0.90	20	10	4.50	.....	4.00	.....	30	50.00	30.00 —49
8½	8½	16	12½	7	6	50	45	30-60	1.15	25	12½	12.00	8.75	.....	6.50	40	35.00	25.00 —50
8	6	12½	15	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.00	20	10	.....	8.00	.....	6.50	40	16.00	10.00 —51
4½	6	12½	12	5½	5½	30	40	40	0.90	15	9	.....	9.50	.....	.....	35	25.00	12.00 —52
8	8	15	12½	7½	6½	40	50	40	1.00	15	10	.....	8.50	.....	3.00	40	20.00	17.00 —53
8	7	12½	12½	6	5½	40	40	40	1.25	20	12½	.....	6.50	.....	6.50	40	25.00	20.00 —54
												.....	8.00	.....	.....	40	27.00	12.00 —55
												.....	15.00	.....	.....	40	15.00	0.0 —56

*Per wagon load.

*Lethbridge coal, etc., \$5.50-6.75; bituminous, \$8.00-13.00.

in some localities. Milk and prunes were also upward.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef.—Both sirloin steak and medium shoulder roast were higher in price at Brockville, Toronto, Berlin and London, Ont. Sirloin steak alone was higher at Sorel and Hull, Que., and at Vancouver, B.C., while shoulder roast advanced at Peterborough, Ont. Beef was upward also at Ottawa. At Toronto butchers explained the advance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ -5c in beef by the rise of \$2.00 per cwt. in the wholesale price, and the abattoirs pointed to the advance of 50c-\$1.00 in cattle prices. Sirloin steak was higher at Orillia and Hamilton, Ont., at the latter city demand being reported less. Shoulder roast declined at St. Thomas, Ont., Prince Albert, Sask., and Medicine Hat, Alta.

Veal was reported higher at Sorel and Montreal, Que.; at Brockville, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Guelph, Berlin and London, Ont. Prices were lower at Orillia, Ont., Prince Albert, Sask., and Medicine Hat, Alta.

Mutton advanced in price at Sydney and Halifax, N.S., scarcity being reported; at Montreal, Que., where the supply was less abundant; and at Toronto, Ont. The price was lower at Moncton, N.B., and at Orillia and London, Ont.

Pork.—Fresh roasting pork declined in price at Halifax, the supply being more plentiful; at St. Thomas, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C. Salt pork was higher at Three Rivers, Que., and New Westminster, B.C., but declined at Medicine Hat, Alta. Pork also advanced at Ottawa.

Bacon.—**Breakfast** bacon advanced at Newcastle, N.B.; Orillia and Windsor,

Ont.; at New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C. The price was lower at Sorel, Que.; St. Thomas, Ont.; and Prince Albert, Sask.

Fish.—Prices were higher at Three Rivers, Que., and Orillia, Ont., but declined at Woodstock, Ont., where fish were more plentiful, and at Prince Albert, Sask.

Lard advanced at St. Thomas, Ont. but declined at Moncton, N.B.; Sorel, Que.; Victoria and Nanaimo, B.C.

Eggs.—Fresh eggs were higher in price at forty-five of the cities, and packed eggs also were higher in twenty cities. Scarcity and the advance of the season were the causes reported.

Milk advanced in price at Moncton, N.B.; Sorel, Que.; Brockville, Belleville, Orillia, Hamilton and Berlin, Ont., and at Winnipeg, Man. At Brockville large shipments to the United States were reported. At Hamilton the producer raised the price to the retail milk dealer and a milk "strike" was begun, hundreds of families doing without milk. At Berlin also the farmers raised the price. At Winnipeg the shortage in supply was so great that milk was imported from the United States.

Butter.—Dairy butter was higher in price at twenty cities and creamery butter in twenty-two cities. Scarcity and the approach of winter were the chief causes reported. At Brockville, Ont. shipments of milk and cream to the United States were reported to have caused an advance in the price of butter.

Cheese.—Both old and new cheese advanced in price at Nanaimo, B.C., but declined at St. Thomas, Ont. Old cheese was higher at Woodstock and London, Ont., and at New Westminster

B.C. New cheese was higher at Hamilton and Niagara Falls, Ont.

Flour declined at Orillia, Niagara Falls, Woodstock and London, Ont., but was reported higher at St. John, N.B., and Vancouver, B.C. The large wheat harvest in Western Canada was reported as the cause of the decline.

Bread.—The price of a six-pound loaf at Sorel, Que., was reduced from 20c to 17c.

Rolled oats declined at Orillia and St. Thomas, Ont., but advanced at Brockville, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C.

Rice advanced at Windsor, Ont.; New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C., but declined at St. Thomas, Ont.

Prunes were higher at Halifax, N.S.; Newcastle, N.B.; Sorel, Que.; Toronto, Niagara Falls and Woodstock, Ont.; at New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C. A decreased crop in California was reported as the cause.

Beans declined at Halifax, N.S.; Newcastle, N.B., and St. Thomas, Ont., but were reported higher at Sorel, Que., and Nanaimo, B.C.

Evaporated apples were quoted higher at Vancouver, B.C.

Sugar.—Granulated and yellow sugar were higher in price at Chatham, Ont.; Edmonton, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C. The price was lower at Orillia, Ont., price cutting being reported among grocers; at Toronto and Niagara Falls, Ont., where the wholesale price was lowered; and at Windsor, Ont.

Tea and coffee were steady.

Potatoes. — Prices were higher in twenty-one of the cities. At Westville and Halifax, N.S., scarcity was reported. At Newcastle, N.B., dry rot was the cause given. Brockville, Ont., reported a large demand and only a fair crop. At Berlin, Ont., farmers were

reported to be holding back their shipments. At Toronto, Ont., the stock for winter was diminishing. Few potatoes were being marketed at Medicine Hat, Alta. At Niagara Falls, Ont., the late crop turned out better than expected, and prices declined. At St. Catharines, Ont., Nelson and Victoria, B.C., prices were lower as farmers were marketing freely.

Vinegar was quoted lower at Newcastle, N.B.

Starch was higher at Vancouver, B.C.

Coal.—Anthracite coal advanced at Sydney, N.S., the general market being higher; at Charlottetown, P.E.I.; at Fredericton, N.B., supplies being no longer available from ships; at Quebec, Que., where the demand for winter use was heavy; at St. Hyacinthe, Que.; at Stratford, Ont., the usual advance according to the season; at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; and at Winnipeg, Man. The quotation was lower at Windsor, Ont., and at Calgary, Alta., there was a decline as the supply was larger. Bituminous coal advanced at Stratford, Chatham, Port Arthur, and Fort William, Ont. At New Westminster, B.C., following the coal strike on Vancouver Island, supplies were coming in from various sources, Washington grades being as high as \$8.00, Australian and Japanese coal higher, and Banff coal up to \$16.00 per ton.

Wood.—Hard wood was higher at Truro, N.S., on account of increased demand. Soft wood was lower at Sorel, Que.

Coal oil advanced at St. John, N.B., and declined at Sorel, Que.

Rentals.—Houses with sanitary conveniences were higher at Brockville, Ont., as demand was large. Rates were lower at Saskatoon, Sask.; Calgary, Alta., and New Westminster, B.C., houses being more plentiful.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1913.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by different Departments of the Government during the past month, which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the workmen engaged upon the works in question. A statement is added for supplies, given by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Department of Public Works.

WHARF, VICTORIA HARBOUR, ONT.

Wharf, Victoria Harbour, Ont. Name of contractors, McFarlane, Pratt, Hanley, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 21, 1913. Schedule of prices.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages Not less than the following rates:
Foreman carpenter.....	30c. per hr, 10 hrs per day
Foreman mixing concrete.....	25c. " 10 "
Foreman laying concrete.....	25c. " 10 "
Foreman stone crushers.....	25c. " 10 "
Carpenters.....	25c. " 10 "
Blacksmith.....	27½c. " 10 "
Blacksmith's helper.....	22½c. " 10 "
Quarrymen.....	20c. " 10 "
Powderman.....	30c. " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	17½c. " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	\$3.00 p day of 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	\$4.00 " 10 "

The said contractors further agree and bind themselves to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such rates of wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district where the work

is to be carried on, and if there are no current rates of wages in the district then fair and reasonable rates; in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages for any of the classes of labour required, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

Dredging (scow measurement), cu. yds., \$.015c per cu. yd.

GRAIN CONVEYORS AND ELECTRIC SIGNALING, SAND POINT, N.B.

Grain conveyors from dock warehouses to berths Nos. 5 and 6. Electric signaling at Sand Point, N.B. (West St. John, N.B.). Name of contractor, The John S. Metcalfe Company, Ltd., Montreal, Que. Date of contract, October 23, 1913. Schedule of prices.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than:
Carpenters.....	37½c. per hr, 8 hrs per day
Painters.....	37½c. " 8 "
Plumbers.....	37½c. " 8 "
Steamfitters.....	37½c. " 8 "
Sheet metal workers.....	37½c. " 8 "
Bricklayers.....	55c. " 8 "
Masons.....	55c. " 8 "
Plasterers.....	55c. " 8 "
Stonecutters.....	55c. " 8 "
Builder's labourers.....	25c. " 9 "
Common labourers.....	22½c. " 9 "
Blacksmiths.....	\$2.50 per day of 9 hours
Machinists.....	2.75 " 9 "
Electricians.....	2.75 " 9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	3.00 " 0 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	5.00 " 0 "

WHARF, NORTH RIVER BRIDGE, P.E.I.

Wharf, North River Bridge, P.E.I.
 Name of contractor, Joseph Hughes,
 Charlottetown, P.E.I. Date of contract,
 October 28, 1913. Amount of contract,
 \$3,490.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rates of wages. Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenters	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours
Carpenters	2.00 " 10 "
Blacksmith	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers	1.75 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart ..	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

WHARF, McAULAY'S SHORE, PINETTE BAY,
P.E.I.

Wharf, McAulay's Shore, Pinette
 Bay, P.E.I. Name of contractor, The
 Annandale Lumber Company, Ltd.,
 Annandale, P.E.I. Date of contract,
 October 28, 1913. Amount of contract,
 \$7,438.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenter	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours
Carpenters	2.00 " 10 "
Blacksmith	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers	1.75 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart ..	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

EXTENSION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF
WHARF, CARIGAN RIVER (SOUTH), P.E.I.

Extension and reconstruction of
 wharf, Cardigan River (South), P.E.I.

Name of contractor, The Annandale
 Lumber Company, Ltd., Annandale, P.
 E.I. Date of contract, October 28, 1913.
 Amount of contract, \$9,637.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenters	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours
Carpenters	2.00 " 10 "
Blacksmith	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers	1.75 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart ..	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

EXTENSION TO BREAKWATER, UPPER SAL-
MON RIVER, N.B.

Extension to breakwater, Upper Sal-
 mon River, N.B. Name of contractor,
 The Island Dredging and Construction
 Company, Ltd. Date of contract, No-
 vember 5, 1913. Amount of contract,
 \$9,989.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenters	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours
Carpenters	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers	1.80 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart ..	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

WHARF, BELLE EWART, ONT.

Wharf, with stone approach, Belle
 Ewart, Ont. Name of contractor, E. V.
 H. White, Burlington, Ont. Date of
 contract, November 10, 1913. Amount
 of contract, \$8,394.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenters	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours
Carpenters	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmith	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers	2.00 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers	2.00 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	3.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.50 " 10 "

PUBLIC BUILDING, STEELTON, ONT.

Public building, Steelton, Ont. Name of contractor, H. Thornton and Geo. Woolrich, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, November 11, 1913. Amount of contract, \$28,870.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages Not less than the following rates:
Stonecutters	55c per hr., 9 hrs. per day
Bricklayers	55c " 9 " "
Masons	55c " 9 " "
Plasterers	50c " 9 " "
Carpenters	40c " 10 " "
Handymen	32½c " 10 " "
Painters and glaziers	30c " 10 " "
Plumbers and steamfitters	40c " 10 " "
Sheet metal workers	35c " 10 " "
Structural iron workers	35c " 10 " "
Electrical workers	30c " 10 " "
Builders' labourers	25c " 9 " "
Ordinary labourers	22½c " 10 " "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	35c " 10 " "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	50c " 10 " "

*By agreement, wages of bricklayers and masons will be 55 cents per hour from May 1, 1913.

ERECTION AND COMPLETION OF FOUNDATION
FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL,
GROSSE ISLE, QUE.

Erection and completion of a foundation for infectious diseases hospital, Grosse Isle, Que. Name of contractor, J. B. Gallibois, Montmagny, Que. Date

of contract, November 21, 1913. Amount of contract, \$20,753.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages Not less than the following rates:
Carpenters	\$2.50 per day of 10 hours.
Stonecutters	3.60 " 8 " "
Bricklayers	4.00 " 10 " "
Masons	3.50 " 10 " "
Painters and glaziers	2.50 " 10 " "
Plumbers and steamfitters	3.00 " 10 " "
Plasterers	4.00 " 10 " "
Sheet metal workers	3.00 " 10 " "
Electrician	2.25 " 10 " "
Builders' labourers	2.00 " 10 " "
Ordinary labourers	1.75 " 10 " "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.50 " 10 " "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 " "

POST OFFICE FITTINGS, PUBLIC BUILDING,
CHESLEY, ONT.

Post office fittings, public building, Chesley, Ont. Name of contractor, The Berlin Interior Hardwood Company, Ltd., Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, October 29, 1913. Amount of contract, \$1,173.

POST OFFICE AND CUSTOMS FITTINGS, PUBLIC BUILDING, PARRSBORO, N.B.

Post office and customs fittings, Public Building, Parrsboro, N.S. Name of contractor, Alfred Edwin Nichols, Parrsboro, N.S. Date of contract, November 10, 1913. Amount of contract, \$1,465.

SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF POST OFFICE
HODS.

Supply and delivery of one hundred (100) standard post office hods, No. 1627, for post offices generally. Name of contractor, Office Specialty Manufacturing Company, Limited, Ottawa. Date

of contract, November 26, 1913. Amount of contract, \$200.

Fair Wages Clauses.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractors.

*Note.—The above Fair Wages Clauses were inserted in each of the three immediately preceding contracts.

Department of Railways and Canals.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals and which received the signatures of both parties to them during the month of November, 1913, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set out in the Fair Wages Schedule inserted in the contract.

Erection of an addition to the freight shed at Causapsca, Que., on the Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, November 8, 1913. Amount of contract, \$575.00. Contractor, J. A. Boulay, of Sayabec, County of Rimouski, Que.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages Per day of 10 hours:
Foreman.....	\$4.00
Carpenters and joiners.....	2.50
Builders' labourers.....	1.75
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50
Painters and glaziers.....	2.50
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	2.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon...	4.00

Construction of pipe line at Campbellton, N.B., on the Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, Nov. 10, 1913. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractor, K. A. Morrison, of Ottawa, Ont.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages Per day of 10 hours:
Foreman.....	\$3.00
Carpenters.....	2.25
Blasters.....	2.00
Drillers.....	1.75
Pipe fitters.....	2.50
Labourers.....	1.50
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	2.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon...	4.00

Construction of a pipe line and dam at Assametquagham, Que., on the line of the Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, Nov. 10, 1913. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractor, K. A. Morrison, of Ottawa, Ont.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages Per day of 10 hours:
Foreman.....	\$3.00
Carpenters.....	2.25
Pipe fitters.....	2.50
Blasters.....	2.00
Drillers.....	1.75
Labourers.....	1.50
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	2.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon...	4.00

Construction of a pipe line and dam at Metapedia, Que., on the line of the Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, November 24, 1913. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractor, K. A. Morrison, of Ottawa, Ont.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages Per day of 10 hours:
Foreman.....	\$3.00
Carpenters.....	2.25
Pipe fitters.....	2.50
Blasters.....	2.00
Drillers.....	1.75
Labourers.....	1.50
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	2.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon...	4.00

Erection of a freight shed at Fredericton, N.B., for the Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, November 24, 1913. Amount of contract, \$15,718.00. Contractors, Kenneth McLaggan, of St. Mary's; John T. McBean, of Nashwaak Bridge, and E. A. Bell, of Fredericton, N.B.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages Per day of 9 hours:
General foreman.....	No special rate
Concrete layers.....	\$1.75
Concrete mixers.....	1.50
Bricklayers.....	4.00
Carpenters and joiners.....	3.00
Builders' labourers.....	1.75
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50
Painters and glaziers.....	2.50
Plumbers.....	3.00
Fitters.....	3.00
Roofers (pitch and gravel)...	2.00
Timekeeper.....	2.00
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	3.00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon...	4.00

Construction of a line of railway from Nelson to the main line of the Intercolonial Railway at the south end of the south-west Miramichi River bridge, and Wye at Derby Junction Station, N.B. Date of contract, November 10, 1913. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractor, K. A. Morrison, of Ottawa, Ont.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages Not less than the following rates:
General foreman.....	\$5.00 per day of 10 hours
Earth foreman.....	2.50 " 10 "
Rock foreman.....	3.50 " 10 "
Concrete foreman.....	3.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	2.50 " 10 "
Concrete men.....	1.75 " 10 "
Common labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Engineer hoisting engine.....	2.00 " 10 "
Narrow gauge locomotive engineer.....	3.00 " 10 "
Brakeman.....	1.75 " 10 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	2.50 " 10 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon...	4.00 " 10 "
Steam shovel engineer.....	150.00 per month.
Steam shovel craneman.....	100.00 "
Steam shovel fireman.....	60.00 "

Construction of a line of railway from the town of Galt to Port Dover; r

exceeding 58 miles. Date of subsidy agreement, November 8, 1913. Amount of subsidy, \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per mile. Railway Company, "The Erie and Northern Railway Company."

General Clauses.

Post Office Department.

During the month of October orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and

the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 2,019.54
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type; also other stamps.....	132.30
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	1,150.66
Supplying mail bags.....	2,395.25
Repairing mail bags.....	3,538.13
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	2,114.15
Supplying street letter boxes and repairing portable letter boxes, railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes.....	1,170.50
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores.....	57.10
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	7,213.74

TRADE DISPUTES DURING NOVEMBER, 1913.

THERE was a still further decrease in the number of trade disputes in existence during November, only seven being reported to the Department. One only commenced during November, involving about 1,500 railroad construction labourers in the west of British Columbia; this, together with the long continued dispute of coal miners on Vancouver Island, was the only dispute of importance during November. In November, 1912, eleven disputes actually commenced, while there were twenty in existence during the month.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during November.

Number and magnitude.—The number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence during November was seven, a decrease of two compared with the previous month and a decrease of eighteen as compared with November, 1912. About nine firms and 3,987 employees were affected by disputes, one firm and

1,500 employees being directly involved in the new dispute of the month.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during November was approximately 89,591 working days as compared with 70,700 during October, and a loss of 168,200 during November, 1912.

Locality and cause of new dispute.—The only new dispute of the month involved 1,500 railroad construction labourers in Western British Columbia. The cause of this dispute was a reduction of wages.

Results of disputes.—Three disputes were brought to a definite termination during November. Cigar makers at Montreal were successful in effecting a compromise, and the sympathetic strike of the same class at Toronto was accordingly called off. With regard to a strike of coal miners at Taber, Alberta, which commenced on October 15, but which was not reported to the Department in time for inclusion in the November issue

of the *Labour Gazette*, the strikers were successful in obtaining their demand. Four disputes were left unsettled at the end of the month.

Disputes beginning before November.

Trade disputes of the previous month which were still in existence during November were disputes of coal miners on Vancouver Island and Taber, Alberta; metal miners at Salmo, B.C.; garment workers at Montréal, and cigar makers at Montreal and Toronto.

Coal miners, Vancouver Island. — The dispute of coal miners on Vancouver Island remained unsettled at the end of the month. Reports received in the Department indicate that in the case of the Canadian Collieries a considerably larger force was at work at Cumberland than at the commencement of the dispute in September, 1913. With regard to the other points affected, namely, South Wellington, Extension and Nanaimo, either the men were gradually returning to work or their places were being filled, with the result that the output was being increased from week to week. The Junglepot mine has been working steadily since the signing of the agreement in August. It was estimated that about 1,000 men were out of work at the end of November as a result of the dispute.

Coal miners, Taber, Alberta. — A strike of employees of the Block mine at Taber, Alberta, occurred on October 15. The cause of the dispute was the exception taken by the mine owners to the men joining the union, and their decision to give them the option of either leaving the union or ceasing work. The men stopped work until November 15, when they resumed, the wages being paid in full with the addition of wages for twenty-one days on account of delay in payment. It was reported that all the mines in the Taber district were subsequently working under union conditions. About thirty-seven men were involved in this dispute.

Metal miners, Salmo, B.C.—No ter-

mination of this dispute was reported to the Department during November. About twenty men were affected.

Garment workers, Montreal.—The dispute of garment workers which commenced on September 19 was still in existence at the end of November. A partial settlement was effected on November 29 when the employees of J. Elkins and Company, to the number of 100, returned to work, an arrangement having been made. With regard to the employees of H. Vineberg and Company, it is estimated that about 400 returned to work during November, and that there were probably about 500 in all on strike at the end of the month. The clothing industry in Montreal was quiet and there was no great demand for workers.

Cigar makers, Montreal and Toronto. — A strike of cigar makers which occurred at Montreal on October 27 was settled on November 20. The strike was called to enforce a demand for the dismissal of a foreman and also for better working conditions. The settlement partook of the nature of a compromise inasmuch as the foreman was retained in the service of the Company, and promises were given for better conditions. At the termination of this dispute a sympathetic strike which occurred in Toronto on October 30 was declared off.

Disputes beginning during the Month.

Railroad labourers, West British Columbia.—On November 5 between 1,000 and 1,500 railway labourers in the employ of Messrs. Foley, Welch & Stewart contractors for the Pacific Great Eastern Railway Company, struck work. The men who had been receiving \$2.50, \$2.75 and \$3.00 per day of nine hours claimed that the Company wished to make a reduction to \$2.25 and \$2.50 per day. After the occurrence of the strike the men demanded \$4.00 for an eight hour day. No termination of this dispute was reported to the Department during November.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	No. of Firms or Establishments affected		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement	Date of termination	Result
			Directly	Indirectly	Directly		Indirectly				
					Male	Female	Male	Female			
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE NOVEMBER.											
<i>Mining—</i>											
Coal miners.....	Vancouver Island	Alleged discrimination against employees.....	3	.....	1500	.....	.....	Sep. 17 '12	.....	.....	Unsettled at end of the month
Coal miners.....	Taber, Alta.	Management objected to employees joining union.....	1	.....	37	.....	.....	May 1 '13	.....	.....	.....
Metal miners.....	Salmo, B.C.	For higher wages	1	.....	10	.....	.....	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Strikers successful	
<i>Clothing—</i>											
Garment workers..	Montreal, Que....	Against reduction in wages	2	.....	500	.....	.....	Feb. 22	.....	.....	Unsettled at end of the month
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i>											
Cigarmakers.....	Montreal, Que....	For dismissal of foreman and better working conditions.	1	.....	140	.....	.....	Sept. 19	.....	.....	.....
Cigarmakers.....	Toronto, Ont.	Sympathetic.....	1	.....	150	.....	.....	Oct. 27	Nov. 20	Compromise effected	
								Oct. 30	Nov. 22	Strikers returned on settlement of Montreal dispute	
DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING NOVEMBER.											
<i>Unskilled—</i>											
Railroad labourers.	Pacific Great Eastern Ry., West B.C.....	Against reduction of wages.	1	.....	1500	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	Unsettled end of the month

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1913.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureaus of Mines of Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and the office of the factories inspector of Ontario and Saskatchewan, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 510 workpeople in Canada during the month of November, 1913, were recorded by the Department of Labour. Of these 152 were fatal and 358 resulted in serious injuries. In October there were 111 fatal and 400 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 511; and in November, 1912, there were 128 fatal and 525 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 653. The number of fatal accidents recorded in November was one less than in October and twenty-four

more than in November, 1912. The number of non-fatal accidents recorded in November was forty-two less than in October and 167 less than in November 1912.

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1913, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	6	10	16
Fishing and Hunting.....	3	.....	3
Lumbering.....	3	6	9
Mining.....	11	30	41
Railway construction.....	1	2	3
Building Trades.....	13	34	47
Metal Trades.....	9	98	107
Woodworking Trades.....	.....	9	9
Printing and Allied Trades.....	.....	1	1
Clothing.....	2	1	3
Textiles.....	.....	1	1
Food and Tobacco preparation	1	14	15
Leather.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Transportation—</i>			
Steam Railway Service.....	34	94	128
Electric Railway Service.....	.....	3	3
Navigation.....	50	5	55
Miscellaneous.....	4	19	23
Public Employees.....	3	10	13
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades..	3	7	10
Unskilled Labour.....	6	14	20
Total.....	152	358	510

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1913.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Num-ber.	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture:—				
Farmer	Upper Falmouth, N.S.	Nov. 16	1	Blood poisoning from bite of pig
Fireman (threshing machine)	Ancienne Lorette, Que.	11	1	Mangled by threshing machine
Engineer (threshing machine)	Yorkton, Sask.	" 3	1	Run over by a thresher
Farmhand	Sedley, Sask.	" 4	1	Mangled by thresher
.....	Portsmouth, Ont.	21	1	Explosion of dynamite
.....	St. Fabien, Que.	24	1	In threshing machine
Fishing and Hunting—				
Fisherman	Lorneville, N.S.	" 21	2	Drowned
Trapper	Warren, Ont.	" 12	1	Accidentally shot by own rifle
Lumbering—				
Logger	Granite Bay, B.C.	" 12	1	Falling tree
Feller	Redbank, N.B.	" 1	1	Struck by a falling tree
.....	Red Deer, Alta.	" 29	1	" " " " " "
Mining:—				
Miner	Coal Creek, B.C.	" 3	1	Struck by a runaway railway car
"	Sudbury, Ont.	" 14	1	Fell down shaft of mine
"	Weedon, Que.	" 10	1	Crushed by ascending skip
"	Coal Creek, B.C.	" 21	1	Fall of coal
"	Thetford Mines, Que.	" 22	1	Struck on head by part of machinery
"	Taber, Alta.	" 18	1	Cave-in of earth
"	Sydney Mines, N.S.	" 8	1	Mangled by mine machinery
"	Sandon, B.C.	" 21	1	Struck by ore cars
"	Joliette, Que.	" 1	1	Fell from a ladder
Quarryman	Spryfield, N.S.	" 21	1	Struck by falling stone
.....	.....	" 2	1	Crushed by falling derrick
Railway Construction:				
Labourer	M.P. 234 C.N.R.	" —	1	Struck by a falling derrick mast
"	Green Lake, B.C.	" 15	2	Premature explosion of dynamite
"	M.P. 10, Peace River, B.C.	" 9	1	Run over by train
Building Trades:—				
Carpenter	Perth, Ont.	" 5	1	Fell from a scaffold
"	Montreal, Que.	" 8	1	Expired while at work
"	Vancouver, B.C.	" 8	1	By a fall
Painter	St. John, N.B.	" 19	1	"
Glazier	Toronto, Ont.	" 13	1	Fall; scaffold collapsed
Plumber	Montreal, Que.	" 3	1	Fell down elevator shaft
Bricklayer	Quebec, Que.	" 22	1	Fell from building
"	Magog, Que.	" 13	1	"
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 24	1	Struck by a descending hoist
Stonecutter	Cobalt, Ont.	" 29	1	Fall; scaffold broke
Builders' labourer	Lethbridge, Alta.	" 17	1	By a fall
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 1	1	Fell down elevator shaft
"	Guelph, Ont.	" 24	1	Fell from scaffold
Metal Trades—				
Metal worker	Toronto, Ont.	" 17	1	Crushed by falling metal
"	Winnipeg, Man.	" 19	1	Struck by falling pulley
Forgeman	Shawinigan Falls	" 22	1	Buried in land slide
Metal worker	Belleville, Ont.	" 11	1	Explosion of dynamite
Iron worker	Vancouver, B.C.	" 13	1	Explosion of gas
Turnace foundry	Port Colborne	" 14	1	Explosion of a generator
Blacksmith	Baie St. Paul, Que.	" —	1	Kicked by a horse
Welder	Cartierville, Que.	" 16	1	Fell from pole
"	Vernon, B.C.	" 23	1	Electrocuted
Other—				
Factory employee	Toronto, Ont.	" 1	1	Fell down elevator shaft
Home factory employee	Montreal, Que.	" 14	1	Struck by a knife blade thrown from revolving machine

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1913.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date	Num-ber.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i>				
Cigar factory em- ployee.....	Raymond, Alta.....	Nov. 3	1	Caught in revolving shaft
<i>Steam Railway Service</i>				
Conductor.....	Wanstead, Ont.....	" 10	1	Rear-end collision
.....	Valley Junction, Que.....	" 13	1	Collision
Engineer.....	Graham.....	" 1	1	Run over
.....	Curle, Sask.....	" 3	1	Derailment
Fireman.....	Angler, Ont.....	" 21	1	"
.....	Onaway, Alta.....	" 9	1	Fell from engine; run over
Brakemen.....	Wanstead, Ont.....	" 10	2	Rear-end collision
.....	China Bar, B.C.....	" 10	1	Derailment
".....	Arcola, Sask.....	" 21	1	Crushed between cars
".....	Lethbridge, Alta.....	" 22	1	"
".....	Gladstone, Man.....	" 0	1	Fell from a train
".....	Wilson, Alta.....	" 2	1	Crushed between cars
".....	Millwood.....	" 24	1	"
Yardmen.....	St. Lambert, Que.....	" 13	2	Derailment
".....	Lampton, Ont.....	" 27	1	Crushed between cars
".....	Transcona, Man.....	" 19	1	Run over by locomotive
Car Repairer.....	Chatham, Ont.....	" 5	1	Run over by a car
Employee.....	Welland, Ont.....	" 22	1	Fell off hand car
Labourer.....	Lobo, Ont.....	" 10	1	Struck by a train
.....	M.P. 9, Kenora, S.D.....	" 17	1	"
.....	M.P. 1175, B.C.....	" 9	1	Crushed by overturned tender
Surveyors.....	Little Forks, N.S.....	" 27	2	Train struck hand car
Labourer.....	Schreiber, Ont.....	" 1	1	Struck van passing same
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 30	1	Struck by a train
".....	North Battleford.....	" 4	1	Run over by cars
".....	Coronation, Alta.....	" 7	1	Thrown from car and run over
".....	Newtonville, Ont.....	" 25	1	Struck by a train
Bridge tender.....	Bear River, N.S.....	" 22	1	Drowned; fell off bridge
Employee.....	Blenheim, Ont.....	" 6	1	Burned by ignition of gasoline
".....	London, Ont.....	" 10	4	Struck by a train
".....	M.P. 1134, B.C.....	" 9	4	"
<i>Navigation—</i>				
Deckhand.....	Kingston, Ont.....	" 1	1	Drowned
Crew of collier.....	Cape North, N.S.....	" 2	42	Perished in a storm
Bargeman.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 26	1	Drowned; fell while boarding vessel
.....	Maisonneuve, Que.....	" 27	1	Struck by a falling derrick beam
Ferryman.....	Lavenham, Man.....	" 5	1	Drowned
Dredgeman.....	Sault Ste Marie, Ont.....	" 29	1	Crushed by falling rock
.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 25	1	Drowned; jumping from dredge to scow
Dredging foreman.....	Sand Point, N.S.....	" 21	1	Fell from wharf into a scow
Scowman.....	Bare Point, Ont.....	" 4	1	Drowned
<i>Miscellaneous</i>				
<i>Transport—</i>				
Employee (retail establishment.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 5	1	Crushed by an elevator
Teamster.....	Arcola, Sask.....	" 17	1	Struck by a train
.....	Havelock, Ont.....	" 26	1	"
Driver.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 4	1	Wagon struck by street car
<i>Public Employees—</i>				
Police constable.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 1	1	Electrocuted
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 23	1	Fatally assaulted
Fireman.....	".....	" 22	1	Overcome by smoke
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled Trades—</i>				
Elevator man.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 4	1	Fell down elevator shaft
Grain elevator em- ployee.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	" 18	1	Mangled by machine
Domestic servant.....	Moncton, N.B.....	" 8	1	Burned; clothing caught fire
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>				
Labourer.....	Cartierville, Que.....	" 11	1	Crushed by a falling bucket
".....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	" 11	1	Cave-in of trench
".....	Quebec, Que.....	" 20	1	Drowned
".....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 3	1	Fell into grain tank
".....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 13	1	Crushed by falling material
".....	Verdun, Que.....	" 15	1	Crushed by machinery

TABLE OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING NOVEMBER, 1913.

TRADE OR INDUSTRY	CAUSES																	
	Falls	Falling material	Flying material	Contact with shop & farm machinery, saws, etc.	Falling coal, rock, earth, timber, etc.	Injured in the handling of tools	Falling from horse and motor-driven vehicles	Explosion of gas and gasoline	Falling and jumping from cars and locomotives	Run over by locomotives and cars	Derailments	Crushed by & betw'n cars and locomotives	Collisions	Struck by locomotives and cars	Burned by acid, molten metal and oil	Injured by mine and ore cars	Miscellaneous causes	Total
Agriculture	1		1	2													6 ¹	10
Lumbering	1	1								1								6
Mining.....	1	2		3	15											6	6 ²	30
Railway Construction					2													2
Building Trades	21	6		1		1											5 ³	34
Metal Trades...	6	29	7	34		6		6				1			4		5 ⁴	98
Woodworking Trades			5	4														9
Printing and Allied Trades			1															1
Clothing																		1
Textile				1													1 ⁵	1
Food and Tobacco Preparation																		1
Steam Railway Service	2	2		5		1											4 ⁶	14
Electric Railway Service	4	14	1			2		1	14	9	10	9	8	2	2		18 ⁷	94
Navigation	2	1	1							1				2				3
Miscellaneous Transport			4				7										1 ⁸	5
Civic Employees	2	2					1										8 ⁹	19
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades	1																5 ¹⁰	10
Unskilled Labour..	2	7		1										1			3 ¹¹	7
Total.....	43	69	16	53	17	10	8	7	14	11	10	10	8	5	6	6	65	358

Note.—Miscellaneous causes explained:—

¹*Agriculture.*—Three farmers were injured by either being thrown, crushed or run over by wagons; two were injured by being trampled and kicked by horses; and one was injured in a runaway.

²*Mining.*—Four miners were injured by mine machinery; and two were injured by the premature explosion of dynamite.

³*Building Trades.*—One workman was burned by electricity; one was burned by tar; and three were struck by hoists.

⁴*Metal Trades.*—A workman was thrown from a wagon; one (blacksmith) was kicked by a horse; one was injured by being pierced by a sliver of wood; and two blacksmiths were buried in a landslide.

⁵*Clothing.*—A milliner was burned when workshop caught fire.

⁶*Food and Tobacco Preparation.*—Two factory employees were struck by elevators, and two meat-packing establishment employees were injured by an explosion of a tank of ammonia.

⁷*Steam Railway Service.*—Four railway employees were injured by striking objects when passing same; one was struck by a locomotive; two were injured when hand car was struck by train, and one on a velocipede was struck by a train; an employee was injured by a hand-brake; one by a steam hose and one by getting tangled in a rope; one was injured by a bursted water-glass; and four were scalded by steam.

⁸*Navigation.*—A marine fireman was scalded by steam.

⁹*Miscellaneous Transport.*—A driver was kicked by a horse; one was injured in a runaway; one was bitten by a dog when delivering parcels; one sprained himself when alighting from wagon; two were injured when their wagon was struck by a street car; two were thrown from their wagons.

¹⁰*Public Employees.*—Two firemen were injured when a hose truck was struck by a street car; a fire chief and his chauffeur was injured in a collision with a horse-driven vehicle.

¹¹*Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.*—A paper mill employee was burned by hot pulp, and a rubber factory employee was burned by hot rubber; a factory hand stepped on a protruding nail.

¹²*Unskilled Labour.*—A labourer was injured by a cave-in of trench in which he was working; another was injured in the gear of a steam-shovel; and another (night watchman) was assaulted by thugs.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

THE total immigration to Canada for the month of October, 1913, was 20,646, as compared with 27,192 for October, 1912, the decrease being twenty-four per cent. of the total arrivals. During October, 1913, 7,664 immigrants arrived from Great Britain as compared with 10,166 for the same month of the previous year. Arrivals from the United States during October, 1913, numbered 7,450, as compared with 10,481 during October, 1912. There was

also a decrease in the number of arrivals from other countries during September, 1913, as compared with the same month of the previous year, the numbers being 5,532 and 6,545 respectively. For the first seven months of the current fiscal year the total number of immigrants arriving in Canada was 327,913, as compared with 300,841 for the corresponding period of the previous year, the increase being nine per cent. Of the total arrivals, 128,868 were from Great Britain, 80,330 from the United States, and 118,715 from other countries. The following is a résumé of official returns received at the Department during October:—

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE SIX MONTHS APRIL TO OCTOBER OF THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF LAST FISCAL YEAR.

Month	1912—1913.				1913—1914.				
	British	From the United States	Other Countries	Totals.	British	From the United States	Other Countries	Totals	Percentage of Increase
April.....	22,028	21,494	19,409	62,931	5,566	19,260	28,459	73,28	16%
May.....	27,251	18,101	21,170	66,522	31,374	14,247	27,517	73,138	10%
June.....	20,640	13,748	11,505	45,893	27,370	11,491	24,922	63,783	39%
July.....	13,399	12,557	8,340	34,296	14,804	9,042	16,854	40,700	19%
August.....	11,824	13,309	7,734	32,867	12,975	9,681	9,195	31,851	3% dec.
September.....	13,189	10,450	7,501	31,140	9,115	9,159	6,236	24,510	21% "
October.....	10,166	10,481	6,545	27,192	7,664	7,450	5,532	20,646	24% "
Total.....	118,497	100,140	82,204	300,841	128,868	80,330	118,715	327,913	9% Inc.

BRITISH EMIGRATION.

During the month of October, 1913, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

Month.	NATIONALITY.						
	English.		Welsh.		Scotch.		Irish.
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	
October.....	7,755	9,784	106	93	1,655	1,906	578
							12,412

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1913, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1912.

NATURE OF GRANT.	October, 1913.		October, 1912.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.'s sales.....		640.00	13	4,511.00
British Columbia Homesteads	4	563.99	12	1,506.63
British Columbia sales	4	163.70	7	160.00
Homesteads.....	2,457	428,914.218	1,892	320,783.228
License of Occupation.....	4	546.96	2	
Military bounty grants.....			1	160.00
Military homesteads.....	1	320.00		
Mining lands sales (154.95 acres under rights).....	7	353.907	1	195.31
Mineral rights (\$76.50 acres)-.....	3		1	
North West half-breed grants.....	4	574.50	6	960.00
Parish sales.....			1	
Pre-emption sales.....	23	3,681.29		
Purchased homesteads.....	45	7,165.05		
Quit claim, special grants.....			1	
Railways:—				
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....		149.30	1	320.00
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.....	2	922.69	7	28,197.00
Canadian Pacific Railway grants.....	7	19.98	7	56.47
Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds.....	2		2	18.22
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Railroad and Steamboat Co.....	14	10,881.50	7	970.34
Sales.....	36	3,594.13	66	7,496.54
School lands sales.....	36	2,237.69	32	5,638.50
Special grants.....	13	180.14	9	504.57
Yukon Territory Homesteads.....			1	160.00
Yukon Territory sales.....	4	95.98	1	
Total.....	2,667	461,015.02	2,070	372,237.80

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1913, AS COMPARED WITH OCTOBER, 1912.

AGENCY.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
Battleford.....			148	131				
Brandon.....	2	1						
Calgary.....					134	220		
Dauphin.....	85	36						
Edmonton.....					581	390		
Estevan.....			2	51				
Grand Prairie.....					64	54		
Humboldt.....			79	88				
Kamloops.....							62	35
Lethbridge.....					29	24		
Maple Creek.....			181	93				
Medicine Hat.....					86	91		
Moose Jaw.....			152	241				
New Westminster.....					91	31	9	
Peace River.....								
Prince Albert.....			124	138				
Regina.....			27	24				
Red Deer.....					109	83		
Saskatoon.....			109	151				
Swift Current.....			153	239				
Weyburn.....			57					
Winnipeg.....	230	153						
Yorkton.....			118	57				
Total.....	317	190	1150	1213	1097	893	71	35

Number of entries for October, 1913..... 2635
 Number of entries for October, 1912..... 2331

Net decrease for October, 1913..... 304

Recapitulation.

MONTH.	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia.	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
January.....	115	196	657	803	599	678	11	8
February.....	117	218	541	893	500	822	9	8
March.....	139	264	820	1190	806	1139	74	15
April.....	279	475	1637	2263	1332	1684	212	29
May.....	227	318	1532	1948	1139	1534	581	36
June.....	302	239	1811	2243	1331	1479	363	23
July.....	350	347	1720	2269	1405	1535	202	46
August.....	259	239	1231	1726	1059	1167	101	29
September.....	221	213	840	1275	974	955	116	20
October.....	317	190	1160	1213	1097	893	71	35
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Total.....	2326	2699	11939	15823	10242	11886	1740	254

Net decrease for ten months:—4,415.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1913, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCE IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITY	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatche- wan	Alberta	British Columbia.	
Canadians from Ontario.....	10	134	128	8	280
“ “ Quebec.....	2	27	43	1	73
“ “ Nova Scotia.....	.....	8	17	.....	25
“ “ New Brunswick.....	.....	4	5	.....	9
“ “ Prince Edward Island.....	.....	7	8	.....	15
“ “ Manitoba.....	35	23	14	.....	75
“ “ Saskatchewan.....	1	35	7	.....	43
“ “ Alberta.....	1	1	52	.....	54
“ “ British Columbia.....	.....	1	4	2	7
Persons who had previous entry.....	35	215	127	6	383
Newfoundlanders.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Canadians returned from the United States.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Americans.....	18	256	278	17	563
English.....	7	124	128	11	316
Scotch.....	16	32	32	8	88
Irish.....	7	8	11	4	30
French.....	13	11	20	1	45
Belgians.....	.....	9	10	1	20
Swiss.....	1	3	5	.....	9
Italians.....	1	4	6	1	12
Roumanians.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Syrians.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Germans.....	7	22	29	3	71
Austro-Hungarians.....	1	45	65	1	192
Hollanders.....	2	4	5	.....	11
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	.....	4	10	.....	14
Icelanders.....	3	1	.....	.....	4
Swedes.....	12	22	35	1	70
Norwegians.....	4	46	21	3	74
Fussians.....	16	89	29	3	137
Turks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Servians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgarians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealanders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hindoes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Algerians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greeks.....	2	1	.....	.....	3
Hawaiians.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	317	1150	1097	71	2635

Number of souls represented by above entries, 6,468

BUILDING PERMITS DURING NOVEMBER, 1913.

	NOVEMBER 1913	NOVEMBER 1912	INCREASE.
NOVA SCOTIA:—	\$	\$	\$
Sydney.....	13,000	11,310	1,690
Halifax.....	46,385	46,460	75*
NEW BRUNSWICK:—			
St. John.....	29,050	27,000	2,050
QUEBEC:—			
Québec.....	43,660	.....	.....
Maisonneuve.....	336,900	314,800	22,100
Montreal.....	4,293,746	2,550,313	1,743,433
Westmount.....	141,670	111,185	30,485
ONTARIO:—			
Ottawa.....	138,650	261,175	122,525*
Kingston.....	16,054	83,185	67,131
Peterborough.....	29,540	5,810	23,694
Toronto.....	1,342,225	1,651,073	308,848*
St. Catharines.....	54,935	46,000	8,935
Welland.....	77,402	224,800	147,398*
Hamilton.....	271,900	248,900	23,000
Brantford.....	16,645	49,140	32,495*
Galt.....	64,625	96,165	31,540*
Guelph.....	8,911	38,128	29,117*
Berlin.....	37,462	19,860	17,602
Stratford.....	6,580	1,697	4,883
Woodstock.....	525	.....	.....
London.....	83,995	111,604	27,609
St. Thomas.....	23,775	200	23,575
Chatham.....	43,930	5,655	37,275
Windsor.....	88,075	32,345	55,730
Owen Sound.....	10,250	65,400	55,250*
North Bay.....	10,400	3,385	7,015
Sudbury.....	15,150	8,750	6,400
Port Arthur.....	39,635	322,600	282,965*
Ft. William.....	180,960	293,925	112,965*
MANITOBA:—			
Winnipeg.....	490,950	848,600	357,650*
St. Boniface.....	39,230	13,160	26,070
Dauphin.....	13,300	8,950	4,380
SASKATCHEWAN:—			
Regina.....	271,670	51,050	220,620
Moose Jaw.....	34,600	512,750	478,150*
Yorkton.....	94,600	13,850	75,750*
Prince Albert.....	18,300	35,300	17,000*
Saskatoon.....	21,400	175,910	54,510*
North Battleford.....	9,850	21,635	11,785*
ALBERTA:—			
Medicine Hat.....	92,002	91,325	677
Calgary.....	439,740	1,903,944	1,464,204*
Red Deer.....	4,100	28,180	24,080*
Macleod.....	2,000	.....	.....
BRITISH COLUMBIA:—			
Nelson.....	35,500	10,250	25,250
New Westminster.....	14,600	61,720	47,120*
Vancouver.....	300,565	1,538,795	1,238,230*
Victoria.....	194,390	788,505	594,115*
S. Vancouver.....	25,875	117,400	91,525*
North Vancouver.....	10,225	19,610	8,385*
Oak Bay.....	24,150	53,350	29,200*
Point Grey.....	75,780	120,185	44,405*
Vernon.....	2,885	28,640	25,755*
Prince Rupert.....	4,125	5,612	1,487*

*Decrease.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of Departments and Bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during November, 1913:

DOMINION REPORTS.

Agriculture in British Columbia, 1910.

A SPECIAL bulletin of the Census and Statistics Office, Canada, received during November, dealing with the Agriculture of British Columbia, contains the following statistics:—

The Province has an area of 226,186,370 acres of land and 1,560,830 acres water, making a total area of 227,747,200 acres, or 355,855 square miles, which is nearly three times the area of the United Kingdom and one and three-quarter times greater than either France or Germany.

In 1901 the population was 178,657, of which 88,478, or 49.5 per cent, was rural. The returns of the last census show that 188,796, or 48.1 per cent. out of a total population of 392,480 was rural.

The number of farm holdings in 1901 was 6,739, of which 5,938 contained five acres and over as compared with 14,071 farms of five acres and over and 4,396 of less than five acres, or a total of 18,467 holdings in 1911. The number of holdings of 50 acres and under increased from 2,086 in 1901 to 11,000 in 1911, which is a gain of 427 per cent. in ten years. The number of holdings over 50 acres were 4,653 in 1901, as against 7,467 in 1911, a gain of 60 per cent. in the decade. The development of the fruit industry is no doubt responsible for the rapid increases in the number of small holdings.

The area of improved land in 1911 was 477,576 acres, as compared with 473,646 acres in 1901, an increase of only 3,930 acres in the decade. This small increase is more apparent than real, owing to the stricter interpretation given

the term "improved land" in the 1911 census.

Land in field crops increased from 171,424 acres in 1900 to 239,820 acres in 1911.

The acreage under small fruits, which in 1901 was included with vegetables, is placed in this census at 1,280 acres.

The total value of field crops, vegetables and fruits in 1910 was \$9,619,281, as against \$3,536,371 in 1900, being an average per holding for the last census of \$520.88, as compared with \$524.73 in the previous one. The large acreage represented by non-bearing fruit trees indicates the setting out of new orchards and not being producing, the consequence is that the average value of farm products per holding is kept down.

The statistics of live stock for 1911 places the number of horses at 57,415, of milch cows at 33,953, of other horned cattle at 105,230, of sheep at 39,272, of swine at 33,604, of turkeys at 8,926, of geese at 6,808, of ducks at 27,898, and other hens and chickens at 967,841, as compared with 37,325 horses, 24,535 milch cows, 100,467 horned cattle, 33,350 sheep, 41,419 swine, 2,790 turkeys, 3,786 geese, 9,371 ducks and 346,840 hens and chickens in 1901. The figures show increases for all classes of animals except swine. The number of pure-bred horses and of sheep have more than doubled in the decade, and an increase of 65 per cent. is shown in the number of pure-bred cattle.

The number of weeks of hired labour on the farm in 1910 was 159,088, and the value \$1,952,875, being an average wage per week of \$12.28 against 135,597 weeks in 1900, with a total value of \$1,223,230, and an average of \$9.02 per week. This is an increase in the cost per week of farm labour of over 36 per cent. between 1900 to 1910.

The total value in 1911 of lands owned, buildings, farm implements and live stock on hand was \$179,359,601, with an

average value per holding of \$9,712, as compared with a total value of \$33,386,886, and an average value of \$4,954 in 1901.

ONTARIO REPORTS.

Mines.

Twenty-second annual report of the Bureau of Mines, 1913, being Vol. XXII, Part I. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913. Pages, 284.

The twenty-second annual report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines shows that 1912 was the most productive year the industry has yet experienced. The output of the mines was valued at \$48,341,612, which was 15 per cent. higher than a similar report for the year 1911, previously the largest on record. The only metallic product not showing an advance in production was iron ore.

There were twenty-six fatalities reported to employees below ground and six to employees above ground. There were employed in productive and non-productive mines in 1912 approximately 9,500 men. It was stated in the report that the supply of skilled labour was barely sufficient. The strike in the Porcupine mines was the only important labour disturbances.

Farmers' Institutes.

Annual report of the Farmers' Institutes of the Province of Ontario, 1913. Part II.—Meetings and Statistics. By the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913. Pages, 51.

During the year ended June 30, 1913, 94,266 were in attendance at Institute meetings. The year was one of growth and expansion for Women's Institutes, the total number being 750, and the membership 22,042, while the attendance at meetings was 178,858.

Vital Statistics.

Report relating to the registration of births, marriages and deaths in the Province of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1912. Being the 43rd annual report. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913. Pages, 430.

During 1912, births to the number of 58,870; marriages to the number of 28,-

845; and deaths to the number of 32,150, were registered in Ontario. The birth rate was 24.4 per 1,000, being a decrease of .2 in the rate. The diseases causing the four highest rates of mortality were organic heart diseases, tuberculosis, cancer and pneumonia.

SASKATCHEWAN REPORTS.

Coal Mining.

Annual report of the Department of Public Works of the Province of Saskatchewan for the financial year 1912-13. Ended February 28, 1913. Regina: J. W. Reid, Government Printer, 1913. Pages, 94.

Recent statistics of coal mining in Saskatchewan are as follows:—

Number of mines in operation February 28, 1913	31
Number of tons produced in twelve months ended February 29, 1912	258,722
Number of tons produced in twelve months ended February 28, 1913	219,487
Average number of persons employed inside mines	215
Average number of persons employed outside mines	83
Number of accidents (fatal)	4
Number of accidents reported (non-fatal).	10

BRITISH REPORTS.

Strikes and Lockouts in 1912.

Twenty-Fifth Annual Report on Strikes and Lockouts and on Conciliation and Arbitration Boards in the United Kingdom in 1912, with comparative statistics. Board of Trade, Department of Labour Statistics. Darling & Sons, 1913.

The wave of industrial unrest which was so marked a feature in the summer of 1911 again reached a high level during the first half of 1912. During the whole of March and the early part of April, the coal mining industry was stopped by a strike of miners involving 1,000,000 workpeople. The loss in working days during this dispute alone amounted to the unprecedented figures of 30,800,000. A strike of transport workers which began in May affected about 80,000 workpeople on the Thames and Midway, while about 20,000 workpeople at other ports struck work in June in sympathy. Altogether 857 disputes occurred during the year, the total loss in working days being 38,142,101.

The largest number of disputes in any one year previously was 903 in 1911, when, however, the loss in working days was 7,620,367. The largest aggregate in working days previously was in 1908 when the loss was 10,632,638. Altogether 1,463,281 workpeople were involved in the dispute in 1912.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Illinois Factory Inspection Bulletin.

The first issue of a bulletin which will in future be published quarterly for the Department of Factory Inspection of the State of Illinois was received during the past month. The bulletin is designed to meet the constant demands for information showing the results of investigations under the various laws which the Department of Factory Inspection enforces. It is remarked that the study of accident prevention and human conservation is still in its infancy.

The subjects to be dealt with will include Child and Female Labour, Hours of Labour, Occupation Diseases, the Guarding of Dangerous Machinery, Factory Sanitation, Methods of Inspection, etc., etc. The first issue of the Bulletin has the following contents:—

- Introductory Remarks.
- Editorials.
- Some Recent Legislation for the Benefit of Working Women.
- The Reportable Case of Lead Poisoning.
- The Brass Foundry.
- Paris Green.
- Inspections and Results Under the Blower Law Illinois.
- The Toxicity of the So-Called Basic Lead Sulphate for Guinea Pigs. A Dust Experiment. (With Chart and Illustrations.)
- Notes on Recent Child Labour Legislation in the United States.
- Carbon Monoxide as an Industrial Poison.
- A Report of Two Cases of Industrial Aniline Poisoning with a General Consideration of Aniline.
- Table of Occupational Diseases.
- Instructive Questions and Answers for Employees of the Paint Trades.
- Wall Notices in Fifteen Foreign Languages.
- Child Labour Law and Woman's Ten Hour Law in Foreign Languages.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Dominion Reports.—Report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913. Dairying, Fruit, Extension of Markets and Cold Storage. Dept. of Agriculture. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended December 31, 1912. Vol. II. Life Insurance Companies: Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1913. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Summary Report of the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines for the calendar year ending December 31, 1912. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

The Production of Copper, Gold, Lead, Nickel, Silver, Zinc, and other metals in Canada during the calendar year 1912 by Cosmo T. Cartwright, B.Sc., Asst. Mining Engineer, Division of Mineral Resources and Statistics. Department of Mines. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1913.

Fifth Census of Canada, 1911. Religions, Origins, Birthplace, Citizenship, Literacy and Infirmities, by Provinces, Districts and Sub-Districts. Vol. II. Ottawa, King's Printer, 1913.

Smut Diseases of Cultivated Plants. Their cause and control by H. T. Gussow, Dominion Botanist. Bulletin No. 73. Dept. of Agriculture. Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont., 1913.

Agriculture and Colonization, Evidence given before the Select Standing Committee on. Second Session, Twelfth Parliament, 1912-13. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Report of the Department of Customs containing the Tables of Imports, Exports, and Navigation of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada as on December 31, 1912. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Reports, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended March 31, 1913. Part I—Excise. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Portions of Atlin District, British Columbia, with special reference to Lode Mining, by D. D. Cairnes. Dept. of Mines, Geological Survey. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1913.

Report of the Second International Moral Education Congress at the Hague, August, 1912, and as related thereto on Moral Instruction in the Canadian Public Schools, by Mr. J. A. M. Aikins. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913.

Ontario Reports.—Annual Reports of the Dairymen's Associations of the Province of Ontario, 1912. Dept. of Agriculture. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

Annual Report of the Bee-Keepers' Association of the Province of Ontario, 1912. Dept. of Agriculture. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

Box-Packing of Apples, by E. F. Palmer, B.S.A. Department of Agriculture Fruit Branch. Bulletin 216. Toronto, 1913.

Forty-Fourth Annual Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, 1912. Dept. of Agriculture. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

Municipal Statistics — Population, 1913; Assessed Values, 1912; Taxation; Debenture Debts; Sinking Funds. Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Industries. Municipal Bulletin No. 7. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913.

Forest Protection in Canada, 1912. By Clyde Leavitt, M.Sc.F., Chief Forester Commission of Conservation, and Chief Fire Inspector, Board of Railway Commissioners. Committee on Forests. Commission of Conservation, Canada. Toronto: The Bryant Press, 1913.

British Reports.—Annual Statement of the Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom for the year 1912. London: Wyman & Sons, 1913.

National Insurance Acts, 1911 to 1913. Order, dated October 14, 1913, made under Section 78 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, by the Insurance Commissioners, entitled the National Health Insurance (District Insurance Committees) Amendment Order, 1913. London: Wyman & Sons, 1913.

National Insurance Acts, 1911 to 1913. Order, dated 11th October, 1913, made under Section 78 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee, entitled the National Health Insurance (Arrears) Order, 1913. London: Wyman & Sons, 1913.

Australia.—Trade and Customs and Excise Revenue of the Commonwealth of Australia for the year 1912. G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G., Commonwealth Statistician, Bureau of Census and Statistics. Melbourne: McCarron, Bird & Co.

Argentina.—Memoria Presentada al Congreso de la Nacion por el Ministro de Agricultura, Dr. Adolfo Mugica, 1912. Buenos Aires: Talleres de Publicaciones de la Oficina Meteorologica, 1913.

United States Reports.—Twenty-First Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics and Information of Maryland, 1913. Frank A. White, Chief. Anna Herkner, Assistant. Baltimore: Mules Printing Co., 1913.

Forty-Third Annual Report on the Statistics of Labour for the year 1913. By the Bureau of Statistics, Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Boston, 1913.

Forty-Fourth Annual Report on the Statistics of Labour for the year 1913. By the Director of the Bureau of Statistics. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., 1913.

Thirtieth Annual Report of the Department of Labour of the State of Michigan. Lansing, Michigan: Wynkoop Hallenbeck Crawford Co., 1913.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

NEW BRUNSWICK CASE.

Labourers paid Transportation Debts.

SEVEN Italians were fined and another sent to jail as a result of a charge brought against them by the manager of the Miramichi Quarry Company, Quarryville, N.B. It was stated that the manager in question brought fifteen labourers from Montreal to work at the quarry with the understanding that their transportation expenses were to be deducted from their wages. When they arrived at Quarryville they made purchases from the Company but left for Newcastle. There eleven of them were placed in custody, the other four having escaped. The trial in the Miramichi police court resulted in seven of them paying the transportation expenses, three others going back to work at the quarry, while the other was sent to jail.

QUEBEC CASES.

Master and servant.—Injury to servant.—Pension awarded.—Appeal of Company dismissed.

Before the Court of Appeal, Montreal, a recent matter at issue was to determine the legal interpretation of the Workmen's Compensation Act as well as the basis on which trial courts must go in calculating the amount of indemnity to which a workman is entitled for any given injuries. The case was that of the Canadian Pacific Railway (appellant) v. Frank McDonald, a brakeman, victim of an accident, as a result of which he had to have his leg amputated above the knee, whilst one of his arms was so badly crushed that he will be permanently deprived of the use of it. McDonald was earning \$55 per month; Judge Fortin found that his earning power had been reduced seventy-five per cent., viz., the sum of \$495, and that he was thus entitled to an annual

rente of \$247.50, being one-half of said reduction. The Company was accordingly condemned to pay this rente.

The Company appealed, contending that it could not be condemned to pay a rente greater than the interest on \$2,000, and that the incapacity to work resulting from the accident was not three-quarters of the victim's working power preceding the accident.

In the Court of Appeal, Chief Justice Archambault, after reviewing the case, held the opinion that the former judgment should be confirmed. Counsel for the respondent in the case reproduced in full a reprint of the Workmen's Compensation Act. In awarding costs against the Company, the Court held that the cost of printing this should not be included. (*Macdonald v. Canadian Pacific Railway Company.*)

Master and servant.—Injury to servant.—Damages.

Damages to the extent of \$3,000 were awarded to the plaintiff by Mr. Justice Guerin at Montreal, on October 15, in the suit of Desparois v. Frothingham and Workman. The plaintiff claimed \$10,000 damages on account of injuries sustained by his son, a minor, whilst in the employ of one Nantel, a contractor who conducted operations in one of the departments of the defendants' factory.

The boy was badly injured by being caught in a quickly revolving pulley which had a set screw projecting from it. Suit was entered against Nantel under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and against Frothingham and Workman under the common law. In the case of the latter the plaintiff contended that as the firm owned the premises where the boy was at work as well as the machinery which was responsible for the mishap, and as the firm had the repairing power over such machinery, it alone was to blame because such machinery was defective. The plaintiff argued

that the existence of such defect pre-supposed negligence or fault on the part of the firm — such fault or negligence being quite distinct from that (if any) of which the actual employer of the lad might be guilty. The jury held this view and damages were awarded as above.

ONTARIO CASES.

An action for damages for injuries received by the plaintiff while in the employ of the defendant Company, was heard by Mr. Justice Latchford at Hailseybury. The plaintiff, while engaged in running a machine, drilled into a hole in which some powder remained, and the explosion which followed caused serious injuries, including the loss of his eyes. The evidence showed that on the day previous to the accident, thirteen shots had been fired in the round. When the plaintiff examined the face he reported to the mine captain that eleven holes needed recharging as the round had not been a successful one. The rules of the mine had been that all holes where the bottom could not be seen should be shot, and when a new hole was started it must be six inches from an old hole. The mine captain did not inspect the work after the report was made to him, and there being no shift boss employed on this occasion, the plaintiff asked another machine man what he should do, and was told to suit himself, whereupon he set his machine up and began drilling six inches from a hole which had been missed. After drilling about a foot the explosion occurred, causing the death of a fellow-workman and injuries to the plaintiff as mentioned above. The jury found the defendant Company guilty of negligence in the fact that the mine captain failed to inspect the work after the report made to him, and awarded the plaintiff \$3,250 and costs. (*Dementitch v. North Dome Mining Company.*)

At the first High Court sittings in the District of Temiskaming, cases were heard by Mr. Justice Latchford in which the plaintiffs claimed damages

from the defendant Company for injuries suffered through an explosion which occurred in the Company's powder factory. On the day of the accident a fire broke out in the grinding room of the factory, which spread to the packing room where about one hundred cases of the finished product was stored, causing an explosion which killed six persons and seriously injured many others.

The jury found the Company guilty of negligence in not having properly isolated the crushing room from the mixing and finishing room, in not having confined the dangerous operation of crushing chlorate of sodium within properly constructed fireproof walls, and in permitting an unnecessarily large quantity of finished product to be stored in the finishing room where employees were engaged.

In one case the widow of a man who was killed by the explosion was awarded \$3,300 damages, while her son received \$400, which was paid into court and left for him until he attains the age of twenty-one. In another case counsel for defence concurred with the counsel for the plaintiff regarding \$390 for lost time and \$300 for possible future loss of time, but held that an additional \$500 for pain was excessive. Judgment was accordingly given for \$700 and costs, the amount for "pain and suffering" being eliminated. The third case was that in which the plaintiff claimed damages for injuries which included the bursting of his right ear drum. He was awarded \$600 damages. (*McLaughlin v. Energite Explosives Co.; Noel v. Energite Explosives Co.; Manaskyvoski v. Energite Explosives Co.*)

Conviction under Alien Labour Act.

Judgment in the first trial recorded in the city of Sault Ste. Marie under the Alien Labour Act was rendered on November 24 when a fine of \$200 and costs was imposed on the Gamble-Robinson Company for violation of the Act. The trial arose out of the dismissal of Mr. J. A. Cavin by the defendant Company and the replacing of him by Karl J. Saunders of Minneapolis.

Damages for death of miner.—Appeal dismissed.

The appeal by the Cordova Mines Company from the judgment of Mr. Justice Latchford in the case of Pressick v. Cordova Mines Company was dismissed in the Appellate Division of the High Court before Chief Justice Mulock, Mr. Justice Riddell, Mr. Justice Sutherland and Mr. Justice Leitch.

The appeal concerned an action and subsequent judgment obtained on May 23, 1913, by Lily Pressick, widow of Arthur Pressick, to recover \$10,000 damages for his death on May 31, 1913, caused by falling down a winze or opening in defendant's mine, alleged to have been caused by negligence of defendants. At the trial which took place in Peterborough at the Spring Assizes, judgment was awarded plaintiff for \$1,750 and costs.

In the Appellate Court two of the judges were of the opinion that the appeal should be dismissed and two held that it should be allowed and the action dismissed with costs if demanded. The appeal was dismissed with costs. (*Pressick v. Cordova Mines Company.*)

Fatal Accident's Compensation.

On April 1, Charles Cave, a brakeman on the Grand Trunk Railway, was riding on the side of a box car when he struck a lumber wagon which had been left close to the track, and received injuries which resulted in his death. An open verdict was returned by the coroner's jury. An action was commenced by the widow of the deceased man and a settlement was effected out of court. The widow received \$2,900 and \$250 insurance, besides all costs in connection with the suit. (*Cave v. Grand Trunk Railway.*)

Master and servant.—Death of servant.— Compensation.

Another settlement effected out of court resulted in the widow of a former employee of the Pittsburg Coal Company of Sandwich receiving the sum of \$2,650 as a result of the death of her hus-

band while in the employ of the Company. In August the deceased man was working on the platform on the coal shoot at the Company's docks when a large beam broke, and, swinging round, knocked him off the platform. He was thrown heavily to the ground and was killed. (*Bradt v. Pittsburg Coal Company.*)

Violation of Railway Act.

A brakeman and conductor were fined \$100 each at Hamilton for violation of the Railway Act in neglecting to close a switch after they had taken the siding. The neglect was discovered just in time to prevent a serious accident.

Accident. — Death of workman. — Charge of negligence not maintained.

An action before a jury was heard at Haileybury on October 31 when Mr. Justice Latchford dismissed a claim against the Nipissing Mining Company for damages on account of the death of a workman. The deceased, McGoff, met his death when a staging on which he was working collapsed, throwing him a distance of thirty-five feet and inflicting injuries from which he died twelve hours later. The plaintiff's counsel endeavoured to prove that the hooks used on the staging were faulty, but it was shown that the open hooks had been used for some six years without an accident having occurred.

The jury in its findings attached no negligence to the Company, but it also found that the deceased was in no way responsible for his own death. No damages were brought in, but on a request of the presiding Judge the jury assessed damages at \$300 for the father of the deceased and \$500 for the mother. (*J. McGoff v. Nipissing Mining Company.*)

MANITOBA CASE.

On April 1, 1912, a workman employed in the Canadian Northern Railway shops at Fort Rouge, had his arm badly broken and mutilated as a result of his sleeve being caught in the drill he was

operating. Action was brought against the Company for damages. The evidence showed the Company guilty of negligence in the fact that their foreman had ordered the plaintiff to remove his work from the machine without shutting off the power, thus causing the accident. Judgment was given in favour of the plaintiff for \$4,500 damages.

The defendants appealed, claiming that the plaintiff was aware of the danger, and that the ragged condition of his sleeve was the cause of his arm being caught in the drill. Evidence, however, showed that the Company had not provided ordinary safety arrangements in connection with the drill and the appeal was dismissed with costs. (*Weppler v. Canadian Northern Railway Company.*)

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASE.

The following judgment was rendered by Mr. Justice Murphy in the Supreme Court of British Columbia in the case of *Culshaw v. Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company*:

In this case I have some difficulty in determining just what are the findings of fact made by learned arbitrator. He states first, "Had the snowslide been occasioned by normal causes there is no doubt but that I could assume and would assume that the deceased came to his death by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment." In other words he would have made an award in applicant's favour. Then he concludes his findings: "the question before me and upon which the whole case turns is, 'was the shelter in which the man stood, and where he had a perfect right to be at the time in the course of his employment, so situated that persons standing therein ran a peculiar risk from snowslides.' I would hold if the matter were before me for a final hearing that persons within the shelter ran no special risk from an ordinary snowslide, and that the accident was caused by a snowslide occasioned by abnormal conditions of weather, and I would therefore dismiss the application."

Apparently, therefore, the learned arbitrator has directed himself that as a matter of law because the snowslide was not occasioned by "normal causes" but by "abnormal conditions of weather," therefore he was bound to dismiss the application; I think this an error. The case relied upon, *Warner v. Couchman*, 80 Q.J.K.B., 526, has been before the House of Lords, 81 Q.J.K.B., 45, and the decision sustained on the express ground that a finding of fact had been made that the man was not specially affected by the severity of the weather by reason of his employment. Lord Forebourn cites with approval Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton as follows: "It is true when we deal with the effect of natural causes affecting a considerable area, such as severe weather, we are entitled and bound to consider whether the accident arose out of the employment or was merely a consequence of the severity of the weather to which persons in the locality, and whether so employed or not, were equally liable. If it is the latter, it does not arise out of the employment because the man is not specially affected by the severity of the weather by reason of his employment." If the learned arbitrator had made a straight finding that deceased was not specially affected by reason of his employment by the abnormal weather occasioning the snowslide, that would be, I think, a finding of fact with which I could not interfere. He has found that the cause of the accident was a snowslide, and that had it been occasioned by normal causes the applicant should succeed. He could only succeed I take it because he would be specially affected by reason of his employment that is exposed to extra hazard because he was at the work where he was. How that position of affairs can be altered by the snowslide being caused by abnormal conditions of weather I fail to see, since the governing factor is the special exposure which would be as operative in the second instance as in the first. I would remit the case stated to the learned arbitrator with a direction to find for the appellant.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

JANUARY, 1914.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF
DECEMBER, 1913.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

DURING December there was a surplus of labour greater than is usual at this period of the year, although mild weather permitted work in the building lines to be extensively carried on. The localities affected were principally the larger centres of Ontario and the Western Provinces. The most pronounced decline in employment was noticed in railroad construction and manufacturing. The month was a good one for farmers, the mild weather permitting more ploughing to be done than is usual. Fishermen were generally quiet. The lumbering industry was handicapped by absence of snow, and there were not as many men employed in the woods as during the last few years. There was a decline in activity in the Nova Scotia coal mines, but in general the industry was in a healthy condition. Manufacturing plants closed for the usual stock-taking and opened again with reduced staffs in many cases. Railroad construction was discontinued in some localities; there will, however, be a considerable number of men employed on this all through the winter. The various railways were busy. Passenger traffic was heavy, but a falling off in freight shipments was reported in some localities. Wholesale trade was quiet; retail stores enjoyed the usual seasonal activity. The outlook for the next year is regarded as on the whole favourable, but it is pro-

bable that there will be more unemployment during the present winter than has been the case for some years.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices stood at 136.9 for December as compared with 136.4 in November and 136.8 in December, 1912. The principal increases during the month were in wheat, oats, hay, cattle, beef, sheep, mutton, cheese, prepared fish, potatoes and onions. These advances, however, were largely offset by lower prices for barley, hogs, poultry, flour, cotton, copper, brass, solder, copper wire, and linseed oil. Poultry declined heavily, and the lower levels of iron and steel, and furs especially, during the closing months of the year offset the high levels of cattle, beef, sheep, and eggs, in keeping the general level of prices very little higher than a year ago.

Interruptions to Industry.

Industrial conditions were not disturbed to any great extent through the occurrence of labour disputes. Only one dispute of importance commenced during December, upwards of 3,000 shoe machine workers at Quebec ceasing work through a difficulty in coming to an agreement. Several coal miners were out of work on Vancouver Island as a result of the long-standing dispute in that locality.

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Among industrial establishments, etc., destroyed by fire or through other causes during December, 1913, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Beverage manufacturing plant at Amherst, loss \$20,000.

Quebec.—Farm and garden implement factory at Bedford, loss \$75,000, (sixty-five employees thrown out of work); track jack factory at Coaticook, loss \$50,000; town hall at Compton; grocery store at Donnacona; portion of town of Limoilou; stone crushing plant at Montreal (C.N.R. tunnel); sheet-metal establishment, \$10,000; grocery store, loss \$2,000; Mosaic Flooring Company's premises; wool stock establishment, loss \$10,000. At Quebec: a boot and shoe factory, loss \$80,000 (400 employees out of employment); clothing store, loss \$10,000; saw and grist mill at Richmond; business block at St. Lambert, loss \$15,000.

Ontario.—Store at Aylmer, loss \$4,000; bakery at Belleville, loss \$2,500; tannery at Brantford, loss \$50,000; also *Bow Park* farm premises, loss \$40,000; apple evaporating plant at Currie's Crossing, loss \$12,000; grocery store at Hemlock; cigar store at Hamilton; liquor store at Kingston, loss \$12,000; barn at North Keppel; plumbing establishment at North Bay, loss \$3,000; basket factory at Minnesing; hotel stables at Madoc, loss \$2,500. At Ottawa: cartage stables, loss \$2,000; also stables connected with retail grocery establishment, loss \$2,000; boat works at Parry Sound, loss \$2,500; barns at Paris, loss \$2,500; grocery store at Powasson; fruit store at Sault Ste. Marie, \$3,500, also a laundry, loss \$2,500; business portion of town of Smithville (near Hamilton), loss \$50,000; business block at Sudbury, loss \$20,000. At Toronto: paper and twine factory, loss \$20,000; also a book ruler establishment, loss \$10,000.

Manitoba.—Canadian Northern Railway station at Clanwilliam, loss \$3,500; implement warehouse at Carman, loss \$20,000; business section of Le Pas, loss \$100,000; tanning factory at Winnipeg; "*LeLand*" hotel, loss \$50,000; electric company's premises, loss \$4,000; meat packing plant at Stonewall, loss \$2,500.

Saskatchewan.—Granary at Aberdeen, loss \$5,000; general store at Hughton; barn at Hanley, loss \$3,000; butcher shop and printing office at Loreburn, loss \$10,000; business block at Rosthern, loss \$5,000; clothing store at Saskatoon, loss \$16,000.

Alberta.—Warehouse at Carmangay, loss \$18,000; store at Dunmore, loss \$5,000; drug store at Edmonton, loss \$13,000; general store at Frank, loss \$3,000; livery barns at Highland, loss \$15,000; hotel *Fitzhugh* at Jasper, loss \$10,000.

British Columbia.—Business portion of Chilliwack; livery stable at Penticton; shingle mill and stock of shingles at Lulu Island, loss \$10,000; business block at Vancouver, loss \$100,000.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The usual tendency towards lower wages was evident during December. Unskilled labour was plentiful, and in Ontario and the Western Provinces par-

ticularly labourers were working at lower wages than previously.

Manufacturing plants were working shorter hours in many cases. A nine-hour day went into effect among employees of the Ford Motor Company at Windsor on December 1, this change replacing the previous ten-hour day. About three hundred employees were affected.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during December in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada as indicated by reports of the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

The completion of threshing operations, marketing produce, hauling wood, late fall ploughing and repair work, were the principal operations of farmers during December. A feature of the month was the mild, open weather which prevailed, enabling considerably more preparation work for spring seeding to be carried on than is usual. The absence of snow, however, in the early part of the month caused the farmers some difficulty in getting their produce to market. A moderately heavy fall at Christmas time had a good effect upon the holiday trade and materially improved marketing conditions. Live stock sales were well attended and good prices realized. In Quebec and the Maritime Provinces there was a plentiful supply of labour, and owing to the scarcity of the work, farmers were able to secure help under contract for a year. In Ontario the supply of labour for dairying was more plentiful than formerly. The raising of so much stock for beef in this Province is likely to have a serious effect upon the dairying industry, and good milch cows are difficult to obtain. Hay was plentiful, the price in

Ontario being from \$16.00 to \$20.00 a ton.

During the month a deputation representing the Grange of Ontario, the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta, interviewed the Premier and the members of the Canadian Government with regard to matters affecting the interests of farmers in both Eastern and Western Canada.

It is stated that the output of the Nova Scotia creameries this year is sixty per cent. more than it was in 1912. The figures for the 1913 output are given as 650,000 pounds.

A bulletin recently issued by the Department of Agriculture and Immigration of the Province of Manitoba gives a review of agricultural operations in that Province during 1913.

Although the average of wheat per acre is somewhat lower than last year; with a greater area in crop, the total yield is increased by over 4,000,000 bushels. Both oats and barley show a reduction in yield. There was a large increase in dairy products; live stock and poultry also showed an augmentation. In 1913 the total area under grain was 6,364,880 acres, producing a total yield of 178,775,946 bushels. In the preceding year the 5,935,828 acres under grain produced a total yield of 182,357,494 bushels. Spring and fall wheat occupied during 1913, 3,141,218 acres, and amounted to 62,755,455 bushels, as compared with an acreage of 2,823,362, producing 58,433,579 bushels during 1912. The yield of potatoes was 9,977,263 bushels, and that of roots 4,196,612 bushels. Live stock in 1913 numbered as follows: horses, 300,753; cattle, 456,936; sheep, 54,142; pigs, 248,254; total, 1,058,085. This gives an increase of 96,691 over 1912 when the total was 961,394. The land prepared for the 1914 crop is 2,882,171 acres as compared with 1,945,223 acres prepared at the corresponding period of last year. Miscellaneous statistics show that on December 1, 1913, 42,673,709 bushels of wheat, or sixty-eight per cent. of the

total crop had been marketed as compared with 23,164,097 bushels (40 per cent.) at the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure for farm buildings was \$2,966,125 during 1913 as compared with \$3,380,345 during 1912. Threshing outfits in 1913 numbered 3,756 as compared with 3,686 in the previous year.

Fishing.

Smelts were taken in large quantities in the Maritime Provinces, but apart from this the fishing industry was quiet. A few tommy cods and flounders were also taken. Fair catches of salmon were made in the Fraser River by the men who were still working. The herring fishing season at Nanaimo was in full progress, but the catch so far has been small in comparison with other years.

The total pack of salmon for British Columbia for 1913 was 1,363,901 cases. This was distributed as follows:—Fraser River, 732,059; Skeena River, 164,055; Rivers Inlet, 68,096; Naas River, 53,423; outlying, 336,268. As to classification of fish the pack was as follows:—sockeyes, 972,178; red springs, 37,433; white springs, 3,616; chums, 77,956; pinks, 192,887; cohoes, 69,822.

Lumbering.

The lumbering industry experienced a quiet month. The remaining saw-mills closed down for the winter, and in some cases the men thus thrown out of work were unable to obtain employment in the woods through the unusual mildness of the weather. Lack of snow retarded operations in Quebec by about three weeks. In some parts of this Province the men already in the camps returned for a week or two on account of not having enough snow for sleighing. Pulp mills were busy. In the Ottawa district cutting operations were favoured by fall weather conditions, but the absence of ice rendered it difficult to get the timber out. The demand for men was fairly good in Ontario and Quebec considering the quietness of the trade. A fall of snow about

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the Dominion. This table has reference only to the phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very quiet.

City and District of Correspondent	Agriculture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construction	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Sydney.....	Fair	Quiet			Active		Active	Quiet	Quiet
2—Westville.....	Fair			Fair	Active			Active	Active
3—Truro.....	Fair	Quiet		Fair				Fair	Active
4—Halifax.....	Fair	Active	Active				Active	Active	Active
5—Amherst.....	Fair				Active			Fair	Fair
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown.....	Fair	Fair					Quiet	Quiet	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Moncton.....	Fair							Quiet	Fair
8—Newcastle.....	Fair	Fair	Quiet				Active	Active	Fair
9—St. John.....	Fair	Fair						Quiet	Quiet
10—Fredericton.....	Fair							Quiet	Active
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Quebec.....	Fair		Active				Active	V quiet	V Quiet
12—Sherbrooke.....	Fair							Active	Active
13—Three Rivers.....	Fair						Quiet	Active	Active
14—St. Hyacinthe.....	Fair							Active	Active
15—St. Johns & Ierville.....	Fair						Active	V active	V active
16—Sorel.....	Fair							Active	V active
17—Montreal.....	Fair							Quiet	Active
18—Hull.....	Fair		Active	Quiet				Active	Active
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Ottawa.....	Fair		Active	Quiet			Active	Quiet	Active
20—Brookville.....	Fair	Quiet	V quiet			V quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet
21—Kingston.....	Fair	Quiet					Active	Quiet	Quiet
22—Belleville.....	Fair							Fair	Fair
23—Peterborough.....	Fair							Fair	Fair
24—Orillia.....	Fair							Quiet	Fair
25—Toronto.....	Fair							Active	Active
26—Niagara Falls.....	Fair							Active	Active
27—St. Catharines.....	Fair							Active	Active
28—Hamilton.....	Fair							Active	Active
29—Brantford.....	Fair						Active	Fair	Active
30—Guelph.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
31—Berlin.....	Fair							Quiet	Fair
32—Woodstock.....	Fair							Active	Active
33—Stratford.....	Fair							Active	Active
34—London.....	Fair							Quiet	Active
35—St. Thomas.....	Fair							Active	Active
36—Chatham.....	Fair							Fair	Quiet
37—Windsor.....	Fair						Active	Active	Active
38—Owen Sound.....	Fair							Active	Active
39—Cobalt.....	Fair		Active					Quiet	Quiet
40—Sault Ste. Marie.....	Fair					Active		Active	Active
41—Port Arthur and Fort William.....	Fair	Active	Quiet				Active	Fair	Fair
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
42—Winnipeg.....	Fair			Quiet			Active	Quiet	Quiet
43—Brandon.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
44—Regina.....	Fair							V quiet	Quiet
45—Moose Jaw.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
46—Saskatoon.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
47—Prince Albert.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
<i>Alberta—</i>									
48—Medicine Hat.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
49—Calgary.....	Fair							V quiet	Quiet
50—Edmonton.....	Fair				Active		Quiet	V quiet	V quiet
51—Lethbridge.....	Fair				Fair			V quiet	V quiet
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
52—Nelson.....	Fair								
53—New Westminster.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet		Active	Active	Quiet	Active
54—Vancouver.....	Fair						Quiet	V quiet	Quiet
55—Victoria.....	Fair			Quiet				Quiet	V quiet
56—Nanaimo.....	Fair	Active		Quiet	Active		Active	Quiet	Quiet
57—Prince Rupert.....	Fair				Active		Active	Active	Active

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condition.

Metal, Engineering, & Shipbuilding				Woodworking and Furnishing			Printing and Allied Trades.			Textile		
Metal workers	Stationary Eng'rs.	Electrical Wk'rs & Linemen	Shipbuilders	Woodworkers	Upholsterers	Coopers	News	Job	Book-binding	Cotton	Woolen	Carpet W'rs.
1- Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active			
2- Active	Active	Active		Active	Active		Active	Active				
3- Active	Active	Active		Active	Active		Active	Active			Active	
4- Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active		Active	
5- Active	Fair	Fair		Fair	Quiet			Fair	Fair			
6- Active	Active	Active		Active	Active		Active	Active	Active			
7- Active	Active	Active		Active	Active		Active	Active	Active			
8- Active	Active			Active			Active	Active	Active			
9- Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet		Active	Active	Active	Active		
10- Active	Quiet	Fair		Quiet	Fair		v active	v active	Active			
11- Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	v active	Active		Active	Active	Active	v active		
12- Quiet		Fair					Active	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	
13- Active	Active	Active		v active	v active		Active	Active	Active	Active		
14- Active	Active	Active		Active	Active		Fair	Fair	Active			
15- Active	v active	V active	v active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active			
16- v active	v active	V active	v active	v active	Active		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			
17- Fair	Active	Active		Fair	Fair	Quiet	v active	v active	v active	Active	Active	
18- v active	Active	Active	v active	Active	Active		V active	V active			V active	
19- Active	Active	Active		Active	Active		Active	v active	Active			
20- Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair		Active	Active	Fair			
21- Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
22- Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair		Active	Active	Active			
23- Fair		Fair		Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active		Fair	Fair
24- Fair				Fair	Fair		Active	Active	Active			
25- Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair		Active	Active	Active			
26- Active		Active					Active	Active	Fair			
27- Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	
28- Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	v active	Active	Active			
29- Quiet	Quiet	Active		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair			
30- Fair		Quiet		Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair			
31- Fair	Fair	Quiet		Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	
32- Quiet				Quiet			Fair	Fair	Fair			
33- Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair	Active	Active	v active	Active			
34- Quiet		Active		Active		Active	Active	Active	Active			
35- Quiet				Fair	Quiet	Fair	Active	Active				
36- Fair				Active	Active	Quiet	Fair	Active	Active		Active	
37- Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active		Fair	
38- Active	Active	Quiet		Fair	Fair	Quiet	Active	Active	Active		Active	
39- Fair						Quiet	Active	Active	Active			
40- Fair							Active	Active				
41- Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active			
42- Quiet	Quiet	Fair		Active	Active		Fair	Fair	Fair			
43- Active		Active					Active	Active	Active			
44- Fair	Quiet	Quiet		Fair			Fair	Fair	Active			
45- v quiet	v quiet	v quiet		v quiet	v quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			
46- Quiet	Fair	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet		Active	Active	Quiet			
47- Fair		Active					Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			
48- Active		Quiet					Fair	Fair	Fair			
49- Quiet	Active	Active		Quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active			
50- Quiet	Active	Active		Quiet	Quiet		Active	Active	Active			
51- Fair							v quiet	v quiet				
52- Fair	Fair	Quiet		Quiet								
53- Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet								
54- Quiet	Quiet	v quiet	v quiet	v quiet	v quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			
55- Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	v quiet	Quiet			
56- Quiet							Quiet	Fair	Quiet			
57- Fair												

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalised statement as to the state of the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general conditions.

TRANSPORT						Miscellaneous					Unskilled labour
Steam Ry. Service		Electric Railway Service	Marine transport	Longshoremen	Transfers, cabmen, etc.	Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employes	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks	
Operating	Mechanical										
1—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
2—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
3—Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
4—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
5—											
6—Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
7—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
8—									V active	.....	Active
9—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active				.....	Quiet
10—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	.....	V active	Quiet
11—Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	V active	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Active	.....	V active	V quiet
12—Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Fair
13—Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair
14—Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
15—Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	V active	Active
16—	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	V active	V active	.....	V active	Active
17—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Quiet
18—V active	V active	V active	.....	.....	V active	Active	V active	V active	V active	V active	.....
19—V active	V active	V active	.....	.....	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
20—Fair	Fair	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair
21—Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
22—Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Fair
23—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	Fair	.....	Active	Quiet
24—										Active	Quiet
25—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
26—Active	Active	.....	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active
27—Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
28—Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Fair	Active	Active	.....	V active	Quiet
29—Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Active	Fair	.....	V quiet
30—		Active	.....	.....	Fair	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	V quiet
31—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	.....	Active	Quiet
32—					Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
33—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
34—Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	V quiet
35—Fair	Fair	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Quiet
36—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	V active	Active
37—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
38—Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
39—					Fair	Active	Active	Fair	.....	Fair	Active
40—						Fair					Active
41—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Quiet
42—											
43—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Quiet
44—V active					Active	Active					Fair
45—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
46—Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet
47—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Quiet
48—Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	Quiet	V q
49—											
49—Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Quiet
49—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	V quiet
50—Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	V quiet
51—Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	Fair	.....	Quiet	Fair	.....	.....	V quiet
52—											
53—Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Active	Fair	.....	Quiet	V quiet
54—Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	V quiet
55—Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	V quiet
56—											
57—											

Christmas time improved conditions considerably, and several men were sent to the camps. In some parts of Manitoba, however, no men had left for the camps at the end of the month. In Alberta the operations were hindered by lack of snow. The mills at New Westminster were running on short time, and in the Nanaimo district some of the logging camps were closed down for a time. In general the lumber trade was considerably quieter than is usual at this time of the year.

The pulp wood industry continued active along the line of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

Bulletins issued by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior show that the forests fire loss on Dominion forest reserves in Western Canada was smaller during the last season than ever before. This is stated to be due in a large measure to a system of co-operative protection put in practice by the forest rangers. Such measures include providing homesteaders with fire fighting tools and connecting rural telephone lines with ranger stations on forest reserves. Co-operation is also largely carried with the Indians on the Western reserves.

Mining.

The mining industry continued fairly active during the last month of the year; the activity of the previous months, however, was not maintained. In the Nova Scotia collieries, the closing of the St. Lawrence for the winter season caused a few idle days. It is not expected that the dullness will be serious or prolonged. In the Cobalt district some of the employees were laid off owing to slackness, but these had little difficulty in securing other work. By an amendment to the Mining Act of Ontario passed during the last session the hours of under-ground miners at Cobalt will be reduced after January first; eight hours work at the face will be the result. The men will work from seven a.m. to twelve noon, and from 1.15

to 4.15. Considerable attention was given to the oil fields in the neighbourhood of Calgary. Coal miners were active in Alberta. There was little change in the dispute of coal miners on Vancouver Island. The Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Company was working to its full capacity, the other mines were working to a limited extent with the exception of Cumberland, where the Company claimed to be full-handed. Metalliferous mines in British Columbia concluded an active year.

The report of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company for the period of fifteen months ended September 1913, shows that the net profits after deductions for development and depreciation amounted to \$998,367. Considerable development work has been done and it is stated that there has been great improvement in mining throughout the Kootenay district. Custom ores received amounted to 97,823 tons for the fifteen months as compared with 47,257 tons in the previous year. Considerable new ore has been discovered and a number of new properties have shipped productions after having been idle for some years.

Manufacturing.

There was a still further decrease in manufacturing activity during December, several important centres being affected. The usual closing down for stock-taking occurred in several localities, and in many cases either the work was resumed with reduced staffs or the establishments remained closed. Furniture factories, for instance, were working short time at Berlin and Woodstock, while on the other hand piano and organ factories were fairly busy. It was reported that the Nova Scotia Coal Company had received orders enough to keep their plant in full operation for the next three months. Generally speaking, the factories were showing a tendency to run with smaller staffs and shorter shifts, and conditions were not as good as during the same month last year.

Railroad Construction.

Considerable railroad construction was carried on during the first part of the month. The fine open weather enabled operations to be continued until nearly the close, when a slackening in some parts took place, so that at the end of the year maintenance work comprised the chief operations. The Canadian Pacific construction west of Fort William comprised seventeen hundred miles of railway during 1913. Grading was carried on on five hundred and fifty miles of new line exclusive of sidings and terminal work, and two hundred and sixty-two miles of double-tracking in the main line. About two thousand men were at work on the Grand Trunk Pacific main line. Weather conditions were good and enabled steel to be laid all through December. Greater progress has been made during the present season than in any previous year, the absence of industrial unrest contributing largely towards this. Work on the Canadian Northern between Ottawa and Toronto was finished, and it is announced that a passenger and freight service over the new line will commence early in 1914. The Canadian Northern Railway has steel laid up to the site of its Calgary terminal and will open its freight and passenger service next month connecting Calgary directly with Saskatoon. In the New Westminster district construction on the railway lines was largely confined to maintenance work, although the Canadian Northern was carrying out work on its line across Lulu Island. A start was made on the construction of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway from Edmonton to Port McMurray during December. A considerable number of men will be employed on this line.

General Transport.

Railway traffic for the month was quite up to the average for the season. Passenger traffic was as usual exceedingly heavy during the holiday season, but freight traffic was not as extensive

as usual. The open weather during the fall and early winter enabled the railways to get the crop to the lake front very quickly, with the result that considerably more grain was shipped than during previous years. Canal traffic ceased for the season, and with the closing of navigation several men were thrown out of employment as is usual at this time of the year. At the winter ports, however, there was great activity, and longshoremen were well employed. Railway and street railway men, expressmen, and others engaged in transport work were busy. Traffic on the Michigan Central Railway was fairly heavy, but long trains were responsible for a reduction in the number of crews and service. Eight or ten crews were laid off during the month, which is unusual at this time of the year. Some of the shop employees were also thrown out of employment for a number of days by the closing down of the shops. The Canadian Pacific laid off fifty per cent. of the men employed in the shops at Medicine Hat.

A report recently issued by the Department of Railways and Canals shows that during the year ended November 30, 1913, there was an increase in traffic on Canadian canals amounting to more than four million tons over that of the previous year. The total tonnage through Canadian canals for the past navigation season was 51,319,426; last year the total was 46,952,605 tons. The figures for the several canals are as follows:—

	Traffic in tons.	Increase or decrease.
Sault Ste. Marie ..	42,022,609	2,920,815
Welland	3,645,984	726,973
St. Lawrence	4,275,863	823,400
Chambly	555,602	62,813
Ottawa	365,438	26,912
Rideau	171,223	11,090
St. Peters	65,108	1,699
Murray	180,576	11,605
Trent	55,728	21,384
St. Andrews	81,295	14,254
Totals	51,319,426	4,366,821

The Trades.

Building.—Conditions among employees in the building trades remained much the same as in November. In Quebec, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces considerable work was done, both outside and inside, but there was much unemployment in Western Canada.

Metal.—Fairly good conditions prevailed in the metal and engineering trades. There was, however, no marked activity, and in some cases men were put on short time.

Woodworking.—Planing mills were fairly active. Furniture factories were not busy, but conditions among piano workers showed some improvement.

Printing.—There was a falling off in activity among members of the printing and allied trades in some localities.

Textile.—Textile workers were generally active.

Clothing.—Garment workers had a dull month. Boot and shoe workers were also quiet. A serious dispute among shoe machine workers at Quebec threw upwards of three thousand employees out of work at the end of December.

Leather.—Tanners and curriers were fairly active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were well employed as is usual at this season. Cigar makers experienced a quiet month.

Miscellaneous.—Pulp and paper makers continued busy. The increase in trade at Christmas provided employment for extra hands in stores, etc.

Unskilled.—The supply of unskilled labour was more than sufficient to meet the demand in most localities. In the Maritime Provinces, however, labourers generally found ready employment. A heavy fall of snow during the latter part of the month provided temporary employment for a considerable number of men.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and Imperial Trade.—During November there was a decrease in the total value of imports entered for consumption into the Dominion of Canada, as compared with the corresponding month of 1912, the amounts being respectively \$52,016,560 and \$59,730,343. For the eight months ended November, 1913, the value of imports shows a decrease of \$3,015,360 over the corresponding period of the previous year. The total value of domestic exports during November, 1913, amounted to \$57,762,328 an increase of \$13,981,269 compared with the same month of 1912. The value of domestic exports during the eight months ended November, 1913, was \$303,311,982 as compared with a value of \$239,993,532 for the corresponding period of the previous year. During November there was an increase in the domestic exports of the products of mines, fisheries, the forest, animals and their produce, agriculture and manufactures, and a decrease in the domestic exports of miscellaneous merchandise. The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:—

Canadian Trade, November, 1913.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of November		7 Months ending November	
	1912	1913	1912	1913
Dutiable goods.....	38,471,620	32,338,858	293,319,247	294,635,668
Free goods.....	20,846,934	17,863,298	152,231,647	146,111,265
Total.....	59,318,554	50,202,156	445,550,294	440,746,933
Coin and Bullion.....	411,789	1,814,404	3,634,547	5,422,548
Grand Total.....	59,730,343	52,016,560	449,184,841	446,169,481
Duty collected	9,929,268	8,546,778	76,271,721	76,108,761

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS							
	Month of November				7 Months ending November			
	1912		1913		1912		1913	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines.....	4,803,132	13,587	5,364,563	57,534	38,197,371	97, 74	39,410,172	168,157
The Fisheries.....	2,036,342	12,238	2,236,333	4,728	10,499,824	84,245	13,556,463	51,702
The Forest.....	3,981,040	969	4,107,090	31,643	23,514,767	376,400	33,194,796	553,209
Animals and their produce.....	4,939,152	106,141	7,795,511	114,659	23,949,333	717,998	35,824,803	991,288
Agriculture.....	24,175,570	1,068,217	33,417,055	519,434	96,349,845	8,536,996	142,338,227	8,187,480
Manufactures.....	3,830,609	739,908	4,841,922	466,151	27,359,484	5,974,272	35,879,368	7,893,231
Miscellaneous.....	15,214	69,039	10,854	122,917	62,908	1,697,410	78,153	2,469,010
Total merchandise.....	43,781,059	2,010,099	57,762,328	1,317,066	239,993,532	17,484,665	303,311,982	20,314,077
Coin and Bullion.....		550,581		363,429		6,951,888		7,829,191
Grand Total Exports.....	43,781,059	2,560,680	57,762,328	1,680,495	239,993,532	24,436,553	303,311,982	28,143,268

The bank clearings for the month of December amounted to \$844,620,149 as compared with \$840,263,566 in Decem-

ber, 1912. The following is a comparative statement:—

	December, 1912.	December, 1913.
Halifax	\$ 8,900,595	\$ 10,258,030
St. John	8,721,000	6,945,203
Quebec	15,446,261	14,938,549
Montreal	246,791,932	251,501,932
Ottawa	17,490,546	18,400,481
Toronto	184,900,901	201,817,959
Hamilton	16,567,587	16,368,403
Brantford	3,000,861	3,050,849
London	8,438,631	8,041,919
Fort William	4,152,455	4,634,507
Winnipeg	167,426,414	173,904,858
Regina	11,811,821	13,356,411
Moosejaw	7,714,608	6,228,392
Saskatoon	12,141,084	8,415,019
Calgary	25,772,859	21,468,948
Edmonton	21,649,209	18,075,779
Lethbridge	2,996,445	2,746,052
Vancouver	55,434,815	47,810,950
Victoria	17,030,315	13,260,135

The annual reports of several Canadian banks were presented during December. In spite of a financial stringency which characterised the greater part of the year, the showing of the various banks are favourable as compared with the previous year.

The following table shows the net earnings of eight important chartered banks with comparative figures for the previous year:—

NET EARNINGS.

	1913.	1912.
Commerce	\$2,992,951	\$2,811,806
Montreal	2,648,403	2,518,408
Royal	2,142,100	1,527,324*
Toronto	850,693	835,789
Union	750,095	706,832
Ottawa	706,741	640,220
Molson	694,357	684,779
Hochelaga	534,700	481,616

* Eleven months.

Domestic Trade. — Unseasonable weather during the early part of the month continued to have an adverse affect on wholesale establishments and trade generally was quiet. This was particularly the case in the Western Provinces. The retail trade had a fairly active month, especially in holiday goods. With the slackening of building operations, hardware merchants experienced the usual falling off in trade. Furriers also had not as much business as usual. Collections generally were improving and there is a reasonably optimistic outlook for the coming year.

Canadian Revenue. — Canadian Revenue for the month of November amounted to \$13,536,981.32 as compared with \$14,297,778.28 for the month of November, 1912. For the eight months ending November 30, 1913 the total amount was \$114,640,295.66 as compared with \$110,435,375.78 during the corresponding period of 1912. The expenditure on capital account for November, 1913 was \$6,259,878.69 as compared with \$4,145,168.63 during November, 1912. The total expenditure for the eight months ended November 30, 1913 was \$36,980,369.39 as compared with \$19,210,147.16 during the corresponding period of the previous year. The expenditure on capital account during November comprised \$4,231,379.18 on public works including railways and canals and \$2,028,499.51 on railway subsidies.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

THE Frost Wire Fence Company, Limited, has adopted a profit-sharing policy, in which its wage-earners participate. Out of the year's earnings the necessary sum has been set aside for payment to factory employees in preferred stock in proportion to their years of continuous service, for one year and longer. One share of preferred stock has been allotted to each workman, and a payment of which a credit of ten dollars has been allowed for every year up to five years and over, total credit not to exceed fifty dollars. In succeeding years it is expected that a further credit of ten dollars each year will be given, and employees have the privilege of applying sums towards payment, and on completion of which the share of the company's preferred stock will be issued.

Protection of Building Trade Employees in Manitoba.

During the 1912 session of the Manitoba Legislature, an Act was passed looking to the protection of workmen en-

gaged in the construction of buildings.* A building inspector was appointed by law during the following session to enforce the provisions of this Act, and in his report for the year ended November 30, 1913, it is shown that twenty-eight employers were prosecuted for neglecting (after being notified) to provide proper protection for their employees as required by the Act. Fines varying from ten to fifty dollars were inflicted, amounting to \$980.00. According to the inspector's report there has been a great improvement in the construction of scaffolding, hoists and other contrivances used in the construction of buildings.

Montreal Free Employment Bureau.

The following table shows the operations during the month of December, 1913, of the Montreal Free Employment Bureau established by the Government of Quebec:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
No. of positions offered	268	35	303
No. of applicants for situations.	683	34	717
No. per cent. of persons placed.	90	90	90

*See *Labour Gazette* for November, 1912, p. 518.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Sydney.

Labour conditions were not quite so active during December. This was largely owing to the dullness in the steel industry and the closing up of the St. Lawrence for the winter, which affected the coal industry. This is the first time in years that there has been a slack in these two large industries. The dullness, however, will not be serious or prolonged, and will not depress business to any great extent.

Owing to lack of orders in the early part of the month the steel trade grew quiet, and two furnaces were closed down, while other departments were put on slack time. Later in the month a large order was sent in for steel rails which put the rail mill on double time. Orders are not heavy, but in November the stock on hand was shipped away, and it is understood the Company will keep on manufacturing and stocking up with a view to increased activity in the trade sometime in March.

With the filling of the St. Lawrence markets, the coal industry quieted down

a little and the collieries have had a few idle days. The coal heaps are beginning to loom up again, and as far as possible work will continue, although it may be a little broken at times.

Other works and trades are quieting down for the holiday season and stock-taking, which generally occurs at the end of the year.

Water freight was light and railway transportation heavy.

The wholesale and retail trades were busy.

The building trade lapsed into its usual winter quietness, and other outdoor trades were also affected.

Eggs, butter and cod showed small increases, while mutton decreased slightly in price.

Hon. Mr. Crothers, the Minister of Labour, visited Sydney and the colliery districts during the month. In an inquiry into mining conditions, Mr. Crothers entered some of the Company's houses, asked about the rent, conveniences, and other accommodations necessary to comfortable living. A visit was paid to the "shacks" of the foreign workmen for the purpose of seeing how they lived and finding out the wages earned by them and the treatment accorded them by their employers. He also got in touch with the co-operative business, of which there are thirteen branches at the collieries of Cape Breton. Mr. Crothers in a short trip acquired much information about labour conditions in the district.

Westville.

The demand for labour continued good in this district, the collieries employing all who offered. There was also a shortage of help in the lumber woods, where there was exceptional activity. Contracts have been awarded to the Canadian Allis-Chalmers Company for the erection of new bridges along the Intercolonial Railway at West River, Barney's River and French River.

The local stamp sales for November were largely in excess of the corresponding month last year, and the sales for December bids fair to break all previous

records. The customs collections at the New Glasgow office during November amounted to \$18,270.76, compared with \$17,630 for the previous month. The total receipts for 1912 were \$135,000, and each month so far this year has seen a big increase over the corresponding month. In all probability the receipts for 1913 will exceed \$175,000.

The Nova Scotia Coal and Steel Company's plant at Trenton has been closed down for Christmas week. It will re-open on March 5. The Eastern Car Company also closed down a few days for repairs, etc.

The Intercolonial Coal Mining Company has made satisfactory financial arrangements for carrying on operations without the necessity of issuing any further securities at the present time. The development of the second seam is proving successful, the coal giving excellent satisfaction and finding a ready market. With restored confidence a resumption of building operations may be looked for.

Truro.

The end of the year finds everything from the business and industrial standpoint in a most satisfactory condition. It has been one of the most satisfactory years in the history of the town. Building operations through the town amounted to \$100,000, this number not including buildings begun in 1912 and finished in 1913. A municipal light plant has been installed at a cost of \$16,000, and is now in operation. \$12,000 was spent on permanent sidewalks and roadway and \$6,000 on water and sewerage extensions. Two new industries were started, while the total output of all industries exceeded \$2,000,000. Railway passenger and freight receipts exceeded those of 1912 by about \$30,000. The increase in customs receipts over 1912 is nearly \$8,000, and that of the post office \$2,000. The revenue of the town next year will be about \$90,000, \$5,000 greater than this year. Labour of all kinds has been busily employed up to the time of writing, with the exception perhaps of outside workers who have had

broken time because of bad weather. So far as the industries are concerned, the outlook for the first part of 1914 at least is bright. Railway transportation men are busy. Painters and carpenters are well employed.

About \$75,000 worth of buildings are under construction.

There have been no labour troubles.

At the pipe works, Londonderry, a readjustment of wages is being negotiated. The employees have worked nine hours there. Now, owing to the dullness of trade, they are being asked to work till spring ten hours at the nine hours' rate.

The chair works at Bass River are down for two weeks' holidays.

Halifax.

The general condition of labour during December was good, the mild weather being favourable for outside work.

The Nova Scotia Car Company has received orders for conductors' cabooses, box cars, etc., sufficient to keep its plant in operation for the next three months, and has taken on help laid off a month or two ago.

The same Company is at work on a new foundry to replace the one destroyed by fire some months ago. The foundation is completed, and the structure will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

Business along the waterfront has been very brisk, and longshoremen, freight handlers and immigration employees have been kept busy hauling the freight and passengers.

Apple shipments through the port of Halifax up to December 1 show a falling off from the same period of 1912.

The autumn varieties of apples were a heavier crop than the late winter ones, and shipments will therefore continue to fall short of 1912.

Good progress was made on No. 2 pier. This pier extends 700 feet out into the harbour, and next summer it is planned to add another hundred feet. Work on the immigration sheds has been pushed forward, and tracks have been laid

down from the Interecolonial yard leading to these sheds to enable passengers to step from ship to train.

A large force of men are at work on the new terminals in the south end of the city, and good progress has been made during the month. The night shift has been taken off, but the force has been redoubled during the daytime.

Retail trade was brisk, the usual Christmas activity requiring extra help in many of the stores.

Amherst.

The labour market has been quiet; no new industries were commenced, and building operations were not as brisk as they were during the previous month, or for the same month last year.

The Maritime Winter Fair, which was held in Amherst on December 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, drew good attendances.

Both wholesale and retail merchants report business in their respective lines very fair.

Eggs have taken a drop in price — new laid eggs are selling for thirty cents a dozen.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

At this season labour is generally quiet on the outside. Shipping is fairly well closed and labour in and around the water front is almost at a stand still. Work on the re-construction of the Roman Catholic Church is practically closed for the winter, to be again continued in the spring. Plans for a Roman Catholic Orphanage are already prepared. Work is to be commenced in spring.

A Company consisting of foreign and local capitalists has been formed to take over one of the big fox ranches, also to go in extensively for the cultivation of oysters and cranberries. The capital is in the vicinity of a quarter million.

Cost of living has not to any great extent moved upward, and while the tend-

ency is on the up-grade, wages also tend in the same direction.

The Unshrinkable Underwear Company has been formed in this district, with an authorized capital of \$90,000—paid up capital, \$50.00. It is proposed to manufacture three lines of underwear, and the company will, when the plant opens up, give employment to a large number of skilled hands. It is also the intention of the directors to apply for an authorized capitalization of \$90,000 to establish and equip the mill. Of the \$50,000 paid up capital over \$12,000 has already been subscribed; the balance is open to public subscription.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture is expending considerable money in "short courses" and "long courses," as well as providing experts to supply the farmers with the latest and best ideas.

The oyster men of this province have formed an association to be known as "the Co-operative Oystermen's Association."

Lumber mills in this district are running to their usual capacity, and other manufacturing concerns appear to be the same.

The local markets for the Christmas week were well attended, and merchants report a brisk trade.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Moncton.

All classes of labour were fairly well employed during the entire month which continued open and mild until December 24 and therefore favourable for outside work, and the volume of work and conditions of activity would come up to the standard of December, 1912. Building operations were limited principally to the finishing of contracts and repair work. Woodworking factories were, however, still in active operation filling outside orders and manufacturing stock for next season. During the year 1913 there were issued

within the city seventy-nine building permits of all kinds, with an approximate value of \$251,104.00. In the various suburbs about thirty-five buildings were constructed with an estimated value of \$38,000.00 making a grand total of \$289,104.00 for building operations during the year. All industrial plants were working at full time with no indications of reductions in staff so far in evidence.

The Christmas trade set in unusually early and retail dealers were busy with much extra help employed. The volume of business was considerably in excess of last season.

The steamer Empress running between Point du Chene and Summerside made the last trip of the season on December 26. Commencing on December 27 the winter service steamer Minto will ply between Cape Tormentine and Summerside going one day and returning the next. No changes in hours of labour or rates of wages were noted and no evidence of unrest on the part of employees.

December was a fairly quiet month among farmers, the care of stock, cutting of fuel, and marketing of produce being the leading features of farm work. The average Christmas prices in the country market were: Turkey 25c a lb., chickens 20c a lb., ducks \$1.20 to \$1.50 a pair, geese \$1.40 to \$1.75 a piece, butter 30c a lb., eggs 45c to 50c a dozen. About fifty car loads of cattle of all grades have been shipped from local points to the west and the United States; 1,800 lambs were shipped by one dealer from Sussex to St. John for cold storage.

The Atlantic Oilfields Company, Limited, now seeking incorporation has acquired the rights of operation on an area of forty square miles at Plumweseep station with a view to developing next season the salt, shale and potassium deposits existing there.

Sackville. — The Sackville Freestone Company has closed quarrying operations for the winter. About thirty-five hands were employed and the season's output was much greater than that of last year. The firm has large contract

for next year, one being for the stone for the Car Ferry terminals at Cape Tormentine, and expects to double the number of employees.

Newcastle and Miramichi.

The labour market was somewhat quieter than during the previous month, but better than the corresponding month of last year.

Skilled labour such as masons, carpenters and outside trades was rather quiet, but unskilled labour was well employed.

Navigation closed on the Miramichi River on December 14 and the exports from these ports were not as large as during the previous season.

Wholesale and retail trade continued active and many firms report the business for 1913 the best in their histories.

Local industries continued to work steadily with a good demand in all cases.

The smelt fishing season which opened on December 1 has been one of the best for years and good catches are being made, the fish being of a good size and quality. Tom-cods and flounders are also being caught in large numbers. The majority of these fish are shipped to the American markets, where there is a good demand.

A good fall of snow on December 24-25 helped the lumbering operations in the woods, and large crews are now employed by all firms, with wages in advance of last season. The cold weather has also stopped outside employment around the town and more men are now available for the lumber woods.

Work has been commenced on the diversion of the Canada Eastern Branch from Loggieville to Chatham Junction and Derby Junction and upwards of one hundred men are already employed. This diversion when finished will afford a shorter route from Loggieville to Fredericton as well as improve accommodation for the travelling public.

Engineers are now employed in taking soundings for a passenger bridge across the Miramichi River between Chelms-

ford and Millerton. This bridge is to be built by the Intercolonial Railway as a compensation for residents along the Chatham Junction-Blackville Branch of the Intercolonial Railway which the Department of Railways and Canals, has decided not to operate on account of it running parallel into the Indiantown section of the same railway and being only some two or three miles apart.

Machinists are being advertised for by the Miramichi Foundry at Chatham, N.B.

St. John.

The cold weather interfered considerably with outdoor work and building trades reported conditions dull in consequence.

The new warehouse for the Partington Pulp and Paper Company, near its mill at Lancaster, is nearing completion. The large conveyor, which will carry the pulp from the mill to the warehouse, is also nearing completion, and the private siding which they had built from the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks to the warehouse is ready for service. The Canadian Bank of Commerce has opened a branch at Bath, Carleton County, and also one at Bristol, Carleton County. The Bank of Nova Scotia has opened a branch at Bath, Carleton County, and has bought a lot of land at St. Andrews on which to erect a modern bank building. It has been estimated that the value of buildings erected in St. John during the year is about \$2,500,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 over the preceding year. The following saw mills have shut down for the season: Murray & Gregory's, Warner's, Miller's, F. E. Sayre & Company's, Limited, and Hilyard's. Stetson, Cutler & Company's two large mills, one at Indiantown and the other at Pleasant Point, are still running. The Christmas traffic this year has been much heavier than usual, and the business is growing from year to year. Bank clearings for the four weeks ending December 24 were \$6,101,671, and for the corresponding period last year

\$8,101,912, being \$2,000,241 less in 1913 than in 1912, and \$400,310 less than for the four weeks ending November 27 of the current year. Savings Bank deposits for the month of November were \$52,192.75, and withdrawals \$79,157.48. The heavy storm of December 8 did considerable damage to cribs Nos. 9 and 10 of the new wharf in Carleton. One crib was broken off sixteen feet below low water, and the other was so badly strained that it may not be possible to get it back in position. The dredge Leconfield, of the Norton Griffiths fleet capsized and sunk at the entrance of the harbour December 23. It is understood that the dredge has been abandoned to the underwriters. Frederick A. Hawker has brought an action against Murray & Gregory, Limited, under the Workman's Compensation Act. The plaintiff was injured in the defendants' mill on May 2, 1913, through the alleged carelessness of a fellow workman. He claims \$1,000 damages.

The Farm Settlement Board states that about 150 vacant farms have been sold, and that 180 have been taken up during the year.

The prospects in the lumber business for the coming winter are not bright. The markets in England, Spain and Africa are bad at the present time, and there is little demand.

Plans for a spur from a point on the main line beyond the One Mile House to Courtenay Bay, which will give the Valley Road and Intercolonial Railway access to the new terminals, were filed at the Registry Office recently by W. B. MacKenzie, right of way and lease agent for the railway.

Fredericton.

The last month of 1913 witnessed a general slackening of labour activities, although in comparison with corresponding months of previous years there was more employment than usual. The moderate weather during the whole of December permitted the carrying on of an amount of outdoor work in the build-

ing trades quite unusual at this time of the year, and the demand for unskilled labour kept up to a somewhat remarkable degree. Carpenters and painters especially have been kept busy during the month, but there has been a decided falling off in the demand for bricklayers and masons.

Retail merchants report the best Christmas trade in their experience, and while there has been an advance in the price of most commodities the people appear to have the wherewithal to acquire what they want. The post office employees also had the heaviest month in their history and were kept exceedingly busy.

There was a good demand for farm products and high prices prevailed in the country market during Christmas week, poultry especially bringing higher prices than in former years.

The absence of snow has somewhat curtailed operations in the lumber woods, but there is yet plenty of time to fill all contracts.

QUEBEC.

Quebec.

The month was not a good one for labour, several contributing causes being noted. Among them were the regular falling off in demand due to the season and uncertainty of the weather, the finishing of the elevator, throwing out some 300 men, the stoppage (due to frost) in the construction work upon the Trans-continental shops throwing out as many more. The completion of the laying of the new water main also threw out of employment another couple of hundred. Approximately one-half of this total was foreign labour, and they at once left. The balance, residential, remained to swell the number of unemployed due to closing down of work for the winter months on several other big new buildings. These combined with the burning of a big shoe factory, throwing some 350 out of employment, and the labour difficulty in other big shoe factories, which have closed down, tended to

make the month a bad one from the labour standpoint. The difficulty in the shoe factories is not yet settled. It was caused by men asking for an increase which was not granted. The other shoe machine workers then also quit work in sympathy, but after a couple of days' reflection decided to return, only to find that the factories were closed against them.

Farmers have had difficulty in getting their produce to market, owing to the lack of snow on the roads. In the lumbering industry this lack of snow has effectually retarded operations by some three weeks.

The harbour commissioners are going to have ten scows built during the winter; this will employ upwards of 200 men, and will help considerably to better the present condition of the labour market.

Sherbrooke.

The general labour market was not as busy as during last month, but there was hardly any unemployed labour in this district. Building was approaching completion for the winter months.

Merchants complained of slackness in business owing to the lack of snow and consequent restrictions in the lumber trade. Prospects are not so encouraging as last year.

While most of the manufacturers in this district are still running and endeavouring to keep as many as possible working, the prospects are not bright for business.

Agriculture is over for this year in this section. Several of the creameries have given up making butter as the farmers are selling their cream to American firms who have started stations here buying the cream and shipping it to Boston.

Lumbering has not commenced yet.

Three Rivers.

The general condition of the labour market was fairly active. The building trades had a good month, better than for several previous Decembers.

Messrs. Belleville & Boland have built and are operating a new sash and door factory, which is already working full time with many orders ahead.

Some of the men engaged for the lumber firms came back from the camps for a couple of weeks on account of not having snow enough for sleighing, but they all intend to go back during the first week of January.

Commercial activity was not much in evidence during the first half of December, but showed considerable improvement during the last part.

There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour.

There was a small increase in the price of anthracite coal, cordwood, eggs and potatoes.

Farmers were busy marketing their products and getting a good price for the same. Fishing was quiet. All factories were working full time. There was little done in railroad construction.

The Morgan Joint Company of Montreal is building a foundry at the Cape de la Madeleine Junction and expects to have it in operation in a month or so.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of the labour market did not improve during the month and was not as good as during the corresponding month of last year. There was much unemployment in some of the industries. Building operations were dull; three new buildings only were started during the month, with very little repair work being done, and the supply of labour in these trades considerably exceeded the demand. The sash and door industry was fairly active and worked full time with complete staffs. The iron industry was active enough to give employment to its hands. The Penman Manufacturing Company, Limited, had a quiet month, the staff being without work for one day or more in each week. The musical instrument factories had a very active month, and the Compagnie d'Orgues Canadiennes,

Limitée, is still in want of good joiners. The confectionery business was good and night work was required to meet orders. The boot and shoe industry was quiet, working only eight hours a day. The leather industry was quiet, but a resumption of activity is expected soon. Some hands were laid off by the E. T. Corset Company, Limited. The underclothing and clothing factories were active, girls with or without experience being in demand. The L. O. Grothé & Company's cigar factory was active. A new factory for the preparation of tobacco and manufacture of cigars was opened during the month. The chair factory had a very active month.

A Company with a capital of \$2,000,000 has just been formed for the purpose of bringing to the city natural gas from St. Barnabé, a few miles from St. Hyacinthe. The J. A. & M. Côté Company, boot and shoe manufacturers, has been authorized to increase its capital to \$99,000.

The Provincial Barbers' Union had a general meeting on December 15 to protest against all barbers being required by the Barbers' Association to pass a medical examination and pay two dollars annually to the association. The union has asked the Government to repeal the Act creating the association.

The general commercial situation was quiet for the season. Wholesale dry goods dealers reported orders weak, but the delivery of spring goods has already been started and is going on actively. Retail business was fairly good for the holiday season. The local demand kept the price of butter firm, but the trade with outside points is rather quiet. The price of necessities of life has materially increased during the month: Sirloin steak went up 2c a lb., fresh pork 1c, fresh eggs 10c a dozen, milk 1c a pint, butter 8c a lb., anthracite coal 25c a ton.

Banks reported a fair month with collections relatively easy. There was no change in the hours of labour and rates of wages. Relations between employers and employees were cordial.

The general condition of agriculture was fairly good. Farm and dairy products sold well at good prices. Farmers complained about the lack of snow, which interfered considerably with work in the woods and the marketing of products. Work on the farm was quiet and the supply of labour exceeded the demand.

St. John's and Iberville.

Joiners, painters and plumbers in this city still have considerable work on hand on account of the large number of houses under construction to be completed. Many factory hands, however, are without work, with no prospect of employment for several months. The pottery works have closed down for a few months. The market is overstocked at the present time.

The customs receipts for November, 1913, amounted to \$17,656.33, as compared with \$34,036.63 for November, 1912, or a decrease of \$16,380.30.

There are but few real estate operations in St. Johns at the present time on account of the scarcity of money and the lack of activity in business.

Trade, wholesale and retail, was fairly good. Banks reported collections easy. There was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour.

Agriculture was very active during the month. Farm produce sold well.

Fishing was rather quiet, as well as lumbering.

The Central Railway Signal Company, of Iberville, has just made extensive improvements in its plant, which is now a model of its kind.

The laying of rails is almost completed on the double track railway bridge between St. Johns and Iberville.

The Chambly canal is closed and navigation on the Richelieu river is over until next spring.

Work on the building of the Clarendon Marble Company is progressing rapidly.

The Singer Manufacturing Company has laid off hundreds of its employees,

the principal cause being the complete transformation of the plant according to a new system.

There is work for all hands in the plants of the Cluett, Peabody Company, Standard Clay Products Company, Belding Paul Corticelli Company and other less important factories.

Sorel and Richelieu.

The condition of labour during the two months just elapsed has been most satisfactory.

Owing to the fine weather that prevailed in November farmers were doing quite a good amount of work. Ploughing especially was done everywhere in the district and but few acres of land have been left over unploughed for the spring season. Fences have been repaired or built, ditches have been dug where they were necessary and an amount of firewood and lumber has been cut ready to be taken home or to the market as soon as winter roads allow it. In the course of December, owing to the fine weather, farmers have been able to continue the work begun in November, firewood and lumber in large quantities have been taken out from the forests and set ready to be taken to the market. The killing of cattle, lambs, and hogs has been carried on on a large scale, and the sale thereof has been in a most satisfactory manner. Prices being fair and giving good profits. Quite a number of cattle have been exported to the United States, at remunerative prices, as well as eggs and poultry. Notwithstanding that the home market has been provided with meats, eggs and poultry.

Activity in commercial circles has been well sustained. It was greater in the latter part of December, when the snow put the country roads in a better condition and greatly helped the carrying to the markets of farm products, including firewood and lumber.

Steamboat traffic has been unusually good and also railway traffic. The navigation season just closed has been su-

perior to that of preceding years in this part of the country.

As to the cost of living it has been about the same as in the previous month. If compared with the months of November and December, 1912, one does not find a marked change. Potatoes and other vegetables, for example, have been sold at prices lower than in 1911, and as to meats and poultry prices have been about the same. All the industrial establishments in the district have been running in a satisfactory manner and commercial activity has been evidenced by an increase in the volume of wholesale and retail trades. Unskilled labour has been well employed, and wages have been fair.

From the above it is shown that the year has come to an end under satisfactory conditions, which bids fair for the year about to begin.

Work on farms has been very active during the two previous months and so also has been every branch or concern pertaining thereto.

Fishing has been fair.

Lumbering has been active.

All industrial establishments in the district have been actively engaged in their various products.

Montreal.

One of the most serious occurrences in its effect upon employment and interference with the domestic life and comfort of the working people of Montreal came with the closing week of December, viz., the breaking of the main conduit supplying the city with water, and the consequent closing down of the service. The water was shut off from the afternoon of December 25 until the night of January 2.

The loss by fires during the week, the loss of profit in the compulsory closing down of many industrial establishments, including the Argus Shops (the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's construction and repair works, and the loss of wages by employees has not yet been

compiled, but the figures will be large.) The trouble came, when industrial conditions were normally dull and many would-be workers were idle.

The largest fire losses were those of the Baillargon garage on Ontario street (\$283,000), and seven brick and stone residences on St. Louis Square, one of the best East End residential sections, (\$150,000). Both fires occurred in the day time; ample fire apparatus was promptly on hand and with normal water pressure the buildings could have been saved and the fires extinguished in a few minutes. The house fire originated in a burning Christmas tree and might have been handled with the household water service if there had been any.

The city authorities sent water carts from door to door, to lessen the inconvenience as much as possible.

The responsibility for the break cannot be placed until an investigation is held. It is supposed that work on the old open channel which was being enlarged to be made into an aqueduct for power purposes, was carried too near to the new conduit and weakened the earth supporting it.

The prospective large construction work in and about Montreal at the beginning of the season—almost amounting to a rebuilding of the city—brought into the community a large amount of labour of all kinds. Then difficulties of financing delayed contracts and, although the building work has far exceeded that of any previous year and October and November were months of exceptional activity the close of the year found a large number of unskilled labour unemployed as well as those of trades which normally close down in the winter. The timely arrival of a heavy snow fall just before Christmas gave temporary employment to some 3,000 men and cost the city \$130,000. So far the winter has not been severe in this city and district and construction work which had been under way when cold weather came is being continued.

The Montreal Building Inspector's report shows an increase of \$7,600,000 in

building operations in 1913 over 1912, or 3,794 permits with investment valued at \$27,000,000 as compared with 3,791 permits valued at \$19,408,000. There were fewer dwellings and more large buildings. Such organizations as have the funds ready are not affected by temporary financial stringency and are going on with their construction. During the year ten office buildings were put up valued at \$250,000 each. Among the large ones still in hand are the Sun Life Building, Dominion Square, to cost \$1,200,000; the Canadian Electric Company, new building on Shearer street, \$1,000,000; new Montreal High School, \$1,000,000. Work on the Armstrong, Witty Company's steel construction plant at Longueuil continues to be rapidly pushed forward. The chocolate factory at Longueuil, which has been closed for some time, has been taken over by the Canadian Films, a Montreal house, which has entered upon the work of producing all-Canadian motion picture films with Canadian subjects and settings, utilizing talent from Montreal French stock theatres. They have had the building altered and equipped to serve the purpose of an indoor studio, or producing theatre. The Town of Longueuil granted them exemption from taxes and free water for ten years. The same film people have also purchased a large tract of land, with farm and forest and three lakes, in the Laurentian mountains to be used for exterior scenes.

New buildings in Maisonneuve, Westmount and Verdun — although these places are temporarily not in the city limits—are practically part of Montreal and building in them during the year represented an investment of another \$10,000,000.

At the annual meeting of the Dominion Commercial Travellers Association held in Montreal, December 13, the following named officers were elected: President, G. A. Mann; directors, James Armstrong, J. P. Harrison, J. Thurston Smith, Alfred Glackmeyer and J. Felix Bernier. During the year eighty-four members were lost by death many of

whom were of long standing and their beneficiaries were paid the maximum death benefit of \$1,200. Loans amounting to \$49,000 have been made during the year, while others have been renewed at a higher rate of interest, seven per cent. being now obtained on all new transactions; \$20,571 have been added to capital account. The year's receipts on revenue account was \$111,484, or \$6,775 in excess of the previous year. One thousand, two hundred and twenty-four new members were added during the year.

President J. T. Foster reported to a meeting of the Trades and Labour Council at a meeting on December 19, on the proceedings of the American Federation of Labour at Seattle which had attended in November. There are now affiliated with the Federation 2,954,526 paid members, an increase of 225,000 compared with the previous year. The financial report showed \$105,063 to the credit of the Federation. Gustave Francq reported from the delegation sent to wait on the Province of Quebec ministers to seek amendment to the laws concerning labour, especially as to compensation and factory inspection. Several of the requests will be complied with and others deferred until next year. A committee of the council was appointed to receive complaints against the way in which the factory inspection act was carried out, as Sir Lomer Gouin told the delegation that the Government had not heard any complaints. The next meeting of the council for the election of officers will be held on January 15.

Mr. W. G. Ross, delegate from the Montreal Harbour Commissioners to the convention of port authorities of the United States, just closed at New Orleans, has returned to the city and reports that the consensus of opinion among the delegates was that Montreal, San Francisco and New Orleans were, in the order named, the three most progressive ports in North America.

The annual report of the various civic departments of Maisonneuve for 1913 show steady progress, the money

stringency having but little effect on its prosperity. The value of building investment as shown by building permits was about the same as in 1912, the biggest year the city had up to that time, viz., \$2,337,323. Plans are being made for new municipal buildings, among them a public bath and a police and fire station. The market house in course of construction will cost \$200,000. The city laid 38,000 square yards of permanent pavements, 60,000 square yards of concrete sidewalks, 25,000 yards of macadam, 1,400 yards of sewers, and 30,000 square yards of curb. The largest part of all this was done by day labour employed by the city. The corporation now has four miles of paved streets. The road department stables were completed at a cost of \$60,000. A farmers' ferry service has been established between Maisonneuve and Longueuil, and a new station for farmers built by the Canadian Northern Railway Company. A municipal laboratory was established in connection with the health department, the most complete in the Province outside of that at McGill University. The police and fire departments will be reorganized during the year 1914, the two being separated under different chiefs, and the number of men largely increased.

The receipt of mail matter at the Montreal post office for the holiday season far exceeded any heretofore known in this district. On the Saturday and Sunday preceding Christmas Day, over a million and a half letters were received from the United Kingdom alone. At the same time the mails from the United States and other points was fully double the average. A largely increased staff worked through Saturday and Sunday nights sorting mail and the delivery staff was doubled. The time schedule was suspended and overtime continued until after New Year's.

Hull.

Activity among the labouring class has slackened since the close of navigation. Although the sawmills ceased

their operations in the second week of the month, the season was active in that line. Work, however, was not as abundant as at the same time last year, and many labourers are without employment. On account of the exceptionally mild weather and the lack of snow, the demand for men for the lumber camps was not as large as a year ago, but the recent fall of snow will provide more work and the demand for men will be larger than during last month.

Trade in general is as good as last year in the grocery and dry goods lines, although a depression is anticipated. Hotelmen, jewellers, restaurant keepers, etc., also did a good business and many report the month of December as being better than the corresponding month a year ago.

Activity next spring is expected to be as great as in the past for all trades, especially if there is an improvement in the money market.

The bank reports in this district were fairly satisfactory. Pulp mills worked full time. Hauling in the lumber camps was rather hard work, but the recent snowfall tended to make good roads for hauling the logs to the lakes, which were not frozen until the last cold weather.

There was no increase in the cost of living since last month, except in the price of pork, beef and eggs, which went up one cent per pound.

ONTARIO.

Ottawa.

Conditions in the manufacturing and retail trades were good during December, the Christmas output being reported large in nearly all lines. Farmers also shared considerably in the holiday trade, a moderately heavy snowfall contributing to a general improvement in marketing. On the other hand there was little demand for unskilled labour with the practical cessation of outdoor construction work. The number of men offering for employment in the lumber camps was larger than a year ago. Log cutting operations were favoured by the

fall weather conditions, but the absence of hard ice has been felt somewhat in getting out the timber. The building trades in this district were somewhat slack with the setting in of winter, but the season on the whole has been a prosperous one.

Railway traffic for the month has been quite up to the average for this season of the year. The new line of the Canadian Northern Railway between Ottawa and Toronto will be opened for traffic within a week. Early in the month canal traffic ceased and the water was let out of the canal.

In connection with the proposal to bring water to Ottawa from the Gatineau hills, the statement is made that the pipe will be manufactured in Ottawa at an outlay of three and a half million dollars.

The customs revenue for the port of Ottawa was well maintained during December and a gain of \$22,000 is shown for the quarter ending on the 31st.

Brockville.

Labour conditions were quiet generally at the close of the year and not as active as during the previous month or during the corresponding month a year ago. The supply has been equal to the demand in all classes. The only outside work of any account at present is rock sewer and water service by the board of works. The new skating rink has been completed and is being flooded in preparation for opening.

The new Brock Theatre was opened during the month.

Commercial activity was brisk, and passenger traffic heavy.

Retail trade has been brisk during the holiday season, and the Brockville market has been supplied with abundance of poultry. The cost of living has advanced by the rise in eggs and a slight advance in meats.

Agriculture was quiet, as also was fishing, lumbering and mining. Manufacturing was fairly active.

The Canadian Carriage and Waggon Company is working only eight hours

a day at present. All other factories are running, mostly on full time.

Railroad construction continues on the B. & W. & C.N.R. west of Brockville, where filling operations are being done to the trestle.

Kingston.

Labour conditions remained quiet during December, very little outside work being done. The Davis dry dock has received a contract to build a tug for Mr. Jas. Pendergast of Cornwall at an estimated cost of \$12,000. The Canadian Locomotive Company has received contracts for ten more engines, one being for the British Columbia Equipment Company, two for the Confederation Construction Company, Welland, one for the Union Carbide Company, Welland, and six for the Hudson Bay Construction Company.

The Frontenac Wall and Tile Company will start manufacturing operations about January 15. A siding connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway has been completed, rendering shipping facilities inward and outward good. The last of the summer series of improvements which have been installed along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway is about completed. The latest is a new telegraph line to connect the city with the main dispatching office at Havelock. When this is completed there will be four wires between this city and Sharbot lake, thus ensuring a good service.

Customs receipts for November totalled \$31,406.79. The value of exports for October and November total \$219,687.07. This is an increase of \$125,720.04 over the corresponding period of last year, the increase for cattle alone being \$50,000.

The report of the local office of the St. Lawrence Canal gives the following statistics for the past year. Number of bushels of grain received here, 12,660,800; let passes issued for 11,848,507 bushels; coal received from U.S.A., 40,150 tons; vessels' tonnage, 171,753;

square timber in rafts received, 117,090 cubic feet.

Belleville.

There was considerable activity in the labour market. Work was proceeded with upon a number of new buildings which were in course of erection, chiefly residences. The year in this respect has been one of the busiest in this city. Upwards of 200 new buildings have been erected, and the prospect for next year is encouraging.

Quietness prevails in all branches of trade, there being no sign of unrest.

The various industries in the city were quite busy during the month, and little time was lost. At Christmas time two establishments closed down for a few days, but expect to start again at the beginning of the new year, and one of them with increased possibilities for turning out their products. The year has been an excellent one for the various manufacturing concerns.

Work is at the present time going on actively here on construction work for the Canadian Pacific Railway, which will come into the city in the near future. Grading and track-laying is being proceeded with in the city and vicinity.

Work on the new Government dock has been discontinued with the exception of some timber work which can be done during the winter months.

Peterborough.

The condition of the labour market during the month of December was not as satisfactory as last month. Owing to the mild weather, outside work was carried on with but slight interruption, so that the building trades and unskilled labourers were much more generally employed than is usual at this season. The Christmas trade was active, and many were given temporary employment. The merchants report a good year in most lines. Skilled labour was not as well employed as at this time last year, the number of out of work

being mainly confined to those coming from the old country. The Hydro Electric power was turned on during December; only the business section has so far been provided for, but the work will be continued with a view to supplying commercial lighting. \$120,000 was voted by the people for this purpose about one year ago. The city is making application for the expropriation of the Peterborough Light and Power plant. The city council refused to renew the franchise of the Otonabee Power Company which expires January 1, 1914. It has about six hundred houses and arrangements had to be made to provide them with light until the city can do so by the Hydro system. The new freight sheds for the Canadian Pacific Railway were opened during the latter part of the month, and the old sheds were taken over by the International Harvester Company to be used as a distributing centre.

The mild weather during the first half of the month has enabled the farmers to do some ploughing which could not be done in the first part of the autumn owing to the dry weather. There is considerable hay coming in at present, the price being from \$16 to \$20 per ton.

Lumbering operations are in full progress, and there is a fair demand for men for the shanties.

Most of the factories were running short-handed, and some short time. Conditions generally were not as good as last year.

Port Hope.—A new industry has been secured for this town that will employ about fifty hands. It will manufacture lacquers, polishes and other chemical products. Property has been secured on Cairn street, and extensive alteration is being made.

Orillia.

The month has been on the whole, as usual, a rather slack one for labour. Building operations have almost come to an end for the season, and several of the factories have closed down for stocktaking during the Christmas holi-

days. It is expected, however, that manufacturing will improve early in the year.

The retail business at Christmas proved larger than had been anticipated. Several large firms reported an increase over last year's trade. There was good wheeling but no sleighing until the day before Christmas.

Prices of poultry and produce ruled high during the Christmas markets, turkeys going as high as twenty-two cents, geese up to seventeen cents, and ducks to seventeen cents. There was ready sale for all that came in.

Considerable fishing has been done, with good results.

Lumbering operations are being held back by lack of snow for roads.

Toronto.

Labour conditions during December were fair, but not as favourable as those of the corresponding month last year. There were a large number of men unemployed and, but for the extremely mild weather which prevailed during the greater part of the month, there would have been much suffering among the destitute class. Building continued active until nearly the close of the month, and the completing of contracts will furnish employment to many indoor workers during the winter.

The concrete foundation of the new Royal Bank building, eighteen storeys high, has been finished, and the construction of the steel work will be begun early in January. The building is to be completed by September next.

The Christmas holiday trade was heavy and began early, giving temporary employment to a large number as extra help. The Christmas mails were very largely in excess of those of any previous season, and it was necessary to employ 335 extra men to handle them.

The Household Economic Association Housewives League has inaugurated a movement to reduce the cost of living by the purchase of farm produce in large quantities to be sold direct to the consumer. A sale of poultry, butter and

eggs was held on the 23rd, at which a quantity of these articles were disposed of to the first comers at considerably less than market prices. It is proposed to put the movement on a permanent basis.

Dr. Hastings, Medical Health Officer, has reported to the Board of Health, showing the extent of overcrowding in the slum districts, and the prevalence of extremely unsanitary conditions. He states that there are at least 3,000 houses occupied by from two to six families each, and as many as eight and ten families are occupying ordinary ten and twelve roomed houses. It is considered that at least 1,000 houses ought to be condemned as insanitary, but in view of winter conditions nothing can be done at present. Ten thousand additional houses at low rentals are required for the proper housing of the population. In the 630 lodging houses of the city there were 1,800 more lodgers than were allowed by the Public Health Act, and more people requiring accommodation were crowding into the city, so that conditions would be considerably worse before spring.

The University Settlement, 327 Adelaide street west, is making an attempt to secure casual employment for men out of work. They have a list of 600 destitute families, and will endeavour to put them in touch with those requiring men for odd jobs. The Yonge street mission will give a free breakfast every Sunday morning throughout the winter. The first of these on the 28th was attended by 340 men. The monthly report of the House of Industry, issued on the 16th, showed that 191 new families had been added to the list of those relieved, bringing up the total to 507 families. There were 161 inmates of the Home and casuals to the number of 383 were sheltered.

On December 15, Magistrate Kingsford, after a personal inspection, fined the Canada Foundry Company \$250 on a charge of maintaining a factory in an insanitary and dangerous condition.

The metal and engineering trades had a fair month. The woodworking trades

were generally well employed, but piano workers were quiet. The clothing trades were generally slack, short time being the rule in many of the shops.

Printers and allied trades had a fair amount of work. The provision trades were active. Hotel and restaurant workers were not as well employed as usual at this season. Railway and street railway men, express men, and all employed in transportation were busy. Clerks, shopmen, delivery men and all engaged catering to the holiday trade had a busy month. A large percentage of unskilled labourers were out of work.

An asbestos workers' union has been organized, which will be chartered by the American Federation of Labour.

The farmers finished their fall ploughing early in the month, the continued mild weather having enabled them to get their fields in good condition for seeding as soon as spring opens. Their attention has largely been devoted to marketing produce, for which good prices were obtained. The supply of milk is likely to be scarce before long, on account of the raising of so much stock for beef, and good cows are difficult to obtain. The supply of labour for dairying is much more plentiful than formerly.

The Toronto city council has decided to apply to the Legislature for permission to engage in the coal business.

Woodbridge.—The steel on the Toronto Suburban Railway to this village has been laid and ballasting will commence immediately.

Niagara Falls.

Evidences of industrial depression began to appear in this city and parts of the district during the latter part of December. The situation is complicated by close proximity of Niagara Falls, N.Y., and the works on the new Welland Canal. A slackening of employment in the American city has been evident for some time. Many idle men are reported in the building trades in the Canadian city and manufacturing concerns are cutting down their wage expendi-

tures. The canal works steady the situation by drawing away many labourers and men of skilled classes. The general outlook is for a dull period to last at least until April.

A two-hundred-loom linen mill will be erected shortly. The site has been secured.

An interim report of the city building inspector shows that the number of permits for 1913 exceeds the number for 1912 but that the total expenditure (\$400,000) is less than 1912. The statistics do not include large expenditure by the Ontario Power Company for which no permit was issued, nor do they cover extensive building in the suburbs, including numerous large dwellings and the extension of the American Cyanamid Company's works at a cost of probably \$200,000.

Shipments of live cattle via this port from Canada to the States, which were the greatest on record in October, have practically ceased.

Provisions were very high in price. Eggs were almost unobtainable and poultry was never so dear at this season before.

Several manufacturing concerns have reduced their staffs or are working short time.

Bridgeburg.—The Lautz Marble Company closed its plant, throwing many men out of work. The Michigan Central railway laid off several locomotive firemen. The Grand Trunk increased its motive power at this terminal by transferring eight locomotives from Mimico. The same Company reduced part of its repair-shop force to nine hours and others to eight hours per day.

Welland.—Contract was awarded and permit issued for a building 400 by eighty-two feet, of concrete steel and brick, for the Electric Steel & Metals Company, to cost \$35,000. The plant is to be running in April. The Empire Cotton Company shipped its first finished product,—bagging cloth. It now has 225 hands at work and intends to have 350 in February. The output capacity

of the plant will be twelve tons per day. A vote will be taken on a proposition for the town to build a \$150,000 building to be sold to a new cotton manufacturing company on the instalment plan. Building permits for 1913 greatly exceed those for 1912 and will total probably \$600,000. A small cigar factory was started.

Port Colborne.—An unusually large fleet of lake craft are laid up here for the winter. Marine contractors have ceased work until spring.

Fenwick.—A small shop for the manufacture of brass fancy goods was established.

St. Catharines.

The general conditions of labour during December showed little change from the previous month. Building operations were fairly active.

Operations on No. 3 section of the new Welland Canal are progressing at a favourable rate. The surface of the land is being rapidly transformed by build- ings and excavations. Large boarding houses and machine shops which are being erected are nearing completion. The Confederation Construction Company is now carrying on operations on all parts of its section of the canal.

Conditions of labour in the factories show but little change compared with the previous month. Many men were seeking employment.

The new fire hall on Lake Avenue is now opened, fully equipped with horses and hose to respond to calls to duty.

The new Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway line to Niagara has commenced regular operations with six round trips daily.

The Welland Ship Canal was closed officially for navigation on December 18.

Port Dalhousie.—The Maple Leaf Rubber Company will resume full time and a full staff of employees on January 2. The prospect seems fairly good for next year's business. Many men who were in need of work have been employed repairing Muir's dry-dock.

Thorold.—The Interlake Tissue Mills and the Garden City Paper Mills closed down for Christmas week. The Independent Rubber Company has closed down until January 5.

Merritton.—Labour in the mills is very quiet, but a number of labourers are employed laying the new Grand Trunk Railway tracks.

Hamilton.

The condition of the labour market during December was more quiet than during the previous month, there being a large number of both skilled and unskilled workmen out of employment.

About 400 men employed by M. Genest & Company, the Montreal contractors, who are building the underground conduit system, have been laid off until spring, when the work will be proceeded with again and completed by the end of June.

The City Works Department has finished its programme of road building for this year and has laid off a large number of men. As soon as spring opens, however, hundreds of men will be put to work again as there are many petitions for permanent roadways in the department's hands already. They will be laid on the local improvement plan, and will keep the department busy all next season.

The works department has also a large number of petitions in for cement sidewalks, to be laid next year, which will ensure the employment of large gangs at that class of work.

The Canada Crushed Stone Company of Dundas has been given the contract of supplying this city with stone in 1914 at a price 25c and 30c less than the price paid in 1913.

About forty men are employed repairing the roadbed of the east end incline, which was put out of commission by a landslide some time ago.

The National Steel Car Company, Limited, expects to be kept busy for several months on orders recently received, which include 500 steel frame stock cars

and ten steel frame baggage cars for the Grand Trunk Railway, forty-four steel frame box cars for the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, sixty-seven steel underframe flat cars for the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and ten high speed interurban electric cars for the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company. The securing of the above orders will also mean additional work for institutions such as The Steel Company of Canada, Dominion Steel Castings Company and Canada Iron Corporation's Wheel Foundry, etc.

The work of installing the new electric automatic block signal system on the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway between this city and Welland is nearly completed, and it is probable that following the completion of the work contracts will be let and the work of installing the same system on the western division between this city and Brantford begun.

Plans have been completed for the erection of the 9,000 horse-power steam auxiliary of the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, and ground will be broken on the site in the east end as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The Company expects to have one unit in operation by the 1st of next October. Each unit is capable of developing 12,000 horse-power, and in the course of the next two years enough will be installed to bring the total up to 90,000.

The Hydro Electric Commission has announced another cut in the price of power used in Hamilton, which will mean a saving of about \$500 per month to the city.

The National Gas Company sunk a well to the depth of 500 feet near Blackheath, which has produced the largest flow of gas ever found in this section, producing 3,000,000 feet a day. This will be bottled up and used along with other wells for supplying Hamilton as soon as connected. The Canadian Sales Agency, Limited, of this city, has been granted a charter by the Ontario government. The capital of the new concern is \$40,000.

Permission has been granted to Buntin, Gillies & Company, Limited, of this city, to increase their capital stock from \$75,000 to \$350,000.

The Street Railway Company's receipts for the past quarter were larger than those of any previous quarter, amounting to \$161,463.09, an increase of \$31,318.60 over the corresponding period of last year.

Bank clearings for December amounted to 16,368,403, as compared with \$16,507,584 for the same month in 1912. Total clearings for the year 1913 amounted to \$177,946,610, as compared with \$167,134,955 for the previous year.

Customs collections for November amounted to \$225,222, a decrease of \$95,807.74 as compared with the same month a year ago.

A permit has been taken out for the erection of a brick Sunday school building for the Barton Street Baptist Church.

Secretary Walter R. Rollo has been sanctioned by the Trades and Labour Council to get out the labour directory for 1914.

The price of milk has dropped from nine cents to eight cents a quart.

Retail merchants report a good volume of business during December, but not as good as last year in some lines.

Regular routine work has occupied the attention of farmers in this locality during the month. As a result of scarcity of work in the city many farmers have been able to get good men for farm work on yearly contracts.

Manufacturing is not as brisk at present as it was during the corresponding month last year in many lines, although local wire fence manufacturers report enough orders on hand to keep them working to full capacity all the winter.

Brantford.

The condition of the labour market has not improved since last month. If anything more men are unemployed. During the month, one factory has been

busy, and not having room for more men to work in, were forced to work some extra time. In other factories things are quiet, short time being generally worked. During last month a change was made in the source of the gas supply, and the new sort, being found objectionable, was removed from many homes and offices, electric light being installed. This has made the electricians busy some of them having to work extra time. Work is being continued on the Federal buildings and the Ontario Institute for the blind and the Brantford General Hospital. Work has been started on a new factory which is to be erected, for the manufacture of piano cases. The contract for a new school in the East Ward has also been let. Work is still progressing where Lorne bridge is to be raised, but not many men are now employed there. The installation of the Hydro-Electric system is being pushed forward and it is hoped to have the lights in use early in the New Year. The Christmas season gave quite a change to business. The store clerks and others having to work extra time, for about a week previously to December 25. The mail carriers and delivery men were kept very busy.

The farmers were doing repairs on the farms. The weather of the past month has been favourable for such work.

The manufacturers are generally quiet here. The Massey-Harris Company is busy and has had to work some departments extra time but otherwise things are quieter than they have been for years.

Railroad construction has been stopped entirely in this neighbourhood.

Paris.—Trade was fair so far as the factories were concerned. Little outside work was done. The Hydro-Electric system is nearly completed, the lights having been tested.

Guelph.

Industrial conditions for the month of December were fair.

Out door work in the building trades is practically finished, but interior work

on residences and on the Ontario agricultural dining hall and poultry buildings will provide employment for a considerable number of men for some time to come. Work on the Provincial prison farm buildings also gives employment to quite a force of men.

Manufacturing establishments had a fair month. The majority have closed down for the holiday season and it is expected the cessation of work will be temporary.

In order to give work to as many married labourers as possible the Board of Works and Sewerage Commission will run the stone crusher during the winter months, and will also construct some storm drains. The city council will submit one money by-law to the ratepayers at the January elections, \$17,000 is asked for the construction of new street car barns and cars.

Wholesale and retail merchants report trade good for the month. Retail merchants report Christmas trade equal to last year. Customs returns for the month of November were \$17,174.99, a decrease of \$2,445.55 as compared with the corresponding month last year.

Farmers were engaged in caring for stock and marketing produce, high prices still prevailing.

The Ontario Winter Fair held from the 9th to the 12th of the month was a success in every respect. Over 41,000 persons were in attendance, and the quality of exhibits was the best in the history of the show. More accommodation is required a new horse arena being the most urgent need.

Two construction gangs are at work on the new Canadian Northern Railway in this vicinity.

Berlin.

Labour conditions for December showed a lessening activity as compared with the same month last year, especially in the rubber, shoe, trunk and furniture factories. Most of these were working short hours. The building trades were working steadily. Work on Weber and

North Water streets in making sewer, water and gas connections gave employment to a large number of labourers; these streets will be paved early next spring. Wholesale and retail trade was not quite as good as during December last year, the mild weather being responsible for same especially so in rubbers, overshoes and overcoats and furs. The Board of Education increased the salaries of teachers and caretakers in all amounting to \$1,900.00. There were no strikes or lockouts and the cost of living remained about the same. Eggs, beans and potatoes dropped while butter and lard went up. A milk strike was ordered by the Mayor of Berlin on December 6 and is still on the milk being raised from seven to eight cents a quart. Custom returns for November, 1913 were \$44,256.75; November, 1912 were \$36,195.33; increase of \$8,061.42 or twenty-five per cent.

Traffic on the railroads was heavy at Christmas time, but freight handlers report a great falling off from last year.

Apart from caring for live stock farmers had little to do during the month. At a recent sale just out side of Berlin fifty-three head of cattle and sixteen horses were sold. To show the high prices prevailing in this section a few might be mentioned; pure bred Holstein cattle averaged \$225 a head, while Holstein grade cows averaged \$125 a head, calves sold from \$30 to \$100 a head, and horses averaged \$190 each. Over 1,500 people attended and the amount of the sales was about \$9,000. Manufacturing on a whole was not very brisk, most of the factories working short hours, while some are closed down till after the Christmas holidays. About the only ones that were working full time were the biscuit and confectionery, one or two furniture and one shoe factory. Breweries were also busy as well as bag makers.

Waterloo. — Labour conditions were the same as in Berlin. During the year sixty-five new houses were built at an average cost of \$3,500. Additions were also made to the Quality Mattress Com-

pany, Reitzel Bros. planning mill, Kuntz Brewery Company, Snyder Bros. Upholstering Company and the Waterloo Manufacturing Company, in all a total over \$100,000, for factories and \$227,500 for dwellings.

Elmira.—During the month the Free Library building was completed. On the site for the new post office the contractor has excavated the space for the foundation and has the stone cut for an early start in the spring. Factories were all running full time.

Woodstock.

Industrial conditions were not good. The Canada Furniture Company's factory has shut down for two weeks, affecting between 200 and 300 men. The Bain Wagon Company, which has been running short for some time, will close altogether for some days; for how long is not known at present. The Stewart Manufacturing Company (stoves and furnaces) has closed down for a time; but this is not unusual at this season of the year. On the other hand the piano and organ factories were fairly busy, but there is uncertainty as to how long this condition will be maintained.

A good many people are looking for work, mostly of the unskilled labour class. Many of those seeking employment are not entirely out of work, but are looking for steadier or more suitable work than they have. There is very little being done in outside employment, and the outside labour has not been taken up by the factories this year to the usual extent.

Merchants, for the most part, found business good for the Christmas season. There seems to be no noticeable scarcity of money.

There has been a falling off in furs and heavy clothing, owing to the weather. Dealers in sleighs and cutters are complaining for the same reason; but on the whole business has kept up well.

The post office business was exceptionally large; the same is true of the express business.

Stratford.

The general condition of the labour market was not as active as during the corresponding month of last year. The supply of help somewhat exceeded the demand.

The building trades were engaged finishing their work during the first part of the month.

The Romeo creek covering 6,100 feet long, which has been in course of erection for nearly a year and gave work to a number of men, was finished this month.

The customs returns for the port of Stratford totalled \$13,380.45, a slight decrease in comparison with the returns for November, 1912.

Wholesale trade has fallen off owing to little buying being done in the West. Retail merchants report business good especially during the holiday season.

There was no change in rates of wages or hours of labour and no unrest in the labour market.

The farmers were busy attending to their stock and marketing the grain and food for the Christmas trade. Some of the factories were not as busy this month as they were last year.

Goderich.—A by-law to guarantee the bonds of the American Road Machinery Company Limited to the amount of \$50,000 was submitted to the property owners and carried by the vote of 630 to 95.

The Company will erect a larger factory and will engage more extensively in the manufacture of its lines.

London.

There were more people out of work in this city during December than for a long time past, and an almost universal reduction of hours or partial closing down occurred in most of the manufacturing concerns in the city, although

the outlook for the beginning of the year is good. The mild weather was beneficial to the building trades, and in this line business was good.

From a statement compiled by the city building inspector there is an increase of about \$700,000.00 in building permits over last year, the total for the year being about 1,500 permits at a value of \$1,800,000.00. Last year's total was \$1,136,108.00.

The main permits were made up as follows:—

Factories and warehouses	\$438,500 00
Stores and office buildings	121,780 00
Churches and Sunday schools	49,400 00
Public schools	130,694 00
Hospital addition	13,000 00
Dwelling houses	733,091 00
Apartment houses	85,000 00

The merchants report the best Christmas season ever known, the tightness of the money market seeming to have no effect on Christmas shopping.

Owing to the charitableness of those who could afford it, all the poor people of this city were provided with plenty to eat during the holiday season.

A great number of the farmers were bringing goods to the market during the month, and prices were high: turkeys, 19 to 22 cents per lb.; geese and ducks, 17 cents; apples, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per barrel.

St. Thomas.

Labour was not in as good demand as during the previous month, or the corresponding month of last year. Mechanics in the building trades were fairly well employed, but there was a surplus of unemployed.

Railway traffic employees were not busy. Traffic was fairly heavy, but long trains were responsible for a reduction in the number of crews in service. Eight or ten crews were laid off during the month, which is unusual at this time of the year, and the officials give no assurance that the men will be reinstated. Michigan Central shop employees were thrown out of work for a number of days during the month by the closing

down of the shops. The holiday trade was quieter than usual. Local markets were well attended; the supply of fowl was plentiful.

It is confidently expected that at the commencement of the year there will be a reduction made to consumers in the price of Hydro Electric product, on account of the increased amount to be used, due to the introduction of hydro into the new Michigan Central shops.

The question of the introduction of natural gas into the city is receiving general consideration. This city is peculiarly situated in so far as it has a fairly well equipped gas plant for the manufacture of the artificial product, which would be useless to the city were the natural product introduced.

Farmers in this locality were chiefly concerned during the month in getting in winter wood and looking after stock.

Local industries reported the month decidedly quieter than the corresponding month of last year. The shoe business continued good, with a large number of spring orders on hand; labour was reported plentiful.

The knitting factory reported the month quieter than the previous one, with a favourable comparison with the corresponding month of last year.

The Canadian Iron Foundry also reported the month quieter than the previous one, much quieter, however, than the corresponding month of last year. Many applications are being made for work.

Chatham.

Labour conditions showed little change from the preceding month, all branches of the building trade being active, although the hours of work for outside men were shortened. The two largest blocks at present under way were being rushed to completion before the cold weather set in.

All civic work has been completed and men laid off for the present. The Gananoque Spring and Axle Works, the Chaplin Wheel Company, and the

American Pad and Textile Company were particularly active during the month, while carriage and wagon manufacturers were quiet and were storing rather than shipping to the West at present.

Railroad agents report less shipping than during the corresponding month of 1912, also that the Christmas travel fell off owing principally to the Company's shortening the time from six to three days return fares. Brick manufacturers report trade good. Cornhill & Sons were shipping two carloads a day.

On December 15 the council submitted two by-laws, one to purchase fifty acres of land for industrial sites, the other to assist the Somers Bros. Match Company of Saginaw, Mich., both of which were defeated by large majorities.

Merchants report Christmas trade the heaviest in years, but it fell off considerably after December 25, and the general opinion among merchants is that there is nothing to warrant anything above the ordinary business for a month or more.

No labour troubles were reported during the month.

Everything quiet in the agricultural line, the open fall enabling the farmers to complete all work early in the month.

Railroad construction was very quiet, nothing of importance being done.

Windsor.

Labour conditions have not changed since last month. Owing to the fine weather, building operations have continued good without any inconveniences. Although no new buildings are being started at present there is enough work on unfinished buildings to employ all for some time. The Hydro distributing plant is under construction at Walker-ville Junction.

During the month many new firms have been negotiating with a view to obtaining suitable factory sites.

The public works have been able to complete most of their work this month, owing to mild weather. In fact all outside work has been good.

Factories have been busy working full time. Retail merchants report a busy month, also real estate is very active.

A change in hours and wages of the Ford Motor Company employees went into effect on December 1,—a reduction of hours from ten to nine a day, with wages the same was made. This Company gives a bonus of ten per cent. of year's salary to employees who have been employed in the same factory three years or more.

Manufacturing plants were very active, especially those making automobiles and their different parts.

Owen Sound.

The labour market was quiet during December. Owing to the mild weather, however, considerable outside work has been in progress.

Factory conditions were similar to those of last month. Owing to the stringency in the money market export orders were generally not as large as could have been handled. Several of the factories have closed down for the Christmas holidays stocktaking.

The wholesale and retail trade of December was generally excellent. Owing to the very mild weather in the early part of the month, heavy wear in dry goods moved slowly. Sales in other lines were above the average.

Grocery and meat merchants report Christmas trade very lively.

The hardware trade generally was good, and compared very favourably (with the exception of building material) with sales last year.

The Christmas market was exceptionally active. Large quantities of fowl were offered by farmers, and found ready sale at good price to wholesale and retail dealers and private buyers. Taken all in all business conditions in December have been very satisfactory. Several retail merchants reported that

while they had reduced their stock, anticipating a falling off in business, owing to unfavourable weather, and world-wide business depression, their sales had been in excess of any month in their business.

Cobalt.

The close of the year saw labour well employed in the Cobalt district, the demand being on a par with the previous month. In a few cases mines laid off employees during a slack season, but these miners had little difficulty securing other work. A new Company buying extensively in the Kirkland lake field, financed by English capital, promises to employ a large number of men early in the new year in developing their properties. In Porcupine conditions were much the same as the previous month respecting labour.

Sault Ste. Marie.

Except in lumbering operations everything of an industrial character calling for labour will quieten down gradually till spring. There are a few men employed in finishing the insides of business and residential buildings, who retain the summer wages, with hours unchanged. There is nothing else to note. The paper mill is working at its usual pace without changes. There have been no serious interferences of any character during the year.

The season showed more than the average in building; but the work was well advanced in the early part, which occasioned a gradual slackening off in the fall. As the fall was an exceptionally favourable one there was no rush experienced in finishing up. Some of the contractors are already on plans for next season's business; and as the steel plant is likely to have an extensive enlargement, and the dry dock is almost a certainty, much activity may be looked for as the early spring opens. On account of the light demand it is not expected that there will be any particular activity in the lumber woods this winter.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.

Quiet prevailed in the building trades throughout December. A large number of bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers and painters were unemployed, but a good percentage have received sufficient money in return for their labour to tide them over the greater part of winter.

The secretary of the Winnipeg Typographical Union states that the present membership is 483, about 100 of which number are at present out of work, or working a day a week, and that twenty members have left to seek situations out of Winnipeg.

Wholesale and retail merchants experienced a brisk and satisfactory Christmas season. Towards the end of the month business slackened, which involved the discharge of extra help which had been engaged for the busy season.

Snowfalls enabled lumbermen to commence operations in the bush.

A large number of unskilled labourers have found employment in the wood yards of the Associated Charities, and stone piles in the yards of the city council, but there are a large number still out of work.

The monthly report of the Winnipeg Free Employment Bureau gives the following figures for December. Applications from employees: men, 583; women, 454. Applicants applying for positions: men, 608; women, 459. Positions filled: men, 580; women, 352. The Bureau sent about 100 men to work in the sewers.

Customs returns were \$572,470.66, and for December, 1912, \$827,483.44. Building permits were 141 and worth \$504,950, as compared with ninety-six and \$166,550 for the same month last year. In 1913, 4,125 permits were issued, valued at \$18,621,650, and in 1912 4,489, \$20,563,750. Bank clearings were \$173,904,858. For 1913 bank clearings were \$1,634,977,237, and for 1912 \$1,537,817,524. The report on grain inspection at Winnipeg during December produced the following figures:—

Grain.	No. of cars inspected.	No. of bushels in each cut.	Total No. of bushels.
Wheat	14,531	1,150	16,710,650
Oats	5,631	1,950	10,980,450
Barley	1,465	1,350	1,976,700
Flax	2,326	1,100	2,558,600
Rye	25	100	2,500

The Provincial Department of Agriculture has issued a comprehensive report on crops, live stock, etc., in which the following figures appear: The total yield of wheat in the Province for 1913 was 62,755,455 bushels from 3,141,218 acres; oats, 81,410,174 bushels from 1,939,723 acres; barley, 33,014,693 bushels from 1,153,834 acres; hay, 1,301,278 bushels from 115,054 acres. Poultry disposed of by farmers: turkeys, 176,964, as compared with 167,438 in 1912; geese, 79,940, against 71,951 in 1912; chickens, 777,808, and 779,850 in 1912.

The annual returns of the Manitoba Government Telephone System shows a balance due the Provincial treasury of \$3,573.90 for the year 1913.

W. H. Reeve, Provincial Building Inspector, in his annual report, shows that seven fatal, ten serious and ninety-one partially serious accidents occurred during the past year.

Carson's Hygienic Dairy Company and the Crescent Creamery Company were each fined \$20 and costs in the city police court for having too much water in their butter.

The Laura Secord School, built at a cost of \$250,000.00, was formally opened during the month. The number of pupils enrolled is 682 with a staff of fourteen teachers.

The Fort Garry Hotel opened during the month, giving employment to several hundreds.

R. A. Rigg, business agent and secretary of the Trades and Labour Council, was elected as an alderman. E. McGrath, ex-president of the Council, and A. W. Puttee, editor of *The Voice*, both polled a large number of votes, but were unsuccessful in securing seats in the city council. The following by-laws were endorsed by the ratepayers: For extension of power plant, \$1,000,000; for Isolation Hospital, \$100,000; for public

lavatories, \$50,000; for fire stations, \$60,000; for schools, \$1,000,000.

The following by-laws met defeat: For extension of parks, \$110,000; General Hospital maintenance, \$275,000. This by-law was defeated some weeks ago because it lacked the required three fifths majority.

As a result of an agitation the price of milk was lowered from eleven to ten cents a quart.

St. Boniface.—The following industries are located in St. Boniface, and employ a very large number of persons: Public Markets, Limited, capital \$1,000,000; Stanley Mineral Springs Company, capital \$1,000,000; The Consumers' Artificial Ice Company, \$500,000; Aeme Sash and Door Factory, \$250,000; Western Canada Flour Mills, \$2,500,00; Canadian Enamel Concrete Brick Company; Winnipeg Steel Granary and Culvert Company, Limited; Rat Portage Lumber Company, Cusson Lumber Company; Doirse Sash and Door Factory; Couture & Marion Brick Kilns; Alsip Brick and Tile Company; Taggart Iron Works; General Machinery Company; Charette Kirk Company; Bithulithic and Contracting Company, and many others. The population of St. Boniface is about 10,000.

Brandon.

The last month was a quiet one, especially in the building trades. The condition of the building trade is quite a contrast from the corresponding month of last year, when practically every man was employed finishing an exceptionally busy season's work.

A delegation from the Trades and Labour Council waited on the city council requesting that body to continue civic work as long as possible in order that any distress might be relieved. The city council have accordingly mapped out a considerable program of sewer and water extensions. As the weather has been exceptionally mild, this work has made rapid progress, and large numbers of men have found employment.

Work has been commenced on an addition to the "Merchants Limited."

The price of bread has been reduced during the month.

The labour market was quiet.

Mr. J. D. McGregor won the Grand Championship at International Live Stock Exhibition in Chicago for world's best steer for the second time in succession.

No men have started for the lumber camps this year.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Regina.

Labour, especially in the building trades, has been unusually quiet, and the number of unemployed is steadily on the increase. December compared unfavourably both with the preceding month and the corresponding period of last year.

In former years employment has been found for many in clearing away snow, and the light fall has had an adverse influence on conditions.

From a commercial standpoint also, the mild weather was a strong factor in causing transportations, shipments and bank clearings to attain expectations, and while both wholesale and retail trades were active there was not the usual demand for winter goods, and trade consequently suffered in this regard.

During the beginning of the month another labour organization was formed, known as the National Plasterers' Association.

Throughout this district agricultural operations have ceased and nothing beyond the stock, dairying and poultry raising is receiving the attention of the farmers.

Moose Jaw.

The labour situation showed very little change from last month and there were a considerable number of unemployed men. The city has employed quite a number of men in re-laying some

water pipe line, and brick work on buildings in course of erection has not been interrupted except for a few days.

The extremely open weather this fall and winter enabled the railways to get the crop to the lake front very quickly and easily with the result that the hauling has been completed.

The Christmas and New Year's trade has benefited the retail trade, though not to the same extent as last year, and stores carrying furs and heavy winter clothing have not found a very good business in these lines.

There is nothing to be done in regard to agriculture except caring for the stock, and as the winter is so mild both cattle and horses have been running out and it has not been necessary to feed them even at night.

Railroad construction is practically finished for the season, and will not reopen until spring. Some work is being done at sidings, but rail laying is about over.

Saskatoon.

There was little change in the labour situation from last month. The street railway has taken on a few extra men for platform and roadbed work. A few extra cars are being put in commission. Also the Sutherland line is now in regular operation.

Excavation is now complete for the Government elevator. A few weeks of pile-driving remains.

Open weather has retarded seasonable operations in the lumber woods.

Transport workers were active.

The Builders' Exchange of this city announce their intention of reducing the wages of the plasterers, painters, carpenters, bricklayers and electrical workers fifteen to twenty per cent. during the coming year.

There is some apprehension over the action of the Provincial Government in eliminating the priority clause in the Mechanics' Lien Act. It is feared that the collection of wages will become more prolonged or uncertain.

Prince Albert.

The general situation regarding labour was not satisfactory. The completion of this season's building program with no new work in immediate prospect has rendered a large number out of employment and the situation is accentuated by the continuous arrival here from other points of men seeking work.

The absence of snow in any material quantity and the continuance of open weather prevents the usual activity in the lumber and cord wood camps. The Christmas fund last year had only to be applied to some nineteen families, but this year over one hundred received assistance, and demands are being made for the opening of relief works on the part of the civic authorities, and it is hoped that this question will receive immediate attention from the new council.

In the civic elections a labour candidate was returned to the municipal council for the first time. No trade can be described as active at the present time, and the general situation compares very unfavourably with that prevailing in the last month of the previous year. The supply of men is greatly in excess of the demand, and this will be the case for several weeks yet.

Several commodities have shown a rise in price, especially dairy produce, and milk has returned to its winter values, although the rise was delayed two months longer this year. The continuance of sales at the local stores afford opportunities of purchase at reduced prices.

Public attention is largely directed to the progress of "mixed farming," and it is realized that this method will bring in manufacturers in its train.

The lumber camps are full and men hoping to obtain work in this direction are warned to make enquiry before coming. The general scarcity of employment throughout the West and the consequent release of many experienced men in lumber camps from other occu-

pations make it impossible for the "green man" to obtain employment.

The manufacturing concerns are working with decreased staffs and there is no demand in this direction.

ALBERTA.

Medicine Hat.

The labour market was dull; more particularly does this apply to unskilled labour, hundreds of men of this class being unable to find employment. There are also a large number of men following the building trades who have been unable to find steady employment.

The Canada Cement Company, which has under way the construction of a large plant at Dauntless (a suburb of Medicine Hat) laid off at the end of November about 250 men, who had been engaged in the construction of buildings, etc., and work will not be resumed on same until the spring. This added greatly to the numbers of the unemployed in the city.

All buildings in the city that have been under construction are completed or nearly so, and there will be a general cessation of work of outside branches of the building trades until spring.

The only change in price of commodities since the November report is in potatoes, which have advanced from \$1.15 per bushel and half sack to \$1.25.

At the recent municipal elections held on December 8 the Trades and Labour Council put up a candidate in Ward 1 for alderman in the person of Mr. Robert Collier. It was a three-cornered fight and the labour candidate won by a majority of fifty-two. This is the first attempt to place a labour man on the aldermanic board.

All manufacturing concerns in operation at this point continued to run full time, but there has been a slight falling off of business in the flour milling industry.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has laid off fifty per cent. of the men employed in the shops here.

Calgary.

There was less activity this month in the building trade and general employment than during the previous month. Several of the large contracts are nearly completed, and a large number of men have been discharged. All outside work on the new Bridgeland school is completed, also the Pilkington Bros. factory. The new Herald building is almost completed and the new Canadian Pacific Railway hotel.

Great activity prevails in the oil fields to the south. Contracts have been let for the drilling of sixteen wells in Okoks and Alderyde oil fields.

The civic labour bureau have adopted the plan of employing men by the week for civic work to minimize the hardships of the unemployed as much as possible. The men are employed for a week, then discharged, and another number taken in.

It is reported that the new examining customs building will be closed down until spring.

Calgary's bank clearance for November, 1913, were \$23,540,730.00.

Profits for November for the street railways were \$1,115.00. In November, 1912, they were \$7,115.00.

At the annual meeting of the Industrial Bureau, Commissioner Miller announced that the report of Superintendent Challies of the water branch of the Department of the Interior, recently completed, showed that 45,000 horsepower was available on the Bow river between Calgary and Kananaskis Falls, fifty-six miles.

The Canadian Northern Railway has steel laid now right up to the site of its Calgary terminal, and will open a freight and passenger service next month connecting this city directly with Saskatoon.

Among the new industries which have commenced operations or secured sites during the past year are the Canadian Pacific Railway locomotive and car shops, the Northwest Brass Foundry, the Anthes Foundry Company, the Calgary

Tannery Company, Rockland Marmalade Company, Lewis File and Rasp Company, Rich Cut Glass Company, Crystal Ice Company, Western Canada Flour Mills Company, and Calgary Flour Mills Company. In addition may be included the nine firms which have signified their intention of occupying space in the municipal industrial building as soon as it is completed. These, with the Union stockyards scheme and the Dominion Government interior terminal elevator, indicate the industrial advance made in 1913.

Building permits for the twelve months are approximately \$8,500,000.

Ratepayers at the municipal elections this month decided against the proposal to pay the aldermen a yearly salary. Consent was given by the citizens to donating a portion of Mewata park for a drill hall.

The Alberta Metropolitan Railway is a new enterprise projected by local capital, to build eighteen miles of line out to the suburbs, and by fixing the fares at ten for twenty-five cents it is proposed to induce working men to make homes along the line away from the high-priced land and high rents.

Oil has held public attention during the month. A discovery well is now down 2,000 feet. Ten more companies have arranged to drill at points selected by experts in the oil territory south of the city, and derricks are being erected for that purpose.

Lethbridge.

The close of the year saw conditions exceedingly dull in many lines in Lethbridge. The state of employment was even quieter than during the last month, and compared with December of last year an unfavourable comparison is seen. The building trades were exceedingly dull, as also were the printing and allied trades. On the other hand flour milling was active. Bank clearings increased. No changes were reported in wages or hours of labour, and there was no unrest in the labour market. Agriculture was quiet, as also was railroad

construction. Coal mining was actively carried on.

Edmonton.

Labour generally was not employed to as great an extent as last month, and the demand was much less than for the same period last year. There were more unemployed men than at any previous time in the history of the city, and so serious is the situation that the city council are making arrangements to do certain work that otherwise would be left over until next spring.

Customs receipts for November were \$145,243. Last year for November they were \$146,971.

Bank clearings: November, \$20,277,789; November, 1912, \$24,276,712.

Retailers reported trade quiet as compared with the same month last year, especially the Christmas trade. Wholesalers reported trade dull and collections slow.

The cost of living as a whole was probably slightly lower during the month. While butter, eggs and potatoes were higher, coal was lower, and also meats. Turkeys were five cents a pound lower than in the month of October.

J. A. Kinney, general organizer of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, nominated by the Trades and Labour Council as a candidate for alderman, was elected for a two year term on December 8.

With the exception of the farmers trading on the local public market, the agricultural industry was quiet. Lumbering was quiet owing to lack of snow. Coal miners were active. Railroad construction was quiet in the vicinity of Edmonton, but considerable work is being done in the West.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New Westminster.

Labour conditions have not been so good during December as during the previous month. The number of unemployed was even greater than during

November. Little new work has been started and the construction jobs under way are nearly all nearing completion. The usual number of men have been employed on the harbour improvement work. The city by arranging for loan of \$2,500 from the Bank of Montreal is now enabled to keep a number of married residents employed for time on necessary city work.

Ordinary business has been helped somewhat by the holiday trade, although in several lines the trade was not up to expectations.

A number of fishermen are still on the river and have been making fair catches.

Lumbering operations are being curtailed, although the mills seem to be getting rid of their cut.

Construction work on railway lines is largely confined to maintenance work, although the Canadian Northern has almost completed a line across Lulu Island. The building industry is nearly at a standstill. The only large work now in progress is the building being erected by the British Columbian Company.

The Walsh sash and door factory, which has been closed for some months, has re-opened and is paying \$1.25 a day of ten hours for yard men, lumber handlers, and other unskilled labour, also \$2.25 a ten hour day for engineers with fourth-class papers.

Vancouver.

The general labour situation in this locality shows no improvement over that of last month, although a certain amount of activity incidental to Christmas business has been apparent. The British Columbia Electric Railway Company, which has been steadily reducing its staff for the last six months, has put its entire indoor mechanical staff on half time. The employees seek to offset this by all working half time, with the object of giving some employment to all.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has also shortened its staff in all departments during the last month. Considerable comment has been caused by this Com-

any discharging many of the white seamen on its ocean-going vessels and replacing them by Chinese.

The restricting of the immigration of Hindus by the authorities has of late assumed considerable discussion in the labour world. An order-in-council, issued December 8, automatically deals with the Hindu question and the overcrowded labour market in this Province. By the terms of the order all artisans and labourers are prevented from entering British Columbia before March 31, 1914. The order is general in its application, and is not restricted to any race or people coming from any particular country.

During November building permits were issued for 101 undertakings, valued at \$300,565. During November, 1912, the number of permits was 186 for work valued at \$1,538,795. The total number of permits issued for the first eleven months this year is 1,929, valued at \$10,248,803. Last year for the first eleven months the number of permits was 3,035, valued at \$17,498,067.

During November this year the work involved in the permits for the month is divided as follows: Six repairs and alterations, \$610; fifty-seven dwelling houses, \$42,585; four apartment and rooming houses, \$226,000; five factories and warehouses, \$9,600; twenty-nine offices and stores, \$21,770.

The work of laying a partnership water main to serve the purposes of the city of Vancouver and the municipality of Point Grey was offered for tender. It was ultimately decided, however, to let the work, which is valued at about \$40,000, by day labour. The object of the authorities in this matter was to control the work as a means of alleviating, in some small measure, the unemployment in Vancouver.

The directors of the City Hospital have awarded a contract for a new wing to their main building, and a nurses' home, the whole being let for \$199,921.

No change is reported in the coal strike situation on Vancouver Island. The British Columbia "Federationist," the official organ of the trade unions, has collected \$7,000 as a Christmas gift from the workmen of the Province to the wives and children of the miners. The agitation for the reduction of sentences, or release of the miners now in gaol still continues.

The city list of those eligible as Provincial voters, on the November revision, shows 29,442, which is an increase over the May revision of 2,038.

The various charitable organizations all report heavy demands on their resources, and a large amount of actual want and destitution exists throughout the city.

In the building trades 60 per cent. are unemployed, and corresponding conditions mark all industrial activities which have not been at such a low ebb since the panic years of 1907-1908.

Victoria.

Generally speaking, labour was poorly employed during December, although perhaps not any more so than the previous month. The close of the year found a large number of skilled and unskilled workers unemployed. In order to prevent mechanics and ordinary labourers from further overcrowding, the labour market in British Columbia, the Dominion Government has by order-in-council prohibited the immigration of skilled and unskilled labourers into British Columbia from all foreign countries until March 31, 1914, and the new law is now being strictly enforced. Chinese are excepted, they being dealt with under a separate Act.

Several of the retail stores employed extra help during the latter half of the month to handle the Christmas trade.

Merchants report the Christmas trade as being fair. Turkeys, local, sold for 40c lb.; Eastern, 35c lb.; geese, local, 35c lb.; Eastern, 30c lb. Large quantities of Eastern poultry are sold here during the Christmas season.

There is a fair demand for female domestics; a competent servant receiving from \$25 to \$30 per month; general help from \$15 to \$25. Owing to dullness in the real estate market, a number of stenographers, bookkeepers, etc., have become idle, consequently the supply exceeds the demand. There is also a surplus of waiters and waitresses.

After twice calling for tenders, the city council has decided that the construction of the steel pressure pipe line on the Sooke water works system should be carried out by day labour.

After a month's trial, the city council has decided to discontinue the system of working the street sweeping and sewer gangs in two week shifts, the city engineer reported that the results were not satisfactory, besides adding considerable to the cost of the work.

Bank clearings in November amounted to \$12,772,795, and for same month last year they were \$18,119,381.

Nanaimo.

The condition of the labour market has changed little during the month, if anything for the worse owing to closing of logging camps and finish of season's work.

Merchants, wholesale and retail, report business as quiet for the season of the year, and transportation has fallen off. There have been no changes in rates of wages during the month. The situation in the coal miners' strike remains the same. The cost of living shows a slight decrease in some meats.

CONDITIONS DURING DECEMBER AFFECTING WOMEN WORKERS IN LEADING INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.—REPORTS OF WOMEN CORRESPONDENTS TO THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Montreal.

Female employment during the month of December has been about the same as during November. The usual activity was noticeable towards the approach of the Christmas season in the retail trade, business having been dull until this time. Opportunities for employment in stores were temporarily very great. It was stated that Montreal stores gave employment to 6,000 extra women workers during this time.

Confectionery establishments have been particularly busy. There has been much activity in the nursing profession.

Owing to an amendment brought to the "Early Closing Regulation," all retail establishments were permitted to remain open at night from December 17 to January 1. The great majority profited by this extension of time; others, however, did not place this extra tax upon their employees.

Consequent upon a serious break in the water main, many hands have been temporarily thrown out of employment during the closing days of the month. This is the case in laundries and factories within the zone affected, also in restaurants where the usual business cannot be carried on.

Measures brought before the Quebec Legislature.—A delegation of members of the Trades and Labour Council of Montreal waited upon the Premier, in order to put before the Government several measures in the interest of the labouring class generally.

A special request was made relating to women workers, namely: "that it be forbidden to employ women in explosive factories."

A most practical demand was made in the interest of hygiene: "that a clause be inserted in the health regulations to prohibit a new wallpaper being put on a wall without the old paper being removed."

During this month a deputation of Montreal women went to Quebec in order to present a petition to Sir Lomer Gouin, requesting that the laws of succession be changed.

The following points were made regarding the property of married women:—

1. That a wife should be allowed to handle monies which she earns herself.
2. That one consort should be allowed a share in the estate of the other when deceased, as against distant relatives.
3. That a woman should be allowed to administer her own property.
4. Equality as to rights in case of separation.

The Premier made reference to the fact that a bill affecting the position of women in the Province was in preparation for presentation before the House by the Hon. Mr. Perodeau.

The delegation also requested:—that married women be allowed a municipal vote, pointing out that unmarried women are subject to the same qualifications as men, whereas a married woman, whatever property she may own, loses her right in municipal affairs. A third question raised was:—that of the right of women to sit upon school boards. It was not until sixteen years ago that the law provided that those sitting on such boards be of the male sex."

Local Council of Women.—Much is being done by the Local Council of Women to endeavour to increase the sphere of usefulness of the milk station under its direction. With this end in view the Board of Control was approached and asked for an increased grant to be devoted to the growing needs of the station.

In May the number of infants treated was 120, in October and in November a larger number still. The best milk is bought and kept in refrigerators. The milk bill for October totalled \$258. this would grow larger during the winter.

As was mentioned in a previous report, this is the first time that milk stations have been kept in operation during the winter months.

Fédération Nationale St-Jean-Baptiste.—In the December number of "La Bonne Parole," the announcement is made that the Federation has decided to open an employment bureau for the use of the members of its labour associations at its official headquarters, room 14, Monument National, St. Lawrence Boulevard. Through this office employers requiring the services of women and girls for factory, store or office work will be able to obtain competent and well recommended help.

Business Women's Association (Association des Femmes d'Affaires).—An important meeting of this association took place this month at which the president, Melle. Champagne, made an appeal to all business women, who number more than 2,000 in Montreal, to become members of this organization. It was at this meeting that the Vice-Rector of Laval University announced that a commercial course for women was about to be started by the University. The course will comprise a series of fifteen lectures during the year, and will be in charge of specialists in the various departments. The lectures will be given in the University itself.

Women Clerks' Association (Association des Employées de Magasin).—At the last meeting of this body it was announced that the funds realized through the efforts of the members during the next year will be devoted to engaging a room permanently in a hospital where, in case of illness, members would receive all necessary care free.

Trades and Labour Council.—A question relating to female labour was submitted to the executive committee of the Trades and Labour Council at its last sitting. The pants makers and garment workers complained that the ever-increasing number of women employed in the making of garments was becoming an unfair and unacceptable competition.

Wages were not kept up to the standard as the work could now be done by women who were getting \$6 or \$8 a week when the men were originally paid \$18 to \$20 per week.

The complaint is made that these women do not belong to any union, and the Council is requested to suggest that they should.

This question was fully gone into and the matter will be given the Council's best attention and consideration. The next meeting of the Trades and Labour Council will be held on January 15 next.

Nurses. — The association formed among the nurses of the Montreal General Hospital has been given official recognition and has been incorporated by an order-in-council dated November 6, 1913. The association's corporative name will be "The Alumnae Mutual Benefit Association of the Montreal General Hospital Training School for Nurses." The aims of the association are the maintenance of the honour and character of the nursing profession; the promotion of unity and good-feeling among its members, and mutual help in their work; the administration of a sick benefit fund for the mutual benefit of the members; and taking over the assets and liabilities of the unincorporated body now existing. The executive committee has not yet been named.

Victorian Order of Nurses. — The Montreal local association of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada will apply to the Legislature of Quebec at the present session for the passage of an Act constituting the said Montreal local association of the Order a corporation with power to carry on and control the work of the Victorian Order of Nurses in the city and district of Montreal, to hold immovable and movable property, and vesting in the proposed corporation the property and rights of the Montreal local association. This measure is taken in view of the proposed changes in the constitution of the Victorian Order of Nurses in Greater Montreal.

The immense growth of the city, and consequent greater demands upon the members of the Order, have necessitated the governing board of the Victorian Order of Nurses to consider certain important changes in local methods of administration. There are now seven districts, with seventy nurses. An active committee exists in each district, a new system, which will define the relations between the several committees as well as their respective responsibilities and powers, is looked for.

A greater solidarity is aimed at, and to reach this end the plan is to associate all these district committees in equal partnership with a board of management, which, with strict impartiality, would be representative of all.

Child welfare. — The Infant Welfare Committee, composed of ladies interested in the work of the Victorian Order of Nurses, has recently obtained some interesting statistics.

Close upon 2,000 cards were sent out by the committee to mothers who had been patients of the Victorian Order of Nurses during the year, inquiring as to the state of health of the infants. Exactly half the cards were returned. These showed that ninety-three per cent of the babies were in good health.

The latest figures published by the City Health Department, which are for 1911, give the death rate of infants (under one year) twenty-four per cent. The decrease from twenty-four to seven per cent. means the saving of seventeen out of every hundred babies. This improvement may be credited in a large part to the work of the Victorian Order in Montreal.

Teachers. — The following extract from the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction will be found interesting. As to salaries it is said that the minimum salary is increasing. The report shows that school attendance figures 422,615 scholars out of a population of 2,002,712. The percentage of average attendance is given:—elementary schools, 74.95; intermediate schools, 81.93; superior primary schools, 86.83; or an average percentage of 78.62.

In conclusion the report says: "This statement of the average attendance is to the credit of the Province of Quebec, and should put an end to the repeated attacks of which it is too often the object and which are entirely undeserved."

Winnipeg.

Generally speaking, December has shown some improvement in the labour market for women as compared with the fall months, though not as good a month as December of last year.

The question of employment for women was freely discussed at a recent meeting of the Local Council of Women. Reports had been circulated in the city that numerous girls were walking the streets without money and without employment, and the meeting was called to ascertain if the reports were true. The following motion was unanimously adopted: "It is the opinion of this meeting of the Local Council of Women that reports of lack of work for women and girls in Manitoba are greatly exaggerated; that, although the labour market is overstocked in certain departments, the demand for efficient domestics has never been met." Those present felt that the statements referred to did not represent conditions then obtaining in Winnipeg.

During the month publicity was given to a movement intended to help the unemployed girls, whereby such girls would be given \$1.00 per day for doing plain sewing, such work to be sent in from the homes and a charge of ten per cent. added to the cost of the work to pay for the maintenance of the institution. Action has been deferred in the matter.

Undoubtedly the demand for domestications open. It was reported at the the unemployed as are capable of doing it, and there is a demand for inexperienced domestic work. Employment agencies say that they cannot secure women for the situations outside the city. They also state that the girls look-

ing for work are not willing to go out of the city, and in many cases not willing to take the work that is offered.

Among office employees there has been an improvement in the number of situations opens. It was reported at the meeting above referred to that no efficient stenographers required to look for work for any length of time.

Nurses have been in demand, and the waiting list at their registry shows marked improvement.

There is good demand for school teachers throughout the Province.

The appointment of a female factory inspector is looked for by the Trades and Labour Council at the meeting of the Legislature in January.

After the Christmas trade was over it was to be expected that those who had been taken on for that season would lose their employment, which has taken place. There are others who have been temporarily laid off.

The Trades and Labour Council held a meeting on December 28 for the purpose of organizing a union among the cooks and waitresses.

Vancouver.

The general conditions of the labour market for women showed very little improvement. While the Christmas trade has provided temporary employment for a number of women and girls, this has been balanced by a falling off in the demand for domestic help. Owing to the scarcity of money most people are cutting down expenses and doing with less domestic help. The office staff of most firms in the city has been reduced for the same reason.

The supply of woman's labour is much increased by the number of married women seeking employment whose husbands are out of work. The Woman's Exchange reported 227 consigners on their books for the month of December, and at least half this number being women out of employment and seeking by

means of the exchange to tide over the dull period. Quite a number were women who had a husband sick or out of employment. The manageress reported that sales were very good owing to a demand for the articles on sale as Christmas presents. Most of the needlework is both beautiful and useful.

"Day" work, washing, scrubbing and domestic work for 288 women was secured during the month of December through the Creche, many of the women leaving their young children to be cared for at the Creche while working. In sending out the women preference is always given to the women with children dependent on them, the single women only being sent to work in the evening when it would not be convenient for the married women.

The University Women's Club issued a circular letter calling upon people to do their Christmas shopping early with a view to relieving the rush of trade during the last day or two before Christmas.

The Local Council of Women discussed the sending of a letter to the departmental stores suggesting that the women and girls who worked more than the usual number of hours during the few days before Christmas be adequately paid for same. The motion was not carried.

Both the "Daily Province" and the "News Advertiser," two of the Vancouver dailies, opened a Santa Claus fund to give those who are suffering most from the lack of work some assistance for a comfortable Christmas, more especially for the children. The work of inquiry and distribution for the "Daily Province" was organized by Mrs. Rose, the president for the Victorian Order of Nurses for Vancouver. The nurses of this Order come into con-

tact with the people whom the fund is to assist and understand their special needs. Mrs. Rose has on several occasions carried out most successfully work of a similar nature.

A Tag Day to raise a fund for Christmas for the wives and children of the imprisoned miners of Vancouver Island was arranged by the Miners' Liberation League and a sum of \$1,000.00 collected.

Indications of an increasing permanent population in South Vancouver are contained in the estimates for ordinary school expenditure for 1914, showing an increase of nearly 900 students to be provided for. For teachers' and janitors' salaries the sum of \$90,000.00 or \$100,000.00 will be appropriated as compared with the \$76,000.00 of 1913.

The demand for domestic help in December was much less than the supply, the demand being usually for a cook-general in place of a cook and general or cook and housemaid. There is a tendency to keep only a Chinaman where at one time a Chinaman and a maid were kept.

There was an increased demand for help in the candy and biscuit factories, due to the rush of the Christmas trade. Laundry workers were fairly active, also dressmakers, but the boot and shoe trade, book binderies, cigar factories and canvas glove makers report trade as dull. Garment workers and tailoresses were working short time. Retail employees were actively engaged during the month. Stenographers, bookkeepers and telephone operators were not in demand. School teachers were active and there will probably be vacancies for qualified teachers in the spring with the opening of new schools in outlying districts. The nursing profession is somewhat overcrowded at present, the demand for nurses not equally the supply.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS DURING DECEMBER, 1913.

ON December 12 a joint application for the establishment of a Board was received from the marine warehouse freight checkers at St. John, N.B., members of Local Union No. 825 of the International Longshoremen's Association, employed by the Allan Line, Canadian Pacific Railway Steamship and Railway Lines, Head Line, Furness and Manchester Lines, New Zealand Shipping Company, Elder Dempster & Company, Robt. Reford and Company, Donaldson Line, Canadian Northern Railway Line, Red Cross Line and Munson Line. It was stated in the application that the dispute related to wages, hours, and conditions of employment and affected in all 225 employees directly and 1,600 indirectly. Communication was at once had with the several employing Companies concerned to ascertain whether the latter were agreeable to the establishment of a single Board, since a single Board could only be established with the consent of all concerned. Following the exchange of various communications on this point a Board was established by the Minister on December 15 to deal with the foregoing dispute in so far as the Allan Line, Head Line, Furness and Manchester Lines, New Zealand Shipping Company, Elder Dampster & Company, Robt. Reford & Company, Donaldson Line, Canadian Northern Railway Line, Red Cross Line and Munson Line and their marine warehouse freight checkers were concerned.

In the absence of any joint recommendation from the employing Companies the Minister appointed Mr. Joseph R. Stone, of St. John, N.B., to act on their behalf as a member of the Board, Mr. John Edgar Moore, also of St. John, N.B., being appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned. At the time of going to press the Board had not been completed by the appointment of a Chairman.

Other Proceedings under the Act.

In the December, 1913, number of the *Labour Gazette** reference was made to the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to inquire into a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees, and to the appointment as members thereof of Honourable Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., Toronto, on the recommendation of the employing Company. The Department later received the resignation of Mr. Nesbitt and the nomination by the Company of Mr. W. N. Tilley, of Toronto. The members of the Board established in this matter are as follows: Honourable Mr. Chief Justice Richard M. Meredith, London, Ont., Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members; Mr. W. N. Tilley, Toronto, Ont., Company's nominee; and Mr. Henry Irwin, Portage la Prairie, Man., employees' nominee.

Reference is also made in the December, 1913, number of the *Labour Gazette** to the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to inquire into a dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and its machinists and boilermakers, members of the International Association of Machinists, Lodges Nos. 484 and 559, and the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, Lodge No. 529, and to the appointment as members thereof of Messrs. Wm. Cross and Thos. Murray, both of Winnipeg, Man., on the recommendation of the employing Company and the employees respectively. In the absence of any joint recommendation from the foregoing members the Board was completed by the Minister on December 6 by the appointment as Chairman of Honourable Mr. Justice Alex. Haggart, Winnipeg, Man.

*See December, 1913, *Labour Gazette*, p. 685.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS IN CANADA DURING 1913.

THE year 1913 was characterized in the latter half by financial stringency, which was general throughout Canada, but which more particularly affected the Western Provinces and indirectly the producing industries of the East which depend to a large extent on Western orders. This stringency began to be felt in the early months of the year, but its general effect did not seriously affect industrial conditions until the summer and fall months. While the situation in the money market was not confined in its influence to any particular industry, it had an important bearing upon employment in the building trades and in factories. Building permits were taken out freely, but work was held up in many cases through inability on the part of contractors to obtain the necessary funds for carrying out projected enterprises. The result was a decline in employment among members of the building trade, which was evident throughout the whole building season. The centres particularly feeling the effect of this lack of employment were the larger cities of the Western Provinces. Factories were generally working actively during the first part of the year; during the closing months, however, several establishments were running on short time with reduced staffs.

The year opened with unusually mild weather, followed by severe weather during February and March. Agriculturists had a successful year, excellent weather prevailing for seeding and harvesting the crops. The Western grain crop was harvested under good conditions, the fine weather offsetting a shortage of labour which was not as pronounced as during the preceding year. There was a decline in the products of the fisheries largely owing to adverse weather conditions which interfered considerably with operations, par-

ticularly on the Atlantic fishing grounds. In the lumbering industry a smaller cut of logs was made and the mills were not running with their usual activity owing to a decrease in the demand for lumber. The year was a good one for mining. The coal mines in Nova Scotia maintained a heavy output all through the year with no interruptions through labour troubles. Other producing localities enjoyed a prosperous year, with the exception of Vancouver Island where a dispute affecting coal miners was in existence all through the year. With the close of the outdoor season, which by reason of the mild weather of November and December, was somewhat later than usual, there were a considerably greater number of men unemployed than for the last few years. The greatest number of these belonged to the building trades and unskilled labouring classes. Trade was generally good throughout the country. Foreign trade showed a large increase over last year. Immigration continued on an extensive scale, and in spite of the fact that unemployment was generally more pronounced than in 1912 the number of immigrants arriving exceeded those of the previous year. Among other favourable features of the year may be noted a continuance with little interruption of extensive railroad construction, increases in the profits of banks, railroad and navigation companies, and the good crops.

Immigration and Colonization.

Immigration continued on a heavy scale during 1913. Final figures for the year are not yet available; for the first eleven months, however, 409,248 immigrants came to Canada as compared with 382,779 during the first eleven months of 1912 which was previously the heaviest year for immigration.

number of immigrants during 1913 would give a total of 418,696 as compared with 395,804 during 1912.

By reason of the unemployment prevalent throughout the country, and particularly in the Western Provinces, a considerable number of immigrants were out of work, especially during the closing months of the year. An Order-in-Council, the text of which is published in the current issue of the *Labour Gazette*, was passed during December forbidding immigrants of the artisan or labouring classes to enter British Columbia ports.

Earlier in the year the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada issued circulars for distribution throughout Great Britain and Europe, advising intending immigrants as to conditions existing in Canada in regard to employment of tradesmen and mechanics. Attention was called to the fact that the advertising methods employed by various publicity bureaus had resulted in a large increase in the stream of immigration, flooding the labour market of the various cities in Canada, and especially the Western cities, to such an extent that there were a certain number of unemployed in every city of any size.

Homestead entries for the eleven months ending November amounted to 29,075, as compared with 33,443 during the corresponding period of last year, a decrease of 4,368. There was a falling off in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and an increase in British Columbia.

Interruptions to Industry.

Weather conditions interrupted the fishing industry during the early part of the year, particularly in the Maritime Provinces; lake fishing was also adversely affected. During March unfavourable weather seriously interfered with manufacturing concerns in Quebec and Ontario, several factories being forced to close down on account of high water.

During December heavy losses were

sustained in Montreal through a failure in the water supply. The cause of the disaster was the breaking of the main conduit supplying the city with water and the consequent closing down of the service. In the case of establishments supplied from this source, the water was cut off from the afternoon of December 25 until the night of January 2. Several industrial establishments were forced to close down and the loss by fires, etc., which, commencing when there was inadequate supply of water, could not be properly handled, was extensive.

With regard to industrial disputes, there were fewer strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada than during the previous year, the figures being 150 and 112 for 1912 and 1913 respectively. There were also fewer employees involved in the industrial disputes of 1913, about 38,000 workers being affected as compared with 40,511 during 1912. An increase is seen, however, in the number of working days lost, this number approximating one and a quarter millions in 1913, which is an increase of about 150,000 over those of the previous year. A dispute of coal miners on Vancouver Island which resulted in a loss during 1913 of 588,000 days is largely accountable for this increase.

One hundred and five disputes actually commenced during the year 1913 as compared with 148 commencing during 1912. Of these forty-nine commenced in Ontario; eighteen in Quebec; twelve in British Columbia; seven in New Brunswick; five in Manitoba; five in Alberta; four in Nova Scotia; four in Saskatchewan, and one in Prince Edward Island. The most important dispute as seriously affecting industry in any locality was that of coal miners on Vancouver Island mentioned above. This dispute commenced among employees of one Company in September, 1912, but in May extended to the employees of other firms, with a result that 3,500 men were out of work during May. This number decreased from time to time until at the end of the year it was estimated that there were about one

thousand men out of work as a result of the dispute. The cessation of work by the Vancouver Island miners caused serious embarrassment to trade generally, and in particular to the shipping industry. Importations of coal were made from the United States, Australia and Japan.

A dispute which almost completely tied up the lumbering industry in St. John was that of mill hands. Upwards of 1,500 men were out of work during July, August and September as a result of the refusal on the part of the employers to grant an increase in wages. More than 130,000 working days were lost as a result of this dispute. Other localities which suffered most from trade disputes were Toronto, where strikes of carpenters, plasterers' labourers, structural iron workers, iron moulders, electrical workers, boiler makers, cabinet makers, garment workers and teamsters were among those having a serious effect upon industrial conditions; and Montreal, in which city disputes of painters, iron moulders, garment workers, and teamsters were among the most important. There was less interruption to railroad construction through strikes than is usual.*

Wages and Hours of Labour.

Wages continued to increase during the first three-quarters of the year 1913, the greatest number of changes taking place during the months of April, May and June, in which quarter there were ninety-four changes reported to the Department as compared with eighty-one during the corresponding period of 1912.

In the fishing industry halibut fishermen at British Columbia points were

given an increase of a quarter cent a pound on all fish caught, but a reduction was made in the price of salmon taken in the Fraser River. During February twelve hundred silver miners at Cobalt had their working hours reduced from ten to nine a day. Overground labourers at Westville to the number of five hundred were given an increase in wages of about ten per cent. during June. In the December, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, page 699, a special article will be found dealing with the renewal of an agreement between the Dominion Coal Company and the Provincial Workmen's Association. Increases granted by this, however, will not go into effect until 1914.

Forty-eight changes in all went into effect among members of the building trades during the first three-quarters of the year, upwards of thirteen thousand employees being affected. The most important of these were increases granted to painters and plasterers at Montreal; carpenters, masons and plasterers' labourers at Toronto; painters at Winnipeg, and structural iron workers at Montreal.

A considerable number of increases went into effect among members of the metal and engineering trades, the most important of which were increases granted to iron moulders and coremakers at Hamilton; linemen at Toronto; boilermakers and iron shipbuilders in the employ of the British Columbia Marine Railways Company at Esquimaux; electrical workers in the employ of the Canadian General Electric Company at Peterborough, and boilermakers at Toronto.

As a result of legislation enacted during 1912 the working hours of operatives in the Dominion Textile Company's works were reduced from fifty-eight to fifty-five a week, rate of wages remaining the same as previously. About six thousand workers in all were affected by this change.

Some important increases went into effect among railway employees. Engi-

*A review of trade disputes in Canada during 1913, together with statistical tables showing causes, results, number of firms and employees affected by each dispute, number of working days lost as a result of each dispute, methods of settlement, etc., will be published in the February issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

neers employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on the lines east of Cartier received a ten per cent. increase in wages, and those between Fort William and Cartier a five cent increase a day. Employees of the mechanical departments of this Company in the East were given an increase of ten per cent. in wages. The change affected upwards of nine thousand men. Street railway men at Montreal were given an increase of one cent an hour, twenty-five hundred men in all being affected.*

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during 1913 in the several industries and trades throughout Canada may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

The year 1913 was, on the whole, a favourable one for agriculturists. The total yield was greater than in the previous year, and weather conditions for seeding and harvesting the crops were generally favourable. The Western grain crop in particular was harvested under good conditions, and although some damage to fruits was reported from Quebec and the Maritime Provinces owing to wet weather and frost the general conditions were better than the average. More detailed information is contained in the following:

The year opened with unusually mild weather which was followed by cold months of February and the first part of March. The latter month was milder at the end and preparations were actively made for an early season. Generally speaking, an early spring and sowing season prevailed throughout Eastern

Canada, but in the Northwest deep snow and severe cold continued throughout March and a later season was experienced. The winter was a good one for live stock. In the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario, the winter was unusually mild, and there was plenty of fodder, but there was a lack of prairie hay in the Northwestern Provinces by reason of the heavy rains at the end of the previous year. In Ontario some damage was done by floods on low grounds.

Seeding operations in the prairie Provinces were somewhat later than usual. The seedbed was in good condition, a large amount of moisture giving the grain a good start. A larger amount of wheat was sown than during the previous year. Labour was reported scarce in the Eastern Provinces, and operations were also hindered by the amount of repair work necessary after the severe storms of the latter part of March. In Ontario heavy rains necessitated the re-ploughing of some sections. Pasture made good growth. May was a cold month, but fairly warm weather during the first part of June with rainfalls afterwards caused the young grain to make good progress. Good weather prevailed during July, and the optimistic feeling engendered by the prospects of a successful harvest had a good influence on trade generally. Wheat cutting commenced in the prairie Provinces during August. There was a shortage of labour, but the good weather conditions helped to offset this. In Southern Manitoba the yield was light and earlier than the previous year; in the northern part of the Province, however, a better crop was reported. An excellent yield both as to quantity and quality was reported in Saskatchewan. In this Province the shortage of labour at harvest was not so great as the year before, and the rate of wages fell below the high records of the previous two years. In Alberta it was estimated that there was a ten to twenty per cent. increase in crop acreage; harvesting was general all over the Province at the end of August. Grain cutting was completed in the West

*Special articles and tables relating to changes in wages and hours of labour during the first, second and third quarters of 1913 appeared in the May, September and November issues of the *Labour Gazette* at pages 1258, 312 and 575 respectively. An article dealing with changes reported during the fourth quarter of the year will be published in the February, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, together with a statistical review of the changes occurring throughout the year.

during the early part of September. Upwards of 40,000 labourers were required for the harvest field, and although this number was not available, the shortage was not so keenly felt owing to the excellent weather conditions. Threshing was carried on under good conditions and grain commenced moving early. At the end of September some 25,000,000 bushels of wheat had already passed through Winnipeg. No serious complaints of car shortage were reported. Grain prices were below those of the previous two years, but owing to the higher grade crop and more economical handling it is likely that the farmers were in as good a financial position as at the end of 1912.

At the close of the year no official figures regarding the final crop results had been issued. It was estimated at the end of September, however, that the total wheat production was 207,575,000 bushels as compared with 199,236,000 bushels last year, an increase of four and a quarter per cent. The yield per acre for all wheat was 21.15 bushels as compared with 20.42 bushels last year. Oats averaged 40.57 bushels to the acre as compared with an average of 39.25 last year. The average yield of barley was slightly less than last year. Weather conditions remained good during November and December, and a considerably greater amount of late fall ploughing was done than usual.

Weather conditions for fruit were generally good during the first part of the year. Little damage was done by frost in Eastern Canada, but in British Columbia considerable was caused to some of the tender varieties of trees.

Cold weather during the latter part of May gave a setback to vegetation of all kinds and caused the fruit crop to be later than usual. The peach crop was particularly heavy. In the Niagara district shipments were held up for want of accommodation. An unsatisfactory feature was the shortage of the apple crop. From the Atlantic coast to British Columbia the crop was with few exceptions below the average,

and in some cases total failures were recorded. The extremely dry weather of the first part of the season was given as the cause of this condition.

Prices in all classes of farm products maintained a high level throughout the year. Cattle sales were well attended and high prices realized. Cheese factories had a particularly busy year. The growing home market for butter and cheese caused the prices of these commodities to increase. At the end of the year apples were selling at prices thirty per cent. in advance of last year. Hay was also dearer in some parts of Ontario, this being due partly to the bad condition of the country roads in the fall. Dairymen found difficulty in keeping up their usual quantity of milch cows, and the price of milk was advanced in some localities.

With regard to wages paid to farm labourers a scarcity of experienced help was general throughout Ontario during the whole year. Twenty to twenty-five dollars a month with board was paid to experienced single men, this amount being on the basis of a year's engagement. Married men were paid from twenty-five dollars to the thirty dollars a month with cottage, etc. In Quebec there was also a good demand for men during the harvest season, \$30.00 and board being the rate in many cases. During the closing months of the year farm help was plentiful. In the prairie Provinces labour engaged by the month was paid at a higher rate than last year, thirty-two to forty-one dollars prevailing. There was, however, a slight falling off in the case of labour hired by the year. This was probably due to the fact that the scarcity of men was not as pronounced during 1913 as during the previous year.

Fishing.

From the standpoint of the fishing industry, 1913 may be classed as only a fair year. There was a great falling off in the lobster catch during the early part; this may be attributed to the se-

were weather during January and February, particularly on the Nova Scotia fishing grounds. On the Atlantic coast the pack for the year was estimated at about ten per cent. less than last year. The halibut, cod and haddock industry was similarly affected. Better conditions prevailed after the middle of April and good catches of herring were made on the Nova Scotia coast. Mackerel were also caught in large numbers. The tommy cod season on the St. Lawrence was an exceptionally good one. Salmon fishing in the St. John district was good. The oyster season opened favourably in the Maritime Provinces and good catches were reported. In British Columbia the catch of halibut during the first half of the year was considerably less than that of the corresponding period of 1912. At the end of March, following a strike which had been in existence since November, 1912, the wages of halibut fishermen at Vancouver, New Westminster and Prince Rupert were advanced from one cent to one cent and a quarter per pound. The sockeye season in the northern portion of British Columbia was on the whole a poor one. On the Fraser River it was good. The industry was embarrassed for a day or two by a strike of salmon fishermen who ceased work on account of the decision of the canneries to reduce the price of salmon from twenty-five to fifteen cents. The number of whales taken on the west coast of Vancouver Island was smaller than last year owing to exceptionally stormy weather. Fairly light catches of herring were made in the Nanaimo district.

It was reported that the Lunenburg fleet was smaller than usual owing to the difficulty of some of the boats in getting crews. The catch was an average one.

Lumbering.

The year opened unfavourably for the lumbering industry. Unseasonably mild weather and the absence of snow during January made the handling of the logs difficult and retarded operations to a considerable degree. These

conditions continued until the middle of February, but during the latter part of this month more snow fell and operations were briskly resumed. A shortage of labour was reported in Ontario. It is worthy of note that while the absence of seasonable weather in Eastern Canada had an adverse influence on the industry, conditions exactly the opposite in British Columbia had the same effect. The Fraser River mills in particular were forced to close down owing to the river being so full of ice and several men were thrown out of employment. At the close of the season in the logging camps it was estimated that the cut in the Maritime Provinces was about twenty per cent. less than that of last year. The Ontario cut was a moderate one. Considerable difficulty was experienced in securing sufficient good rivermen in the Ottawa district, and generally speaking, the cost of operation throughout the winter was higher than that of last year.

Pulpwood shipments along the line of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway constituted a profitable industry for settlers in those parts.

The saw milling season commenced in Eastern Canada during April.

Lack of rain in New Brunswick hampered the industry somewhat. Men for the drives were scarce and wages higher than last year. In the East the trade was in a fairly good condition, but the tightness of the money market was seriously felt in British Columbia where the holding up of proposed new buildings had an adverse effect upon trade generally and in particular on the lumber trade. During June a serious interruption occurred in St. John when all the mills closed down owing to the refusal of the operators to grant an increase in wages to deal pilers and raftsmen. Upwards of 1,500 men were thrown out of employment for more than three months as a result of this dispute. Another unfavourable feature of the industry in these sections was the inability of the operators to get the logs from the smaller streams by reason

of the rapid falling of the water. While trade remained fairly good in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, there was a falling off in the West. During August practically all the shingle mills in British Columbia closed down on account of the small demand for products and a large number of men were thrown out of employment. The saw-milling season generally closed during September and October and the men were leaving for the camps. Generally speaking, there was no shortage of labour, and wages were much the same as last year. In Quebec there was an insufficient supply of experienced men and wages were higher.

Mining.

The mining industry in Eastern Canada had an exceptionally active year. The Nova Scotia collieries maintained extensive outputs throughout the year, and there was no labour unrest in the mines in this Province. Large deposits of lead, silver and zinc-ore were opened up in New Brunswick. Asbestos mining in the Province of Quebec was carried on actively all through the year, and an occasional shortage of men was reported. The Eustis copper mines in this Province were also running steadily. In the Northern Ontario sections there was an increased activity throughout the year, with a shortage of men reported. In the Cobalt district the opening up of new properties in the early part of the year was followed by a brisk activity which continued throughout. The value of the silver output increased with the higher price of silver. The nickel mines in the Sudbury district were also active. Coal mining in Alberta experienced a very busy year. The only adverse features were a shortage of men and cars. British Columbia coal mines were seriously affected by a dispute of coal miners which was in existence on Vancouver Island. This dispute which affected the mines at Cumberland and Extension at the beginning of the year spread to the Nanaimo and South Wellington districts during May, when upwards of 3,000

men were out of work as a result. New men were taken on by the operating companies from time to time, and the output increased up to the end of the year, but serious inconvenience was caused by the dispute, and shipments of coal were received from Australia and Japan, besides large quantities from the American side.

The metalliferous mines in British Columbia were active throughout the year. A strike of quartz mines in the employ of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company occurred early in the year and affected 500 men. Work was carried on, however, after the occurrence of the strike, the places of the men being filled. The strike was finally called off during September.

A feature of the year was the renewal of an important agreement between the Dominion Coal Company and the Provincial Workmen's Association, whereby more than 3,000 men were granted an increase in wages.*

Manufacturing.

Manufacturing establishments commenced the year under favourable circumstances, there being a good demand for products generally and skilled operatives being well employed. Overtime was worked in many cases. The orders received from railway companies for rolling stock were particularly heavy, and exceptional activity was noted in locomotive and car-building establishments, which was well maintained throughout the year. During the latter half of the year the factories severely felt the effect of a financial stringency, and the general tendency was to lessen the output by shortening the hours of labour, and in some cases by laying off hands. This was particularly true in the case of factories relying largely upon Western orders. During August the Canadian Pacific Railway Company laid off several hundred men in its shops at Toronto. Three hundred men were also discharged by the same Company from its shops at Calgary. There was little

*See *Labour Gazette* for December, 1913, p. 699.

or no demand for unskilled labour at any of the factories.

The Annual Convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held at Halifax on September 16, 17 and 18.

Railroad Construction.

During 1913 various railways of Canada had a large amount of new construction in hand. For the most part this included new track and improvements on the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern lines. It was estimated that the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Pacific were each engaged on more than one thousand miles, while the Canadian Northern had nearly two thousand miles in construction. In addition to this, work was being carried on on the Hudson Bay Railway and the completion of the National Transcontinental, besides operations on several important railways. A shortage of labour was reported in the summer months, but generally speaking, the work was carried on with little interruption from any cause.

Two disputes occurred among men engaged in railway construction, but these were of comparatively short duration and had not a serious effect upon the industry. The mild weather of November and December enabled operations to be carried on somewhat later than usual, and in some localities the work will be continued without interruption throughout the winter. Final figures showing the extent of railway construction during 1913 are not available, but it is estimated that the year has been a record one.

Features of the year were the completion of the Eastern division of the National Transcontinental Railway between Winnipeg and Quebec and the piercing of the mountain at Montreal by the Canadian Northern Railway.

The following table gives a preliminary statement of new track laid during 1913 as estimated by the Canadian Railway and Marine World:—

Algoma Central Railway	49.00	miles.
Algoma Eastern Railway	6.57	"
Canadian Northern Ontario Ry. . .	590.00	"
Canadian Northern Railway	480.96	"
Canadian Northern Pacific Ry. . .	211.00	"
Canadian Pacific Railway	683.40	"
Dominion Government Railway . .	130.00	"
Esquimaux & Nanaimo Railway . .	19.00	"
Edmonton, Dunvegan & B. C. Ry.	88.00	"
Fredericton and Grand Lake Coal and Railway Co.	15.84	"
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway . . .	600.00	"
Intercolonial Railway	9.80	"
Kettle Valley Lines	50.00	"
National Transcontinental Railway.	90.48	"
Pacific Great Eastern Railway . . .	3.00	"
Quebec Central Railway	5.00	"
St. John & Quebec Railway	92.00	"
Sydney & Louisburg Railway . . .	3.00	"
Timiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	12.49	"
Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Ry.	5.05	"
Total	3,144.59	miles.

In addition to the above new lines the Canadian Pacific Railway laid 254.30 miles of second track. Electric railway track laid in 1913, according to the same authority, amounted to 164 miles.

General Transport.

During the first part of the year railway employees were exceedingly active, a decline in employment, however, was reported in some cases during the later months of the year. The shipments of grain were heavy during the first two or three months. General merchandise was moved in great quantities, but passenger traffic showed a falling off as compared with last year. On the Intercolonial Railway freight traffic was the heaviest in the history of the Company. On account of the greater amount of mileage in operation there were more men employed on the various railways than during 1912. Wages were higher, several companies giving their employees an advance during the year. Electric railway employees had an active year. A number of increases also went into effect among this class. The supply of cars for handling the 1913 crop was good, and it is estimated that a greater amount of grain was moved than is usual.

The opening of navigation was early and the customary briskness was shown at the various ports. The channel between Quebec and Montreal was open.

ed during the second week of April, and navigation at the head of the lakes commenced about April 17. An exceptionally heavy volume of shipping was carried on at Montreal, and only an unusual number of freight ships available saved the port from a serious congestion.

Canal traffic showed a large increase over that of the previous year.

An electric street railway service was commenced in Saskatoon in January.

Extensive additions were made to the equipment of the more important railway companies during 1913.

The Trades.

There was a sharp decline in employment among members of the building trades. This was particularly true in the case of bricklayers, masons and plasterers. A money stringency and the high price for material caused a considerable falling off in operations. The number of building permits taken out showed a heavy decrease from 1912. In many cases permits were issued and the contractors were unable to obtain sufficient money to carry out the buildings contemplated. These conditions obtained particularly in the Western Provinces. Wages were higher in many cases. During September the Secretary of the Interprovincial Conference of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta of Bricklayers', Masons' and Carpenters' International Union of America reported that out of two thousand five hundred and thirty members only one thousand two hundred and thirty-six were employed at the beginning of September.

The effect of the falling off in building trades was felt in the other branches of employment. At the close of the year mild weather prevailed, and building operations in the East were carried on later than usual. Considerable inside work will be done during the winter, but it is probable that a greater percentage of men will be out of work than has been the case for several years past.

Metal and engineering.—Iron moulders and coremakers were steadily em-

ployed throughout the whole year. Electrical workers and linemen were busy with the various extensions being carried out in all parts of the country.

Woodworking.—The woodworking trades were not as actively employed as during last year. There was less demand for products of furniture factories and the decline in building was seriously felt in this industry.

Printing.—Employees in the printing trades were fairly active during the early part of the year with a decline noted during the latter months. Higher wages prevailed in these trades in several localities.

Clothing.—Tailors and garment workers enjoyed active conditions, button and glove makers were not so actively employed as during 1912. There was also a decline in the employment in the boot and shoe industry.

Textile.—Textile establishments had a busy year. Employees in this industry were working steadily. More than 6,000 workers in the Quebec and Ontario cotton mills were working shorter hours.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers were fairly well employed, with no special activity reported. Trunk makers, harness makers, etc., were well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Butchers, bakers, etc., enjoyed active conditions during the year. Confectioners also were well employed. Cigar makers and tobacco workers reported a falling off in activity.

Miscellaneous.—Conditions among miscellaneous employees, including barbers, theatre and restaurant employees, laundry workers, etc., were not as good as during the previous year. A falling off in tourist traffic had an influence upon these employees. Domestic servants were scarce in all parts.

Unskilled labour.—There was a fairly good demand for unskilled labour. Railroad construction, civic improvements, etc., created a good market for this class during the early part of the year. Later, however, there was a considerable decline in employment owing to the work on several constructions not being pro-

ceeded with for lack of money. This was more particularly the case in the West. At the end of the year there was much unemployment in Toronto, Winnipeg and other large cities of the West. In the Maritime Provinces unskilled labour was well employed throughout the whole year. In some cases a shortage of men in the mining sections was felt. Wages remained much the same as last year until the closing months of 1913 when there was the usual tendency downward.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Canadian foreign trade showed a large increase as compared with 1912.

Final figures for the year are not available, but the following table shows the extent of foreign trade during the twelve months ending November, 1913, with a comparative statement for the two previous years. It will be seen that there was an increase of nearly thirty-four million dollars in imports and an increase of nearly twenty-three million dollars in exports during the period mentioned as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Increases were made in the exports of the produce of mines, animals, agriculture, manufacturing and miscellaneous merchandise, while the only decrease noted was that of forest products.

SUMMARY OF CANADIAN TRADE FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDING NOVEMBER, 1911, 1912 AND 1913.

	Twelve Months ending November		
	1911.	1912.	1913.
IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	\$	\$	\$
Dutiable goods.....	313,070,208	413,176,784	442,834,429
Free goods.....	180,844,797	214,694,747	222,362,399
Total imports (Merchandise).....	493,915,095	627,871,531	665,196,828
Coin and bullion.....	21,734,193	10,626,342	7,215,980
Total imports.....	515,649,198	638,497,874	672,402,808
Duty collected.....	82,119,261	107,784,459	114,876,199
EXPORTS			
Canadian Produce—			
The mine.....	42,588,320	53,050,757	58,685,347
The fisheries.....	15,606,880	16,496,276	19,393,360
The forest.....	40,654,422	43,112,393	42,875,089
Animal produce.....	50,445,717	43,934,256	49,660,063
Agricultural products.....	82,506,468	136,593,404	196,134,043
Manufactures.....	34,739,341	40,839,682	52,212,592
Miscellaneous.....	131,332	84,899	112,556
Total Canadian Produce.....	276,682,544	334,211,667	419,073,050
Foreign produce.....	17,453,502	20,765,470	24,143,137
Total exports (Merchandise).....	294,136,136	354,977,137	443,216,187
Coin and bullion.....	7,465,735	12,225,345	17,041,005
Total exports.....	301,601,871	367,302,482	460,257,192
AGGREGATE TRADE			
Merchandise.....	788,051,142	982,848,668	1,108,413,015
Coin and bullion.....	29,199,928	22,851,688	24,256,985
Total Trade.....	817,251,069	1,005,700,356	1,132,670,000

Domestic trade was good throughout the year in spite of a stringency in the money market. Wholesale trade was good during the early months, but lessened towards the end of the year, many houses pursuing a policy of retrenchment. Retail trade was good in nearly all lines. The volume of Christmas trade was reported the heaviest for years in many localities. Collections were slow in the West, but easier in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

Labour Legislation.

By the Dominion Parliament during 1913 a move was made to encourage the agricultural industry by the voting of ten million dollars to be paid during the next ten years to the various Provincial Governments conditional on agreement between the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion and the Government of each Province. Of especial interest to railway employees was an amendment to the Railway Act providing for compensation for the employees of any railway for the employees of any railway Company in the case of any financial loss sustained by them by reason of the Company making a change in the location of any divisional point. Substantial increases to members of the Royal North West Mounted Police went into effect as a result of legislation enacted during the year. Other important legislation included that relating to the pensions of employees of the Intercolonial Railway Company and several measures affecting transportation interests.

Considerable legislation of interest to labour was enacted by the *Nova Scotia* Legislature. The applicability of the Workmen's Compensation Act was widened and changes were made in arranging the scale and conditions of compensation. The Metalliferous Mines Act was passed with a view to providing still further for the safety of employees in mines, with special reference to the storage of explosives and to conditions prevailing at the shafts. An Act was also passed authorizing the appointment of a commission to inquire into the uses

of electricity in the mines of the Province. Agricultural interests were advanced by the passing of various Acts relating to the encouragement of that industry. Amendments were also made to the *Nova Scotia* Railway Act and to the Act relating to street railways. The *New Brunswick* legislation of the year under review comprised Acts for the encouragement of the agricultural, fishing, and lumbering industries. Important railway legislation was also passed. In *Quebec* an amendment was made to the Factories Act by which child labour was more clearly defined; the Quebec Bureau of Statistics was established. An important Order-in-Council was passed providing regulations looking to the protection of employees engaged in the operation of mines in the Province. The chief measures affecting labour passed by the *Ontario* legislature included an Act to regulate the hours of underground employment in mines, amendments to the Factories Act, a steam boiler Act, and an Act to encourage housing accommodation in cities and towns. The legislative assembly of the Province of *Manitoba* passed a measure to forbid the employment of white females by Orientals; the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act was also widened by a number of amendments. An important measure was that providing for the appointment of an inspector to enforce the provisions of the Building Trades Protection Act; amendments were also made to this Act as well as to the Steam Engineers' Act and to the Mechanics' and Wage-Earners' Lien Act. The chief measures of interest to labour enacted by the *Saskatchewan* Legislature comprised amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Steam Boilers' Act, and the Threshing Employees' Act. The *Alberta* House enacted several measures of importance from the viewpoint of labour. Following the appointment of a commission to investigate the mining law of the Province a Mines Act was passed which considerably enlarged previous legislation and took the place of the Coal Mines Act of 1906. Legislation similar to that

enacted by the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan during 1912 was enacted to give protection to workmen engaged in the construction or demolition of buildings. The scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act was widened by an amendment making its provisions applicable to workmen employed on any building; amendments were also made to the Steam Boilers' Act of 1911-12. An Act was passed respecting co-operative ownership of grain elevators; the Co-operative Associations' Act was also passed. *British Columbia* legislation did not contain many measures affecting labour. This is accounted for by the fact that the Royal Commission appointed by this Province had not made its report at the time of the session. The powers and duties of inspectors appointed under the Factories Act were extended by an amendment made to the Act.

Notes.

A report of the Dominion Commission

on Statistics appointed in 1912 was presented during January, 1913.

During January the Ontario Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada waited upon the Premier of the Province and presented requests for the enactment of several legislative measures.

During March appointments were made of female correspondents to the *Labour Gazette*, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver being the localities represented.

During June a by-law was passed by the municipal council of the city of Winnipeg providing for the establishment of a free employment bureau.

A federation of labour for New Brunswick was organized at St. John during September by delegates from the various labour unions of the Province.

A cost of living commission was appointed during December. Particulars are given in the current issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

PRICES IN CANADA DURING 1913.*

THE general price movement in Canada throughout 1913 was marked by steadiness as compared with the preceding three years. The Department's index number of wholesale prices which had reached 136.8 in December, 1912, declined somewhat in January and February, rose slightly above 136 by June, but was down to 135 in July and lower till November. In December the level was practically the same as a year before.

The most noticeable movement was the advance in animals and meats, the group index number rising from 167.5 in January to 185.9 by December, being as high as 192.3 in May and June. Dairy products reached the very high level of

182.0 in December as compared with 160.4 in January, but were only as high as 165.3 in October, and were down to 135.0 in May and June. Furs alone showed an important decline as a group, the percentage falling from 358.0 in January to 247.9 in the last three months of the year. This steep decline in furs offset the higher levels in animals and meat and dairy products in keeping down the general index number in the last three months of the year especially.

The general conditions chiefly affecting the price movement in the earlier part of the year were the industrial prosperity continuing from 1912 and the large crops and good supplies of food from the preceding harvest. As the year advanced, however, financial stringency began to be felt throughout the country and curtailed the prospective demand in some lines such as iron and steel, and building materials, while the

*This statement is issued in anticipation of the special annual report of the Department on Prices, and is in the main a review of the matter which has appeared from month to month in the *Labour Gazette*. Index numbers, etc., are preliminary.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FROM MONTH TO MONTH, 1913*
Average prices 1890-1899 = 100.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
I. Grains and fodder	137.8	139.3	134.0	135.3	134.6	132.2	133.9	138.2	137.7	137.8	140.0	141.0
II. Animals and meats	167.5	173.3	178.4	186.5	192.3	192.3	186.4	182.8	181.5	184.4	186.3	185.9
III. Dairy products	160.4	155.5	151.3	151.2	135.0	135.0	137.5	138.2	146.1	165.3	178.9	182.0
IV. Fish	164.2	164.2	164.2	150.3	153.0	149.3	148.2	150.7	147.2	148.0	150.9	157.2
V. Other foods:—												
(a) Fruits and vegetables	125.3	119.4	118.4	116.5	118.9	128.8	120.4	115.8	118.0	112.2	126.5	130.8
(b) Miscellaneous	116.4	115.7	115.7	117.6	116.8	116.2	116.9	116.1	116.8	114.7	113.3	112.8
VI. Textiles	127.3	128.5	127.4	128.8	128.2	129.5	130.2	132.0	134.4	137.4	136.9	136.0
VII. Hides, leather, etc.	162.6	159.6	160.6	161.9	162.3	163.2	165.1	166.1	165.6	165.6	165.8	166.9
VIII. Metals and implements:—												
(a) Metals	127.3	122.3	121.2	119.3	120.5	120.5	119.5	117.5	116.9	116.3	116.8	116.0
(b) Implements	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	106.9
XI. Fuel and lighting	128.0	124.4	119.0	119.4	115.0	115.6	114.9	117.8	117.6	117.6	115.1	114.4
X. Building materials:—												
(a) Lumber	174.7	175.9	178.0	178.8	180.9	183.0	183.0	183.0	185.0	184.5	184.4	184.2
(b) Miscellaneous	114.0	113.5	113.5	111.6	112.5	112.5	112.4	112.1	112.4	113.6	113.4	112.8
(c) Paints, oils, glass	144.3	145.6	145.3	146.9	143.0	144.7	143.7	142.9	144.3	144.2	142.0	140.0
XI. House furnishings	120.9	120.9	125.7	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	128.1	128.1	128.1
XII. Drugs and chemicals	115.0	115.7	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.6	115.1	114.9	114.9	113.8	113.1	112.9
XIII. Miscellaneous:—												
(a) Furs	358.0	353.9	353.9	346.5	330.8	325.1	302.0	302.0	278.7	247.9	247.9	247.9
(b) Liquors and tobaccos	135.0	135.0	134.9	134.5	131.3	131.3	131.3	131.1	131.1	137.5	136.4	136.4
(c) Sundries	116.5	115.7	114.7	113.4	112.4	113.4	112.8	111.1	113.3	111.8	111.2	110.7
All commodities	136.2	135.4	135.7	136.1	136.1	136.3	135.0	135.3	134.9	135.3	136.4	136.9

*Preliminary ; final statement will appear in the Department's annual report on prices.

demand for textiles, furs and for certain lines of food (poultry, butter, eggs) in Western Canada especially was lessened. The cut of lumber was somewhat curtailed by the lack of snow in the winter 1912-13. The tariff reduction in the United States opened up many prospective opportunities for Canadian trade and had important effects on prices and markets throughout the year, more especially in cattle, wool, lumber and fish. Most farm crops were large, the yield of wheat especially, the catches of fish were large in most lines, particularly in British Columbia sockeye salmon.

Grains and fodders.—The market for grain was well maintained throughout the year. Although low price levels for Western grain were reached in the autumn of 1912 on account of the heavy production there and in other countries, prices were upward until the new crop season, the general level being then about the same as in the previous year. The failure of the United States corn crop not only raised the level of corn prices, but tended to keep up the prices

of other grains and of fodder. Hay was comparatively low in price and weak in the earlier months of the year on account of the heavy production of feed in 1912 and the mild weather following. Prices, however, advanced later, the crop not being heavy, and fodder in general not so plentiful as the year before.

Animals and meats.—The feature of the year was the steep rise in prices of cattle and beef, the level advancing from 173.8 in January to 218.1 in December, having reached 189.7 in June and fallen off a few points during the summer months. The scarcity of cattle since 1908 and especially since 1911 had become very acute and was intensified in October by the opening of the United States market to Canadian cattle. By December dressed beef was as high as \$16.00 per cwt., and sirloin steak was up to 30c per pound in some cities. Hogs, on the other hand, declined during the latter part of the year, but there had been a pronounced rise in the spring and summer months, causing bacon, ham, etc., to reach record levels. From

this level prices receded gradually till the end of the year, but were still on the whole higher than at the beginning. Sheep and mutton were high in the early summer, but declined, and did not advance exceptionally by the end of the year. Poultry was on high levels throughout the year, but receded during the closing weeks, the demand from Western Canada being small and supplies being good.

Dairy products were on a general level lower than in 1912 until December when the record price of 60c per dozen, wholesale, for fresh eggs raised the index number for the group to 178.9 as compared with 174.0 in December, 1912. In February, 1912, this index number was 186.6, but in February, 1913, it was down to 135.0 as compared with 141.0 in May, 1912. Butter was generally 2c to 4c per pound lower from month to month than in 1912, though the decline in the summer was slight compared with that in previous years. Cheese averaged lower than during 1912, but advanced from April to December, whereas in 1912 prices had receded steadily during the same season on account of wet weather and good pasture. Eggs were about ten cents higher at the end of the year than at the close of 1912. Stored stocks were not as heavy as in 1912 when the cold weather set in, and production did not keep up as well as during the mild autumn of 1912, but was better than expected. During the earlier part of the year, however, prices were not distinctly higher on the whole than in 1912, and in May and June were somewhat lower. Milk was lower at Toronto, wholesale, than during the previous year, but in Montreal and Winnipeg prices were slightly higher.

Fish.—The level of prices was lower at the end of the year than in January, the group index number being 150.9 for December and 164.2 for January as compared with 159.4 in January, 1912, and 163.7 in December, 1912. Dried fish advanced during the latter part of the year, the catch being less than in 1912, when it was exceptionally heavy. Mackerel slumped from the high prices

of the winter and recovered only partially, the catch being heavy and demand comparatively poor. Canned salmon was down to \$6.00 for the 1913 pack, as compared with \$9.25 in 1912, as the result of the "big run" of sockeye which occurs every fourth year. Canned lobsters reached record prices by the autumn. Halibut was lower from April to the end of the year, being plentiful. Whitefish and lake trout were higher throughout the year than in 1912.

Fruits and vegetables.—The general level of prices in this group was lower throughout the year than in 1912 when prices were unprecedently high as a result of the drought in 1911. Apples were higher in the latter part of the year, the crop being somewhat short, and potatoes were also upward. Beans were on a high level throughout the year. Canned vegetables were considerably lower as a result of the heavy pack in both 1912 and 1913. Lemons and oranges were high on account of the frost in California when the crop was ripening last winter.

Miscellaneous groceries.—The general level throughout the year was two points lower than during 1912. Flour opened lower than in 1912 and remained lower through the year, though a slight advance in June raised the level for three months. Oatmeal was also lower. Bread was higher in some localities. Tapioca was lower at the end of the year but rice was higher. Tea and coffee were also lower. Sugar was on the lowest levels for years, the result of the heavy world crop in 1912 as well as in 1913. Glucose was low in the early part of the year, but the United States corn crop shortage raised the level. Honey was high in the first half of the year, but declined, the production being good. Cream of tartar and pepper also receded from the high levels attained in 1912.

Textiles.—The level of prices in textiles was considerably higher at the end of the year than at the beginning, the group index number standing at 136.9 in December as compared with 127.8 in January and 114.7 in January, 1912.

Jute, silk, wool and cottons advanced. The jute crop in India and the European silk crop were partial failures. The demand for wool and cotton was exceptionally good in the early part of the year. The change in the United States tariff opened that market to Canadian wool and firmed prices. The cotton crop in the United States was somewhat smaller than that of 1912.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes.—The level of prices in this group at the beginning of the year was considerably above that of the previous year and was somewhat higher still at the close. The group index number for December was 166.2 as compared with 162.6 in January and 143.8 in January, 1912. The high levels for leathers reached in 1912 was maintained, boots advanced higher, but hides receded slightly as the demand slackened somewhat. Scarcity of cattle, however, was reported to have caused a very strong and rising market in all lines by the end of the year.

Metals and implements.—The price level of metals showed considerable decline during the year, the index number for the group in December being 116.8 as compared with 127.3 in January. Pig iron, steel and iron bar, steel billets, and some iron products fell considerably, the decline beginning in June, and the market was weak at the close of the year. Copper and its products declined sharply. Lead was down in the first half of the year, but rose for a time in the summer. Silver, quicksilver, solder, spelter and tin were tending lower steadily throughout the year. Axes were up in January, while anvils and vises advanced in November.

Fuel and lighting were on a lower

level at the end of the year than at the beginning on account of the decline in coke and gasoline, production in these lines having overtaken consumption. Anthracite coal declined from the high level at the beginning of the year which had resulted from transportation difficulties and labour troubles in 1912.

Building materials.—Advances in lower grades of lumber and in some hardwoods raised the level in lumber considerably. New Brunswick spruce deals and shingles were also very high until the autumn. The demand during the first half of the year for lumber and woodwork for building was particularly good. Miscellaneous building materials showed a slight decline in the general level on account of the falling prices of copper wire, sash cord, and sash weights, though iron pipe, lead pipe, lime, and cut nails were upward. The level for paints and oils was slightly downward on account of declines in rosin and benzine, and a slight fall in white lead, but turpentine was upward. Linseed oil was comparatively steady on a much lower level than for some years.

House furnishings.—The level in this group rose from 120.9 in January to 128.1 in December on account of a five per cent. advance in furniture early in the year, several ten per cent. advances in earthenware, and a steep rise in broom prices in the autumn due to the failure of the broom corn crop in the United States.

Drugs and chemicals.—A downward movement in opium and carbolic acid counteracted partly by advances in alcohol, borax and quinine accounts for the lower tendency in drugs and chemicals.

Miscellaneous.—Fur prices eased off in the spring, though the London sales before Easter indicated a good market in spite of the mild winter of 1912-1913 and the financial stringency then beginning to affect all trade. By September quotations of raw furs fell steeply, causing a decline in the index number of the group from 358.0 in January to 247.9 in October. In liquors and tobacco the level receded until Oc-

tober on account of lower prices for malt, but rose in the autumn, hops being higher. Raw leaf tobacco and some lines of prepared tobacco were reported higher, the crop being less. Sundries showed a decline on account of lower prices for raw rubber and rope. Starch, however, advanced and binder twine was considerably higher than in 1912 on account of the high prices and scarcity of hemp.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, DECEMBER, 1913.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

Index Number.

December, 1913.....	136.9
November, 1913.....	136.4
December, 1913.....	136.8

The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 272 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

THE slight rise in the Department's index number for December as compared with the preceding month was due chiefly to the very high level reached by cattle, beef, sheep, mutton and eggs. Important advances occurred in wheat, oats, hay, prepared fish, potatoes and onions. These increases, however, were considerably offset by the drop in poultry prices, and decreases in barley,

hogs, flour, cotton, copper, brass, solder, copper wire, and linseed oil.

As compared with the same month in the previous year the level for cattle and beef, sheep and mutton, was much higher, poultry being also still somewhat higher. The price level of furs was brought considerably below that of a year ago by heavy declines in the autumn. Dairy products, fish, fruits and vegetables, textiles, lumber and house furnishings were higher than a year ago, but lower levels appeared in grains and fodders, hogs, canned vegetables, miscellaneous groceries, metals, fuel, paints and oils, drugs and chemicals as well as in furs.

The accompanying table of the Department's index numbers, arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, shows the average price level for December, 1913, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR DECEMBER, 1913, NOVEMBER, 1913, AND NOVEMBER, 1912.

	Number of commodities.	Index Numbers.		
		Dec. 1913.	†Nov. 1913.	Dec. 1912.
I. Grains and Fodders :				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	142.7	143.4	152.5
“ Western.....	4	116.0	115.8	111.3
Fodder.....	5	139.1	155.3	162.5
All.....	15	141.0	140.0	144.9
II. Animals and Meats :				
Cattle and beef.....	6	218.1	200.8	172.6
Hogs and hog products.....	6	174.4	177.4	171.4
Sheep and mutton.....	3	150.2	137.4	115.4
Poultry.....	2	177.5	243.4	173.1
All.....	17	185.9	186.3	162.2
III. Dairy products.....	9	182.0	178.9	174.0
IV. Fish :				
Prepared fish.....	6	151.7	143.6	160.5
Fresh fish.....	3	168.	165.5	170.2
All.....	9	157.2	156.9	163.7
V. Other Foods:				
(a) Fruits and vegetables				
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	141.1	160.0	115.2
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	100.5	95.6	97.2
Dried fruits.....	4	116.9	115.8	113.2
Fresh vegetables.....	5	179.0	159.0	162.6
Canned vegetables.....	3	95.9	95.9	125.2
All.....	16	130.8	126.5	128.0
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions				
Breadstuffs.....	10	122.8	123.1	124.3
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	110.3	110.3	118.2
Sugar, etc.....	6	107.7	108.2	111.3
Condiments.....	5	101.1	102.3	101.3
All.....	25	112.8	113.2	115.7
VI. Textiles :				
Woolens.....	5	138.6	137.0	126.7
Cottons.....	4	148.5	149.9	143.3
Silks.....	3	96.3	99.4	86.1
Jutes.....	2	243.5	243.4	193.2
Flax products.....	4	114.5	114.5	118.8
Oilcloths.....	2	104.6	104.6	104.6
All.....	20	136.0	136.9	126.8
VII. Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes :				
Hides and tallow.....	4	189.0	187.7	192.1
Leather.....	4	151.4	151.4	152.6
Boots & shoes.....	3	155.7	155.7	146.5
All.....	11	166.2	165.8	165.3
VIII. Metals and Implements :				
Iron and Steel.....	11	101.4	101.4	105.7
Other metals.....	13	128.4	130.0	138.2
Implements.....	10	106.9	105.6	105.1
All.....	34	113.3	113.5	117.7
IX. Fuel and Lighting :				
Fuel.....	6	129.2	130.4	149.6
Lighting.....	4	92.2	92.2	89.6
All.....	10	114.4	115.1	125.6
X. Building Materials :				
Lumber.....	14	183.6	183.8	170.9
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	112.8	113.6	112.9
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	140.0	142.0	146.8
All.....	48	141.5	141.4	139.5
XI. House Furnishings :				
Furniture.....	6	147.2	147.2	138.9
Crockery and glassware.....	4	130.9	130.9	107.4
Table cutlery.....	2	72.5	72.5	72.5
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	124.6	124.6	120.5
All.....	16	128.1	128.1	118.1
XII. Drugs and Chemicals.....	16	112.8	113.0	117.2
XIII. Miscellaneous :				
Furs.....	4	247.9	†247.9	358.0
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	135.9	135.9	135.0
Sundries.....	7	110.7	111.2	109.5
All.....	17	151.9	152.1	177.0
All commodities.....	263*	136.9	†136.4	136.8

*Nine commodities off the market, fruit, vegetables, etc.

†Revised.

More detailed information as to the price movement during the month is as follows:—

Grains and fodders.—Manitoba wheat declined from 85c to 82 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, but in the last week rose to 83 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. The world's wheat markets were weak as a result of the heavy supplies in the United States, the good reports of the Argentine crop, and the heavy movement of Canadian wheat. The India crop, however, was reported to be a partial failure. Ontario winter wheat rose from 82-83c to 84-85c. It was reported that farmers were not marketing winter wheat freely. Western barley declined from 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ c to 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and Ontario barley from 58-60c to 55-56c. Oats declined one cent at Winnipeg, but Ontario oats rose a cent and a half. American corn declined from 78c to 71c, and was weak at the close of the year on account of shipments from Argentine. Flaxseed advanced from \$1.15 $\frac{3}{4}$ to \$1.22 $\frac{1}{4}$. Peas weakened, but rose later. Rye was down from 69-70c to 64-65c. Hay was \$1.00 higher at both Toronto and Montreal. Offerings were reported light, but there were no exports to Great Britain as that market was being supplied from sources where prices were lower than here. Straw was lower at the lower level reached in November. Bran was downward, but shorts were upward. The drop in millfeeds early in the month was not expected to continue long.

Animals and meats.—Cattle, choice butchers, advanced at Toronto from \$7.50-7.75 to \$8.40-8.75, and at Winnipeg from \$6.00-6.25 to \$6.75-7.00. The demand for choice stock was particularly good for the Christmas season. Dressed beef advanced each week during the month, hindquarters rose from \$13.00-14.00, the level reached early in October, to \$15.00-16.00, and forequarters were up from \$9.50-10.00 to \$11.50-13.00. Veal advanced \$1.00. Hogs were up from \$8.15 to \$8.65-8.90, and dressed hogs rose from \$11.00-12.25 to \$12.00-13.00. Lard declined 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, but recovered

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ c later. Sheep advanced from \$5.00-5.65 to \$5.50-6.15, but declined later to \$5.00-6.00. Mutton rose from \$9.00-11.00 to \$10.00-12.00, and lamb from \$13.00-14.50 to \$15.00-16.50. Poultry declined just before Christmas, as there was no demand from the West. Chickens were down 1c, and turkeys dropped from 20-22c to 19-20c.

Dairy products.—Butter rose slightly at Montreal, from 28-28 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ -29c for finest creamery. Prices were steady at Toronto. Cheese was firmer, finest being up from 13 $\frac{3}{8}$ -13 $\frac{3}{4}$ c to 13 $\frac{7}{8}$ -14c. Fresh eggs advanced at Toronto from 40-43c to 47-50c, but declined to 43-45c. At Montreal strictly fresh eggs rose to 60c, but dropped to 50c. Storage eggs advanced at Toronto from 31-32c to 34-35c and to 36-37c for select storage eggs. Early in December stocks in storage were reported sufficient for only three weeks, and current receipts were very small. These, however, improved as the month advanced, the weather being favourable.

Fish.—Dry cod rose from 6c to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c at Canso, and haddock from 4c to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Fresh white halibut was up from 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 10c, and salt mackerel from 6c to 7c. Oysters also advanced at the coast.

Fruits and vegetables.—Demand for apples of good quality was better for export, but prices were downward for common grades. Bananas were 10c lower. Lemons were down as Messinas were coming on the market at \$4.00 as compared with \$3.50 last year. California navel oranges also appeared, quotations averaging slightly higher than a year ago. Evaporated apples were up from 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 9-9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Prunes advanced 1c, and were reported scarce except for small sizes. New Sultana raisins came on the market, and were quoted at 8-10c, as compared with 10-12c last year. Beans were firmer as farmers were said to be holding back their crops. Onions advanced at Montreal from \$2.00-2.25 to \$3.50, but receded to \$2.50 later. At Toronto the price advanced from \$1.75-1.85 to \$2.00. Potatoes rose from 85-90c

at Montreal to 87½-90c, but declined to 85c.

Miscellaneous groceries.—In the flour market hand to mouth buying only was reported. The demand for pastry flour for Christmas baking was good and sustained the market for certain grades. Straight rollers declined to \$4.40 and to \$3.90 in car lots. Honey was ½c easier. Sugar declined 10c unexpectedly, supplies being good. Cream of tartar was easier.

Textiles.—Canadian wool was slightly firmer for coarse grades. Mills, however, were reported to be buying only to fill actual wants and that many had curtailed production, some of them fifty per cent. Raw cotton was lower, the crop being estimated larger than a short time ago. Coloured cottons averaged higher. Japan and Italian raw silk were also lower. Jute was up 10c per cwt., but Hessians were slightly lower.

Hides, leathers, boots and shoes.—Some leathers were reported firmer. Tal-low advanced ¼c.

Metals and implements.—Iron and steel markets were weak and downward in Canada and United States also. Pig iron was easy in London. Mild steel bar declined from \$2.20 to \$2.15, and iron bar was quoted at \$2.05 as compared with \$2.15 a year ago. Aluminum was weaker. Brass declined from \$17.25 to \$16.75, and copper from 17¼c per pound to 16¼c. Quicksilver was slightly higher, but bar silver averaged lower. Solder bar declined from 28c to 26½c. Anvils advanced from 10c to 11c per pound, and vises from 12½c to 13c.

Fuel and lighting.—Bituminous coal, Nova Scotia, rose from \$3.44 to \$3.66 at the close of navigation at Montreal as is usual. Connellsville furnace coke was down 15c and 25c. Gasoline was down ½c. Crude petroleum was reported 3c higher.

Building materials.—New Brunswick

spruce deals declined 25c, the English market being reported overstocked by the heavy shipments made in the autumn months. In Ontario trade was reported quiet, but in fair volume. Copper wire declined from 17½-18c to 16-16¼c. Linseed oil was 1c to 3c lower. Putty was easier.

House furnishings.—Brooms were strong as a result of the failure of the broom corn crop. Grades that sold at \$40.00 to \$60.00 last summer were up to \$160.00 per ton, and the higher grades were as high as \$220.00.

Drugs and chemicals.—Opium was down from \$7.00 to \$6.50, the supply being greater, as compared with \$8.75 a year ago. Quinine advanced from 40c to 43c.

Miscellaneous.—Furs were much lower during the closing months of the year, as a result of the mild weather last winter and poor demand. At the London sales in October prices were fifteen to thirty per cent. lower than last March. At Montreal mink were quoted at \$4.50 as compared with \$6.00 a year ago, muskrat at 25c as compared with 40c, raccoon were down from \$3.00 to \$2.00, and skunk from \$3.50 to \$2.50. Wrapping paper was up 25c, but pulp was \$1.00 lower. The outlook in the paper business were reported good, and favourable contracts were being made. Raw rubber was down 3c.

Course of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, United States, and France.

The following table, which includes the latest findings available of the most authoritative index numbers of prices in Great Britain, United States and France, will enable a review to be made as to recent movements and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada:—

	Canada	Great Britain		United States	France
	Department of Labour	Economist	Sauerbeck	Bradstreet	La Réforme Economique
1890	110.5	2,236	72	1	100.0
1895	95.3	1,923	62	6.8220	84.4
1896	92.6	1,999	61	6.3076 ²	...
1897	92.2	1,950	62	6.1164	83.4
1900	108.2	2,145	75	8.0171	102.4
1906	120.0	2,342	77	8.3289	105.4
1907	126.2	2,499	80	8.9172 ³	112.2
1908	120.8	2,310*	73	8.2949	101.2
1909	121.2	2,196	74	8.2631	101.8
1910	124.0	2,390	78	9.2310	108.2
1911	127.3	2,513	80	8.7132	113.8
1912					
Jan.	133.1	2,613	81.8	8.9493	115.4
Feb.	134.7	2,667	82.9	8.9578	116.4
Mar.	134.8	2,791	84.4	8.9019	117.6
April	136.0	2,693	85.0	9.1010	119.0
May	136.3	2,687	85.3	9.2746	120.0
June	136.6	2,705	85.5	9.1896	120.0
July	134.1	2,746	86.5	9.0557	118.8
Aug.	133.3	2,722	85.9	8.1595	117.4
Sept.	132.7	2,740	86.7	9.2157	117.4
Oct.	135.0	2,722	85.8	9.4515	117.0
Nov.	136.6	2,721	85.3	9.4781	117.8
Dec.	136.8	2,747	86.4	9.5462	117.2
1913					
Jan.	136.2	2,732	86.4	9.4935	119.0
Feb.	135.4	2,717	86.1	9.4592	118.4
Mar.	135.7	2,717	86.7	9.4052	117.4
April	136.1	2,729	86.2	9.2976	117.0
May	136.1	2,694	85.7	9.1394	116.4
June	136.3	2,669	84.1	9.0711	115.2
July	135.0	2,689	84.2	8.9521	118.8
Aug.	135.3	2,693	85.0	9.0115	114.6
Sept.	134.9	2,714	85.7	9.1006	116.6
Oct.	135.3	2,684	81.5	9.1563	116.6
Nov.	136.4	2,661	83.3	9.2252	115.6
Dec.	136.9			9.2290	

*The *Economist's* highest index number before 1912, May, 1907: 2.601.

¹Bradstreet's index number first calculated: January, 1892: 8.1382.

²Bradstreet's low record index number: July, 1906, 5.7019.

³Bradstreet's highest index number before 1911, March, 1907: 9.1293.

The *Economist*, London, Dec. 6, 1913, reports:

The fall of thirty points recorded in our index number at the end of October has been followed by a further decline of twenty-three points in the figure for November, making a decrease of 1.1 in the percentage. The fall is most pronounced in minerals, but there is also a fairly large drop in textiles, which reflects a distinct recession in this branch of trade. All the other groups show a slight rise. . . . The cotton market has been much quieter, and prices all round show a decline. India is unable to absorb the large shipments that have been made owing to the financial stringency, which has recently become acute, and China is suffering from political unrest. . . . Goods are distinctly cheap to-day on the basis of cotton, as compared with last November, both spinners and manufacturers having parted with their comfortable margins. The general feeling is that the end of the boom has come with a startling suddenness, and that prospects for 1914 are not too bright. Meanwhile, cotton continues to more or less hold its own in spite of adverse conditions. . . . The

large decline in the mineral group is almost entirely due to a fall in three commodities—pig-iron, lead, and copper. Pig-iron is lower than it has been for over two years. Prices have been falling steadily for some weeks in spite of a restricted output, and it is believed by some that they have now touched bottom.

The *Statist*, London, Dec. 6, 1913, in continuing Mr. Sauerbeck's index number, comments on the decline from 84.5 at the end of October to 83.3 at the end of December, in part as follows:

There is a fairly general consensus of opinion that the crest of the wave of trade activity has been reached, and a downward trend is looked for in the immediate future. Such trend is already in evidence.

Bradstreet's, New York, Dec. 13, 1913, reports the change from 9.2252 at the first of November to 9.2290 at the first of December as follows:

Although recent prices trends indicate cheaper marketing for the ultimate consumer, very high prices for a comparatively few commodities of general use prevent our index number from receding. Thus, the influence of markedly higher prices for eggs, combined with those of butter and cheese, of which commodities there is said to be a relative scarcity, is primarily responsible for the failure of the index number as a whole to fall. On the contrary, a barely perceptible advance is shown. . . . Of 106 commodities, seventeen advanced, thirty-four went down and fifty-five remained unchanged. Therefore, the trend has not been without considerable steadiness, and whereas most of the individual declines have been of a fractional character, save as regards the metals, several of the advances have carried goodly gains.

The *Gibson* index number, embracing twenty-two articles of foods, at December 27, was 57.8 as compared with 58.0 on December 20, and 58.2 for the month of December, 58.4 for November, and 56.8 for December, 1912.

The index number of *La Réforme Economique*, Paris, stood at 115.6 for December as compared with 116.6 in November, and 117.8 for November, 1912.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE features of the month in retail prices were the advances in eggs, beef, mutton, and potatoes. Pork products, however, showed many downward tendencies, and all meats were downward in some cities in Western Canada. Flour and bread showed some declines, and milk was down in three cities.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the month into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter per lb.		Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, strong bakers, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.
	Stirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck per lb.			Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price per lb.		
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs	cts.	cts.	cts.
1— Sydney.....	22	16	12	18	20	20	23	6	20	50	40	10	30-32	38	20	..	1	5	3½	4
2— Westville.....	18	14	10	15	15	18	24	7-15	20	40	35	8	34	36	18	18	3	4½	3½	5
3— Amherst.....	20	15	15	15	17	16	25	18	19	38	35	7	50	32	20	20	1½	4½	3½	4
4— Halifax.....	24	17	12	20	18	18	25	10-15	18	50	40	9	30	35	20	18	1½	4½	3	4
5— Truro.....	20	12½	10	12	18	18	24	18	20	45	..	7	35	38	18	..	1½	4½	3½	3½
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																				
6— Charlottetown	20	16	10	16	15	20	22	5	18	38	32	7	25	30	20	18	2	4	3½	4
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																				
7— Moncton.....	20	16	..	..	18	16	25	7	20	45	35	8	30	35	..	18	2	4	3½	4
8— St. John.....	24	14	14	18	18	18	23	6	20	60	35-40	8	32	35	20	20	1½	5½	3½	4
9— Newcastle.....	20	14	12	11	16	15	22	3-10	18	40	35	8	32	35	20	18	2	4	3	4
10— Fredericton...	25	12	10	14	16	18	25	8-16	20	40	38	8	28	40	25	19	2	4	4	4
<i>Quebec—</i>																				
11— Quebec.....	16	14	14	16	18	19	20	8	23	40	35	10	32	34	20	18	6	3½	3½	5
12— Three Rivers.	18	15	16	18	20	20	22	25	25	70	40	..	30	32	20	20	4	3½	3	4
13— Sherbrooke....	20	16	16	18	18	17	23	6	18	50	40-45	8	32	37	20	..	1	5	3½	5
14— Sorel.....	22	12	12	20	18	18	25	10-12	20	50	35	8	28	32	20	18	6	2½	3	4
15— St. Hyacinthe.	17	12	15	15	17	15	28	6-10	18	50	40	8	..	32	18	18	6	2½	3	5
16— St. John.....	20	16	16	18	18	16	20	10-12	18	40	38	9	34	36	19	17	2	3½	3½	6
17— Montreal.....	25	15	8-15	12	16	20	25	9-15	20	75	38	10	28	32½	20	18	1½	5½	3½	5
18— Hull.....	18-20	15	12½	15	18-20	18	21	8-15	18	45	38	7	28	32	18	17	3	3½	3	5

*Erroneously published as 28c in December Gazette instead of 40c.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity representative of every Province in the Dominion. in the respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

COMMODITIES, CANADA, DECEMBER, 1913.

³Maple, cut and split; \$12.00; soft wood, slabs.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, fore quarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour, strong bakers, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		
Ontario—																				
19— Ottawa	25	15	15	22	20	20	25	18	20	60	38	9	30	32	20	18	1½	4	4½	4
20— Brockville....	24	16	15	16	20	18	25	10	18	50	40	8	33	33	18½	20	1½	3½	3	4
21— Kingston.....	25	18	15	10	15	20	15	20	12½	17	45	7	...	30	20	18	3	4	3½	5
22— Belleville....	20	14	15	20	17	.....	28	10	18	45	38	7	30	33	20	18	3	3½	2½	4
23— Peterborough.	25	16	16	22	20	17	26	15	20	45	40	7	30	32	20	18	1½	3½	2½	4½
24— Orillia	23	17	15	15	18	.....	28	14	20	45	38	8	28	35	20	18	3	3½	2½	3½
25— Toronto.....	25	16	16	18	19	12	22	18	18	50	30	10	28	32	20	17	3	3½	2½	2½
26— Niagara Falls.	30	18	18	20	21	14	25	20	18	55	32		32	35						
	23	15	20	23	25	18	28	18	20	45	..	8	30	35	22	20	1½	4	2½	4
27— St. Catharines.	24	18	22	22	18	16	24	15	20	42	30	8	32	32	22	18	3	4	2½	3
	26	20	24	24						45	32		35	34		20				
28— Hamilton	22	13	15	18	22	22	23	15	18	50	35	8	30	33	20	20	1½	3½	3	4
		15	18	20						60	40		33	35	22	22	3	4	2½	4
29— Guelph.....	25	16	22	19	22	16	25	17	20	47	35	7	*30	34	20	20	3	4	2½	4
		18	25			18														
30— Berlin	25	20	20	18	21	17	25	18	19	38	36	8	30	32	20	18	1½	4	2½	4
31— Woodstock...	22	13	15	20	22	20	25	10	18	45	..	7	32	34	20	18	1½	4	2½	3½
		14					15								25					
32— Stratford.....	20	15	14	16	22	20	27	15	18	43	38	7	27	31	18	18	1½	3½	3	4
33— London.....	25	17	18	20	20	20	26	18	18	50	40	7	30	33	22	19	1½	4	3	5
34— St. Thomas....	25	17	15	20	20	..	23	18	20	38	35	7	27	30	20	18	1½	3½	3½	3½
35— Chatham.....	20	15	18	20	25	20	26	10	18	35	..	8	30	32	18	18	1½	3½	2½	4
							15													
36— Windsor	23	14	15	18	20	16	28	15	20	40	..	8	35	37	24	20	1½	4	3	5
37— Owen Sound..	22	14	15	15	20	18	23	11	17	45	40	7	*27	..	18	18	1½	4	2½	4½
		15				20														
38— Cobalt.....	25	16	15	20	20	18	24	12	17	60	40	12	..	38	20	.....	3	3½	3½	5
							14													
39— Sault Ste Marie	28	18	18	23	22	17	24	15	18	45	30	10	27	35	20	18	1½	4½	3½	-
40— Port Arthur..	25	15	20	25	25	18	30	12½	18½	40	35	10	30	35	20	20	1½	5	3½	3½
		18					28													
41— Fort William.	25	15	20	25	25	18	30	12½	18	40	35	10	30	35	20	20	1½	5½	3½	4
Manitoba—																				
42— Winnipeg.....	25	16	18	24	22	18	35	15	18	45	35	10	30	35	23	20	1	5	3½	5
43— Brandon	25	18	18	22	20	..	35	20	20	50	40	10	35	40	22½	22½	1½	3½	3½	5
Saskatchewan—																				
44— Regina.....	25	18	22	25	25	22	32	15	20	50	35	12½	30	40	20	20	1½	4½	3½	5
45— Prince Albert.	22	15	15	22	20	16	25	15	18	45	35	12½	20	35	25	25	2	3½	3½	4½
						18	30													
46— Moosejaw.....	30	20	20	28	25	20	25	18	18	45	35	11	35	40	20	20	1½	5	3½	3½
47— Saskatoon....	28	18	22	25	20	20	30	15	20	50	40	12½	35	40	..	25	1½	6	3½	4
Alberta—																				
48— Medicine Hat.	30	18	25	25	25	18	25	12½	15	60	40	12	35	40	25	25	1½	4½	3½	5
							18													
49— Calgary	22½	15	20	22	20	20	30	15	15	50	40	10	35	40	20	20	2½	6½	3½	5
							15			60										
50— Edmonton....	27	15	22	25	20	20	28	20	20	50	40	10	35	40	20	20	1½	5	3½	4
51— Lethbridge....	25	16	18	22½	20	18	25	15	15	60	45	10	30	40	20	20	1	5	3½	5
British Columbia—																				
52— Nelson.....	28	18	20	25	20	20	30	20	18	75	35	15	30	45	20	20	1½	4½	4	5
	30	22	16	25	25	22	28	15	25											
53— New Westminster	25	18	22	25	25	20	35	10	20	60	40	12½	..	40	30	25	1½	5	3½	6
							12½													
54— Vancouver...	22	16	22	20	22	18	32	15	17	65	45	10	35	40	22½	20	1½	4	3½	3½
	25																			
55— Victoria	30	18	25	25	25	20	35	12½	18	65	35	15	35	50	30	25	1	6½	4	5½
							20													
56— Nanaimo.....	25	20	23	28	25	20	27	10	18½	65	40	12	30	35	25	25	1½	4½	3½	5

*Prints.

½5c per single quart, 8 for \$1.00.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, DECEMBER, 1913.—*Concluded.*

Price, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 14 bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in w'k'ng'n's quarter).	
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences
5	6	10	10	5	5	10	40	40	1.25	10	8	8.00	5.50	6.50	4.50	25	22.00	16.00 —19
5	5	10	10	5	4½	40	35	40	1.20	9	8	7.50	5.00	6.50	5.00	20	13.00	10.00 —20
5	6	12½	12½	4½	5½	35	35	40	1.10	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	13.00	10.00 —21
5-6	7	..	10	6	5	30	30	30	1.40	10	8	7.75	5.50	5.50	5.50	20	12.00	10.00 —22
5	7	12½	12½	5	4¾	60	60	40	1.20	10	10	8.25	6.00	6.00	5.50	20	13.00	12.00
5	5	12	12½	4½	4½	30	30	40	1.20	10	8	7.70	6.00	6.50	4.50	15	11.00	8.00 —23
5	5	10	10	5	4½	25	35	25	1.10	10	7	8.25	5.50	8.50	5.50	20	14.00	12.00
5	7	..	13	5½	5	30	30	28	1.35	13	10	6.75	5.00	7.00	5.00	23	27.00	21.00 —24
5	7	..	12	5¾	4½	30	30	40	1.20	10	7	7.75	4.75	8.50	7.50	18	12.00	10.00 —25
5	5½	12	13	5	4½	40	40	40	1.20	10	8	7.50	6.00	10.00	8.00	20	18.00	14.00 —26
5-8	7	..	12½	6	5½	25	25	25	1.10	10	8	7.50	5.50	8.50	5.50	18	13.00	10.00 —27
5	6	7	7	5	4¾	25	30	25	1.15	10	8	8.00	6.00	9.00	6.00	22	16.00	14.00 —28
5	5	10	12½	5½	5¾	25	25	30	1.20	10	10	7.50	5.00	8.50	4.00	18	12.00	8.00 —29
5	5	10	8	7	5½	30	30	30	1.25	10	10	7.75	7.75	8.50	7.00	18	14.00	8.00 —30
6	5	..	13	5½	5	30	30	40	1.10	10	8	7.50	5.00	3.25	6.00	15	13.00	9.00 —31
5	5	12½	12½	5½	5¾	30	30	30	1.25	10	10	8.00	6.00	6.00	3.50	18	16.00	8.00 —32
5	5	12½	12	5½	5½	40	30	25	1.25	10	8	8.00	5.25	..	..	15	22.00	12.00 —33
5	7	12½	12½	6	6	30	30	30	1.50	10	10	8.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	20	12.00	10.00 —34
8	7	12½	12½	5½	5¾	30	30	40	1.25	10	10	7.75	5.00	7.00	3.50	15	20.00	15.00 —35
6	5	10	13	6½	5½	30	30	45	1.35	10	10	10.00	6.00	7.50	4.00	25	15.00	8.00 —36
7	6	10	12½	5½	5½	30	30	30	1.00	10	10	8.50	4.50	6.00	4.00	22	25.00	15.00 —37
5	5	12½	12½	5½	5½	40	40	45	1.10	10	10	8.25	6.00	5.50	3.50	25	18.00	16.00 —38
5	5	10	8½	5½	5½	30	30	30	1.10	10	8	8.25	6.00	5.50	3.50	25	20.00	15.00 —39
6½	5	12	10	6½	6½	35	35	35	1.00	10	8	11.50	9.00	7.00	6.00	25	35.00	20.00 —40
8	5	12½	10	6½	6½	35	35	40	1.00	13	10	11.50	9.00	7.50	5.75	30	20.00	15.00 —41
8½	5	15	12½	6½	6	35	35-40	35-40	1.20	15	10	13.25	10.00	9.00	8.50	30	40.00	25.00 —42
8½	7	15	12½	6	6	40	40	35	1.00	12½	10	13.50	10.00	5.50	4.50	30	30.00	15.00 —43
6	5	15	15	6½	6½	40	40	40	0.65	15	15	13.50	8.50	8.00	8.00	30	35.00	20.00 —44
7	6	2½	12½	7½	6½	40	40	40	1.35	15	12½	13.50	10.00	7.50	6.50	30	30.00	25.00 —45
8	8	12½	12½	8½	7¾	40	40	30	1.25	15	12½	\$	\$	\$	\$	40	25.00	20.00 —46
7	8	15	10	5½	5½	35	35	30	0.90	15	10	7.00	6.25	5.00	4.00	35	35.00	15.00 —47
8	7	12½	11	6	5½	40	40	40	0.90	15	12½	4.50	6.75	5.50	4.00	30	50.00	25.00 —48
8	7	10	6½	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.25	20	10	4.75	..	4.00	..	35	35.00	25.00 —49
8½	8½	12½	12½	7	6	50	45	30-60	1.50	25	12½	12.00	8.75	..	6.50	40	16.00	10.00 —50
8	6	12½	15	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.10	20	10	..	8.00	..	6.50	40	25.00	12.00 —51
5	6	15	7½	6	5	32	35	33	1.15	12½	7½	..	9.50	..	..	32	20.00	17.00 —52
8	8	20	15	6½	6½	40	50	40	1.25	15	10	12.50	7.50	..	6.50	40	25.00	20.00 —53
8	8	12½	12½	6	5½	40	40	40	1.25	20	12½	..	8.00	..	..	40	27.00	12.00 —54
													5.00	..	..		15.00	7.00 —55

§ Natural gas used.

⁶Per wagon load.

†In British Columbia a bag of potatoes usually weighs 100 lbs.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef.—Both sirloin steak and medium shoulder roast advanced in price at Ottawa, Peterborough, Orillia, St. Catharines, Guelph, London and St. Thomas, Ont. Sirloin steak alone was higher at St. Hyacinthe and Montreal, Que., while shoulder roast alone was advanced at Brockville, Toronto and Cobalt, Ont. Both steak and roast beef declined at Calgary, Alta., the supply being larger. Steak was lower at Edmonton, Alta., and it was reported that in order to increase sales butchers were buying cattle from the farmers instead of dressed beef from the abattoirs, the prices being therefore lower, although the quality was not as good. The price of steak was also lower at Vancouver and Nanaimo, B.C., and roast beef declined at Lethbridge, Alta. Shipments of cattle to the United States from various parts of Ontario were reported as the cause of the scarcity and high prices there.

Veal advanced in price at Truro, N. S., St. John, N.B., Peterborough, Toronto, and St. Catharines, Ont. The price was easier at Fort William, Ont., and lower at Calgary and Edmonton, Alta.

Mutton was higher in price at Halifax and Truro, N.S., Quebec, Que., Ottawa, Peterborough, Toronto, St. Catharines and London, Ont. The price declined at Guelph, as is usual at this season, at Sydney, N.S., Newcastle, N.B., Calgary and Edmonton, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C.

Pork.—Fresh pork advanced at Charlottetown, P.E.I., St. John, N.B., and Prince Albert, Sask. The price declined at Truro, N.S., Montreal, Que., Orillia, and Woodstock, Ont., at Saskatoon, Sask., Calgary and Edmonton, Alta. The decline in prices of hogs was the cause reported. Salt pork declined at Fort William, Ont.

Bacon declined at Truro, N.S., St. Thomas, Ont., and Nanaimo, B.C., but advanced at Sorel, Que., London, Ont., and Prince Albert, Sask.

Fish.—Cod was up to 6c at Sydney, N.S., and salmon declined to 18c at Prince Albert, Sask.

Lard advanced at Sorel, Que., and Berlin, Ont.

Eggs.—Fresh eggs were up at twenty-three cities, packed eggs in four, and both packed and fresh in seventeen cities. Scarcity was reported in most localities. At Toronto the price of fresh eggs was up from 50-55c to 75c, but dropped to the former level later. At Chatham, Ont., the price rose to 50c, but the merchants refused to buy supplies at such high prices and a decline occurred. Both fresh and packed eggs declined at Victoria, B.C., fresh eggs declined at New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C., but packed eggs were higher at the latter city.

Milk advanced in price at Westville, N.S., and St. Hyacinthe, Que. At Belleville, Ont., the price declined to 7c, having been up to 8c for a short time in November. At Hamilton, Ont., the price was reduced from 9c to 8c, following the "milk strike" in which hundreds of families used no milk or bought less. The producers took off the ½c by which they had increased the price to the retail milk dealers. At Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., the price rose to 10c per quart, milk being scarce. At Winnipeg, Man., the price was reduced to 10c, the 1c added a month ago being removed as a result of agitation following such action.

Butter.—Both dairy and creamery butter advanced at Amherst and Truro, N.S., Moncton, N.B., Quebec, Que., Hamilton, Guelph, Woodstock, Ont., Winnipeg and Brandon, Man., and Edmonton, Alta. Prices declined at Berlin and St. Thomas, Ont. Dairy butter alone declined at Newcastle, N.B., and Orillia, Ont., but advanced at Medicine Hat, Alta. Creamery butter alone advanced at Sorel, Que., Stratford, Ont., Cobalt, Ont., and Regina, Sask., but declined at Halifax, N.S.

Cheese.—Old cheese was higher at Quebec, Que., new cheese was up at Fredericton, N.B., and Hamilton, Ont.

but both old and new cheese declined at Victoria, B.C.

Bread.—At Fort William, Ont., three 1½ lb. loaves were given for 25c instead of two for 15c as before. At Brandon, Man., the price declined to 5c per 1½ lb. loaf.

Flour declined at Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Prince Albert and Saskatoon, Sask.

Rolled oats.—The price declined at Fort William, Ont., but rose at Vancouver, B.C.

Rice was higher at Prince Albert, Sask., and Vancouver, B.C.

Beans.—The price was higher at Halifax, N.S., London, Ont., and Nanaimo, B.C., but declined at Berlin, Ont.

Evaporated apples were higher at Truro, N.S., Sorel, Que., Prince Albert, Sask., Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., but declined at Berlin, Ont.

Prunes advanced at St. John, N.B., and Victoria, B.C., declining at Stratford, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C.

Sugar.—Granulated and yellow sugar advanced at Westville, N.S., as the result of an advance in the wholesale price. Declines occurred at Newcastle, B., London, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., but prices also rose at Calgary, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C. Granulated sugar advanced at Orillia, Ont., but declined at Victoria, B.C.,

while yellow sugar declined at St. Thomas, Ont.

Coffee was lower at Vancouver, B.C.

Potatoes were higher in eighteen of the cities. Prices were lower at Berlin, Ont., Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., Prince Albert, Sask. At Halifax, N.S., the price fell as shipments were received from Prince Edward Island.

Vinegar and starch were lower at Vancouver, B.C.

Coal.—Anthracite coal advanced at Quebec at the close of navigation, also at Three Rivers and St. Hyacinthe, Que., at Toronto, Stratford and Windsor, Ont., but declined at St. Thomas, Ont. Bituminous coal was up at Quebec and Stratford, Ont., but declined at St. Thomas, Ont. At Edmonton, prices were lower as many teamsters out of work were buying lignite in the country and selling it on the local market. At New Westminster, B.C., prices were lower, supplies being more plentiful.

Wood.—Hard wood was up at Truro, N.S., but was down at St. Thomas, Ont., and soft wood was up at Sorel, Que.

Coal oil advanced at Sorel, Que., and Vancouver, B.C., but declined at Prince Albert, Sask.

Rentals.—At New Westminster, B.C., rents were lower as many families were leaving the city owing to scarcity of employment.

COMMISSION APPOINTED ON COST OF LIVING.

Y Order-in-Council dated December 20, a Commission consisting of John Dougald, Commissioner of Customs, Charles C. James, Agricultural Commissioner, and Robert H. Coats, Editor of the *Labour Gazette*, were appointed a commission to conduct an investigation into the increase in the cost of living in Canada and into the causes which have operated in bringing about the advance.

The full text of the Order-in-Council is as follows:

"Upon a memorandum from the Prime Minister setting forth that representations have been made to the Government by the governing bodies of several of the cities of Canada and by other representative bodies and persons asking that an investigation be made into the increase in the cost of living in Canada and into the causes which have occasioned or contributed to such result.

"The Prime Minister reports that having conferred with the Minister of Customs, the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Labour, he has been informed by them that such an investigation in the first instance might be made by permanent officials of the Government, and that they recommend that John McDougald, Esquire, Commissioner of Customs; Charles C. James, Esquire, Agricultural Commissioner, and Robert H. Coats, Chief Statistician of the Department of Labour, should conduct such inquiry and report thereon as soon as possible.

"The Prime Minister, therefore, recommends that such an investigation be made forthwith and that the Minister of Customs, the Minister of Agriculture, and the Minister of Labour be authorized to instruct the said officials to enter upon such investigation and to co-operate for that purpose, employing and utilizing all information which may be available in the several Departments of the Government and obtaining such further data and information as may be necessary or useful for the purposes aforesaid, and that the said officials report upon the matters aforesaid with the least possible delay.

"The Prime Minister further recommends that John McDougald, Esquire, act as Convenor and Chairman of the Board so constituted.

"The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

"(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
"Clerk of the Privy Council."

Owing to the absence from Ottawa of two members of the Commission, and

to the intervention of the Christmas holiday, the Commission did not assemble until Monday, December 29. The first session was devoted to a general discussion of the scope of the enquiry and of the methods to be followed. The taking of evidence was begun on Tuesday, December 30, and continued on Wednesday, December 31, when an adjournment was made over New Year's Day and the balance of the week in order to permit preliminary arrangements to be completed.

Mr. T. J. Linton of the Customs Department's staff was appointed on December 24 to act as Secretary to the Commission.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT COMMISSION OF SASKATCHEWAN.

ON January 28, 1913, a Royal Commission, composed of the Hon. George Langley, Mr. Haslam, Mr. C. A. Dunning and Professor E. H. Oliver, was appointed by the Government of Saskatchewan to inquire into ways and means for establishing agricultural credit. The report of the Commission, which has recently been published, is a valuable contribution to the literature of this branch of banking. The principal subjects dealt with in the report are as follows: the present system of agricultural credit in Saskatchewan, methods existing elsewhere for facilitating agricultural credit, existing economic conditions in Saskatchewan, and the solution for this Province in the light of existing conditions.

The inquiry with regard to the present conditions of agricultural credit in Saskatchewan showed that until quite recently the farmers have had no difficulty in obtaining loans on mortgage, and four-fifths of the patented lands of the Province are at present under mortgage. The interest rates, however, have been a cause of complaint, in most cases being from eight to ten per cent. In 1,723 sales under mortgage, which took place during the fifteen months ended August 15, 1913, the interest rate of the mort-

gages in connection with them was less than eight per cent. in 150 cases, while in 261 cases a rate of ten per cent. or higher prevailed. In the opinion of the Commission, "there is a great need of cheaper credit, based on sound security spread over a considerable term of years, applied to assist mixed farming and to improve the lot of the average farmer on a half section."

Methods existing in other Countries

In the section of the report dealing with methods existing in other countries for facilitating agricultural credit, an account is given of the numerous societies in Europe formed for this purpose. With regard to the security which they demand, they fall under two general classes, namely: those requiring only personal credit with (a) unlimited liability, or (b) limited liability of all members, and those requiring a mortgage. With regard to organization they are either co-operative or joint stock. Of the personal credit institutions special mention is made of the Raiffeisen and Schulze-Delitzsch of Germany and the Credit Agricole of France. These are all co-operative in form, and not conducted for profit. The credit

agricole banks of France receive state subventions. The mortgage institutions are represented by the *Landschaften* of Germany, which are co-operative, and the *Credit Foncier* of France, which is a joint stock organization, formed for the purpose of loaning money on mortgage to proprietors of real property, advancing loans to communes, departments or public institutions, and dealing in mortgage bonds or negotiable paper. Institutions of these various types exist in nearly all European countries, and facts and figures are given to show the great extent of their operations and the many benefits to the farming classes which have been derived from them.

Economic Conditions in Saskatchewan.

In reviewing the present conditions in Saskatchewan, the economic difficulties of the rural population are summarized as follows:

1. The dependence of the economic life upon outsiders.
2. Their location in relation to the export market for the principal farm products.
3. The lack of cohesiveness in rural life.
4. The primitiveness of market arrangements for products other than grain and dairy products.
5. The absence of concerted action in the sale of products other than these.
6. The lack of collective action in the purchase of farm supplies.
7. Too exclusive devotion to grain growing.
8. A tendency towards extravagance, especially in the purchase of implements, land and expensive sources of power.
9. Relatively high rates of interest and short terms for mortgage and personal loans.
10. The large amount of credit associated with the purchase of agricultural implements and farm supplies.

11. The attractions in the past of real estate speculation in urban communities.

12. The lack of social atmosphere in rural districts.

13. The enforced idleness during winter months in localities where only grain is grown.

Recommendations of the Commission.

The general policy advocated by the Commission to overcome these unfavourable conditions is expressed thus: "While seeking to encourage in every way trade and markets with other Provinces of the Dominion and countries of the world, and to reduce to a minimum the costs of transportation and other charges, before everything else to strive by every effort to foster such economic relations within the Province as will promote greater cohesiveness of rural life, yield to the producer a larger share of the returns from the products of his farm, while at the same time cheapening the costs of such products to the Provincial consumer, and give to the people of this Province a larger control over the conditions of their own material progress."

Applying these principles to agricultural credit, it is recommended that there be formed an association to be known as the Saskatchewan Co-operative Farm Mortgage Association to consist of a central commission, an advisory Board, and local associations. That the central commission be composed of at least three members constituting the executive body of the association, and appointed at the outset by the Government. One of the members to devote his whole time to the work of the association as managing commissioner and to be the only salaried member of the commission. The selection of commissioners to be afterwards transferred to the association acting through its annual general meeting. That an advisory Board of fifteen members be created to act in an advisory capacity in relation to the commission; some of the members to be appointed by the association through its annual

general meeting, and the remainder by such organizations and institutions in the Province as exist to promote agricultural betterment. That the individual members be borrowers admitted by vote of the local association into its membership, approved mutually and by the central commission, who have paid the initial entrance fee of \$10. That each local association consist of at least ten members with a combined mortgage loan of at least \$5,000, united on the basis of joint and several liability, formed by mutual consent and with each member approved by the central commission. That the annual general meeting consist of one representative from each local association, and that the first general meeting be not held until there are at least twenty-five local associations. That the funds required by the

association for loans to its members be raised on mortgage bonds issued by the association and fully guaranteed by the Provincial Government. That the rate of interest charged on loans be only sufficient to provide for the cost of the money itself, the expenses of administration; and provision for the creation of a reserve fund. That loans be limited to forty per cent. of the value of the property to be mortgaged, that the Provincial Government grant not less than \$10,000 toward the expense of organizing the association, and pay the salary of the managing commissioner, and that the association, as soon after its foundation as it is feasible, establish a bank with headquarters within the Province to conduct a regular banking business through branches of its own and through the locals and officers of the association.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN WESTERN CANADA. — IMMIGRATION OF ARTISANS AND LABOURERS AT BRITISH COLUMBIA PORTS PROHIBITED BY ORDER-IN-COUNCIL.

A STEP to check the further overcrowding of the labour market in Western Canada was taken by the Federal Government during December when an Order-in-Council was passed forbidding the landing at any port of entry in British Columbia until after the end of March, of any immigrants of the artisan or labouring classes. This is done by virtue of a clause in the Immigration Act whereby provision is made for the prohibition of the landing of immigrants of any classes at any specified port of entry in Canada. The Order-in-Council is of general application and is not restricted to immigrants of any particular race. Its effect, however, will be to exclude Orientals at British Columbia points. It is worthy of note that during November Chief Justice Hunter entered judgment in favour

of more than thirty Hindus who were being held by the immigration officers for deportation under the regulation of an Order-in-Council relating to the entry to Canada of immigrants of Asiatic origin. The judgment was based on the fact that the Order-in-Council previously made under section 37 of the Immigration Act exceeded the authority conferred by the statute.

The full text of the present Order-in-Council is as follows:—

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the provisions of sub-section 3 of section 38 of the Immigration Act, 9-10 Edward VII, and in view of the present overcrowded condition of the labour market in the Province of British Columbia, is pleased to make the following Order:—

From and after the date hereof, and until after the thirty-first day of March, 1914, the landing at any port of entry in British Columbia hereinafter specified of any immigrant of any of the following classes or occupations, viz.: — artisans; labourers, skilled or unskilled, shall be, and the same is hereby, prohibited.

The following ports of entry in British Columbia are hereby designated as

the ports of entry at which this Order shall apply:—

Vancouver.	Douglas.	Powell River.
Victoria.	Gateway.	Paterson.
New Westminster.	Grand Forks.	Aldergrove.
Nanaimo.	Huntingdon.	Rykerts.
Prince Rupert.	Kamloops.	Rossland.
Port Simpson.	Keremeos.	Stewart.
Anyox.	Kingsgate.	Union Bay.
Atlin.	Ladner.	Upper Sumas.
Bridgesville.	Ladysmith.	Pacific Highway.
Chilliwack.	Myncaster.	Waneta.
Chopala.	Midway.	White Rock.
Carson.	Mission Junction.	Steveston.
Comox.	Osoyoos.	Whales Island.
Cascade.	Port McNicoll.	
Chemainus.	Ganges Harbour.	

G. T. R. MAINTENANCE-OF-WAY MEN. — COMPANY'S CIRCULAR COVERING WAGE RATES PAYABLE FOR SNOW-PLOW OPERATION, ETC.

DURING November a dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway System and its maintenance-of-way men was before a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the chairmanship of His Honour Judge Gunn, and the suit was satisfactorily adjusted. The Board recommended among other matters that the "customary" overtime be given to foremen. While it was not thought difficulty would necessarily arise as to the interpretation to be placed upon the term customary, any question on that point has been removed by the issuance of a circular dealing with the matter, and Mr. A. B. Lowe, president of the organization concerned (the International Brotherhood of the Maintenance-of-Way Employees), in a letter to the Department expresses the view that the Company's interpretation has been of a general character. The text of the circular in question follows, and it is understood that the wage rate which under its terms becomes payable on the Grand Trunk for the hazardous work on snow-plows is the highest rate paid in the Dominion or elsewhere.

Instructions governing the computing of overtime, Sunday service and snow-plow service for section foremen and sectionmen under the award of the Conciliation Board.

Foremen or sectionmen called for service on Sundays, Christmas or New Year's Day will be paid one and one-half times the regular rate. Foremen or sectionmen patrolling the track on Sundays will be paid for the actual time worked, with a minimum of two and one-half hours ($\frac{1}{4}$ day).

Foremen's rate for overtime and Sundays will be based upon the monthly rate divided by the working days in each month.

Foremen or other track employees employed in operating snow-plows shall be paid regular rates plus one dollar for foreman and seventy-five cents for other track employees per day of ten hours.

When required to work in excess of regular working hours (7 a.m. to 6 p.m.) they shall be paid one and one-half times the regular rates, plus the bonus of one dollar for foremen and seventy-

five cents for other track employees for all time outside the regular working hours (7 a.m. to 6 p.m.).

Example: 30 days month (November, 1913), 25 working days.

Sunday and Overtime:

Foremen's rate is \$75.00 per month, $1/25$ of \$75.00 equals \$3.00 per day, divided by regular working hours (10), 30 cents an hour. If the foreman works six hours on Sunday, his rate will be 6×30 equals \$1.80 plus one-half \$0.90, total \$2.70.

Example Snow Plows Operation:

Foreman's rate is \$75.00 per month, $1/25$ of \$75.00 equals \$3.00 per day, divided by regular working hours 10 equals 30 cents per hour, plus \$1.00 bonus, total for regular working hours \$4.00. If the foreman works ten hours in excess of regular working hours his rate will be 10×30 equals \$3.00 plus one-half equals \$4.50 plus \$1.00 bonus, total for excess hours \$5.50. If he works only five hours, he gets five-tenths of the bonus only in addition to the five-fifths of the usual rates.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

Printers, Saskatoon.

DURING July an agreement was entered into between the printing establishments of Saskatoon and No. 663 of the International Typographical Union. A copy was recently received in the Department, and the terms thereof are appended.

Scale of wages.

Hand men—Day work. — Make-ups, bankmen and employees engaged in hand composition and distribution shall receive a minimum wage of \$23.00 per week, eight hours to constitute a day's work.

Night work. — Make-ups, bankmen and employees engaged in hand composition and distribution shall receive a minimum wage of \$25.00 per week, seven and one-half hours to constitute a night's work.

Operators—Day work.—Typecasting machine operators shall receive a minimum wage of \$25.00 per week, eight hours to constitute a day's work.

Night work. — Typecasting machine operators shall receive a minimum wage of \$27.50 per week, seven and one-half hours to constitute a night's work.

Middle shift.—All employees to receive the night scale of wages, seven and one-half hours to constitute a shift.

Overtime shall commence when time is called, and for first three hours shall be at the rate of price and one-half, after that double price shall be charged.

Day work shall be between the hours of 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Night work shall be between the hours of 7 p.m. and 4 a.m.

Every member shall work by the day and shall charge overtime (if any), every date, at the rate of his earnings.

The foreman of an office, or his representative, shall fix the hour for work to commence.

Apprentices.

Two apprentices shall be allowed for the first six journeymen, and three for eleven. All boys employed in the composing room shall be considered apprentices.

Five years shall be the minimum term of apprenticeship, the last six months of which may be devoted to the linotype or other typesetting devices. Apprentices shall not be allowed to work overtime unless journeymen are employed at the same time.

An apprentice having served two and one-half years at the trade shall receive one-half the journeymen's scale of wages; at the end of four years he shall receive two-thirds the journeymen's scale.

Machine (Beginner) Apprentices.

The term of apprenticeship for beginners on linotype and monotype machines shall be thirteen weeks at the following scale:

First three weeks, \$12.00 per week; next five weeks, \$15 per week; last five weeks, \$18 per week. If before the expiration of the said thirteen weeks the beginner attains an average speed of four thousand ems minion per hour he shall be deemed competent and shall receive the regular scale. If at the expiration of the thirteen weeks the apprentice does not attain an average speed of four thousand ems minion per hour he shall be granted an extension of time, the said extension not to exceed three months at a remuneration of \$18 per week.

Any member of this union whose output on a typesetting machine (type not larger than 8-point, 13 em line) is four thousand ems per hour shall be deemed competent.

Miscellaneous.

All time lost during the weeks in which holidays occur to be deducted from the regular scale.

All work done on New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and Sundays, shall be paid at double time rates, morning papers excepted after 7 p.m.

Each day's work shall be separate from any and every other day's time.

The interchanging, exchanging, borrowing, lending or buying of matter previously used, either in the form of type or matrices, between newspapers or job offices not owned by the same individual, firm or corporation, and published in the same establishment, is pro-

hibited. Provided, when a matrix or plate of local advertising must be used, said advertisement must be reproduced as nearly like the original as possible, and corrected proofs submitted to the chairman of the chapel within seven days after publication.

This agreement to be in effect until June 6, 1914.

All disputes arising under the provisions of this scale, if impossible of adjustment, shall be referred to a committee of three, the publisher or proprietor to select one member and the union to select one member, these two to select the third member. The decision of this committee shall be final and binding on both parties.

Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

The following is a copy of a by-law for the regulation of wages, working hours and other matters with regard to the Municipal Street Railway of the City of Saskatoon.

The Council of the Corporation of the City of Saskatoon enacts as follows:

1. Motormen and conductors employed upon the Municipal Street Railway of the City of Saskatoon shall be paid according to the following scale of wages, namely:

28 cents per hour for the first three months.

30 cents per hour for the second three months.

32½ cents per hour for the second six months.

35 cents per hour for the second year.

37½ cents per hour for the third year and after.

2. An additional 5 cents per hour shall be allowed to motormen and conductors who have students training.

3. Experienced men on staff of the said railway at the date of passing this by-law shall be paid according to the scale of wages provided for the second

six months in the above schedule, such scale to apply from the first day of March, 1913, to the thirtieth day of June, 1913. On the first day of July, 1913, such men shall be promoted and paid according to the scale of wages provided for the second year according to the above schedule.

4. Motormen and conductors appointed at the inauguration of the municipal street railway system without previous experience shall be paid on and after the first day of April, 1913, on the basis of the scale of wages provided for the second three months by the above schedule.

5. For Sunday work motormen and conductors who have worked seven and one-half hours or over shall receive pay for nine and one-half hours.

6. Suitable uniforms shall be supplied to the motormen and conductors who have been in the service of the street railway department for six months free of charge.

7. Conductors shall be supplied daily with (\$20) twenty dollars cash for the purpose of making change and each con-

ductor shall furnish the city with a bond satisfactory to the city solicitor.

8. Motormen and conductors shall be allowed time and one-half upon the following public holidays: New Year's Day, 24th of May, Dominion Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and all civic holidays.

9. Motormen and conductors while not on duty shall be allowed to ride free on the cars of the municipal railway system on production of their badges or cards.

10. This by-law shall come into force and take effect on the day of the final passing thereof.

Read a first time this 2nd day of April, 1913.

Read a second time this 2nd day of April, 1913.

Read a third time and passed this second day of April, 1913.

(Sgd.) J. H. ANDERSON,
Deputy Mayor.

(Seal)
(Sgd.) A. LESLIE,
City Clerk.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING DECEMBER, 1913.

INDUSTRIAL conditions were seriously affected by labour disputes in three localities only during December. At the close of the year there were three disputes in existence as compared with seven at the end of 1912. Although there were more employees involved in disputes at the end of the year 1913 than at the end of the previous year, it is probable that industrial conditions were not as seriously affected, inasmuch as in two of the disputes, namely, those of garment workers at Montreal, and shoe machine workers at Quebec, a general slackness was prevailing. There were in all four disputes in existence during December, three of which continued into the following year.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during December.

Number and magnitude.—The number of trade disputes reported to be in existence during December was four, a decrease of three as compared with the previous month and a decrease of eleven as compared with December, 1912. About twenty firms and 4,360 employees were affected by disputes, fifteen firms and 3,000 employees being directly involved in the new dispute of the month.

Locality and cause of new dispute.—The only new dispute of the month involved about three thousand shoe machine workers at Quebec. The cause of the dispute was the refusal on the part of men in the employ of two

firms to work with a non-union man, followed by a general strike of all employees working for the Shoe Manufacturers' Association, by reason of the refusal of the men to sign individual contracts.

Results of disputes.—None of the disputes during December were definitely settled. With regard to a strike of metal miners at Salmo, B.C., which had been in existence since February, it was reported that the mine was not working, but that no men were out of work as a direct result of the dispute. Three disputes were left unsettled at the end of the month.

Disputes beginning before December.

The trade disputes of the previous month which were still in existence during December were disputes of coal miners on Vancouver Island, metal miners at Salmo, B.C., and garment workers at Montreal, Quebec.

The dispute affecting coal miners on Vancouver Island was unsettled at the end of the year. It was estimated that at that time there were about five hundred more men working at Cumberland than before the strike commenced. The chief point affected was Nanaimo, where the number of men working was one thousand less than before the dispute commenced. In all it was estimated that at the end of the year about one thousand men were out of employment by reason of the dispute in the different areas affected.

Metal miners at Salmo, B.C.—No definite termination was reported in the case of this dispute which commenced during February. The representative of the organization affected informed the

Department that the mining industry in that locality was dull and was likely to remain so until the spring when the mines would probably re-commence operations with full force. It was therefore considered that no men were out of employment as a result of this dispute at the end of the year.

Garment workers, Montreal.—The dispute of garment workers formerly in the employ of the H. Vineberg Company remained unsettled at the end of the year after fifteen weeks' duration. Work was, however, being proceeded with to a certain extent at the above named factory. The employees on strike were said to be the "finishers." About three hundred and fifty employees were out of work at the end of the year.

Disputes beginning during the Month.

Shoe machine workers, Quebec.—A dispute which seriously affected the boot and shoe industry occurred in Quebec on December 19. It was caused by the refusal of men in the employ of Messrs. Gale Bros. and the John Ritchie Company to work with a non-unionist. About two hundred and twenty men originally struck work, but on December 31 the dispute spread to the employees of about thirteen other establishments who were unable to reach an agreement with their employers. At the end of the year there were about eighteen hundred men and twelve hundred female workers out of work as a result of this dispute. The factories concerned were those operated by members of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association. Four factories whose owners were not members of the association were not affected by the dispute.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES C, No. 151.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING DECEMBER, 1913.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	No. of Firms or Establishments affected		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement	Date of termination	Result	
			Directly	Indirectly	Directly		Indirectly					
					Male	Female		Male				Female
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE DECEMBER.												
<i>Mining—</i> Coal miners.	Vancouver Island	Alleged discrimination against employees.....	3	.....	1000	.....	.....	Sep. 17 '12 May 1 '13	.....	Unsettled at end of the month
Metal miners.	Salmo, B.C.	For higher wages.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	Feb. 22	.....	No men out of employment at end of year as a result of the dispute
<i>Clothing—</i> Garment workers..	Montreal, Que....	Against reduction in wages	1	.....	260	90	.....	Sept. 19	.....	Unsettled at end of the month
DISPUTE BEGINNING DURING DECEMBER.												
<i>Clothing—</i> Shoe machine workers.....	Quebec, Que	Employés of two firms struck refusing to work with non-unionists; later a general strike occurred through refusal of employees to sign individual contracts....	15	.....	1800	1200	.....	Dec. 19	.....	Unsettled at end of the month

* Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1913.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by different Departments of the Government during the past month, which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the workmen engaged upon the works in question. A statement is added for supplies, given by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Department of Public Works.

SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF LETTER SORTING CASES.

Supply and delivery of letter sorting cases for letter carriers' delivery in post offices generally. Name of contractor P. E. Bourassa & Son, Montreal, Que. Date of contract, November 27, 1913. Amount of contract, \$5,839.

POST OFFICE FITTINGS, ST. GEORGE EAST, QUE.

Post office fittings, St. George East, Que. Name of contractor, Joseph Gosse- lin, Levis, Que. Date of contract, December 5, 1913. Amount of contract, \$850.

LETTER CARRIERS' SORTING CASES.

Supply and delivery of twenty-five standard single letter carriers' sorting cases, No. 1258-A, and ten standard preliminary sorting cases for forward despatch, for post office generally. Name of contractor, The Berlin Interior Hardware Co., Ltd., Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, December 6, 1913. Amount of contract for the twenty-five cases, \$450, and for the ten cases \$240.

POST OFFICE FITTINGS, GANANOQUE, ONT.

Post office fittings, Gananoque, Ont. Name of contractor, E. A. Bleakney, Gananoque, Ont. Date of contract, De-

cember 10, 1913. Amount of contract, \$2,500.

POST OFFICE FITTINGS, MINNEDOSA, MAN.

Post office fittings, Minnedosa, Man. Name of contractor, The Berlin Interior Hardware Company, Ltd., Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, December 10, 1913. Amount of contract, \$2,375.

FITTINGS IN CENTRAL POST OFFICE, MONTREAL, QUE.

Fittings in Central post office, Montreal, Que. Name of contractor, P. E. Bourassa & Son, Montreal, Que. Date of contract, December 16, 1913. Amount of contract, \$6,245.

SUPPLY AND INSTALLATION OF ELECTRIC WIRING AND FIXTURES, PUBLIC BUILDING, COATICOOK, QUE.

Supply and installation of electric wiring and fittings in public building, Coaticook, Que. Name of contractor, The Electrical Repair and Supply Co. of Sherbrooke, Que. Date of contract, December 23, 1913. Amount of contract, \$990.

FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE, ROBerval, QUE.

Fittings in post office, Roberval, Que. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, December 24, 1913. Amount of contract, \$1,455.

Fair Wages Clauses.

*This contract is made subject to the regulations made by Order in Council, dated the third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health Act), 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractors.

*Note.—The above Fair Wages Clauses were inserted in each of the eight immediately preceding contracts.

DREDGING, OAK POINT, N.B.

Dredging, Oak Point, N.B. Name of contractor, The Maritime Dredging and Construction Co., Ltd., St. John, N.B. Date of contract, December 26, 1913.

Contract price: Class "B," 19½ cents per cubic yard (*place measure*).

The said contractors further agree and bind themselves to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such rates of wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district where the work is to be carried on, and if there are no current rates of wages in the district, then fair and reasonable rates; in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages for any of the classes of labour required, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

EXTENSION TO PILE WHARF, AMHERST, N.S.

Extension to pile wharf, Amherst, N.S. Name of contractor, Maple Leaf Lumber Company, Ltd., Amherst, N.S. Date of contract, November 24, 1913. Amount of contract, \$16,440.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following rate:		
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3.25	per day of 10	hours.
Carpenters.....	2.50	"	10 "
Blacksmith.....	2.50	"	10 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	1.80	"	10 "
Engineman for pile driver....	2.25	"	10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.75	"	10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart....	3.00	"	10 "
Driver with 1 horse and wagon	4.50	"	10 "

WHARF, VAIL'S POINT, ONT.

Wharf, Vail's Point, Ont. Names of contractors, W. A. Grier and A. J. Creighton, Owen Sound, Ont. Date of contract, December 1, 1913. Amount of contract, \$6,983.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following rates:
Foreman carpenter	0.30c.perhr.,10 hrs p. day.
Carpenters	0.25c. " 10 "
Blacksmith	0.25c. " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers	0.20c. " 10 "
Ordinary labourers	0.20c. " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart ..	0.30c. " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	0.40c. " 10 "

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following rate:
Foreman carpenters	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmith	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers	1.80 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with one horse and cart ..	2.25 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	3.50 " 10 "

EXTENSION AND REPAIRS TO REVETMENT WALL, MEAFORD HARBOUR, ONT.

Extension and repairs to revetment wall (on west side), Meaford Harbour, Ont. Names of contractors, A. Green and J. E. Woolrich, Owen Sound, Ont. Date of contract, December 13, 1913. Schedule of prices.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following rate:
Foreman carpenter	30c. per hr 10 hrs per day
Foreman mixing concrete	30c. " 10 " "
Foreman laying concrete	30c. " 10 " "
Foreman stone crushers	30c. " 10 " "
Carpenters	25c. " 10 " "
Blacksmith	25c. " 10 " "
Blacksmith's helpers	20c. " 10 " "
Quarrymen	20c. " 10 " "
Engineman for pile driver	35c. " 10 " "
Ordinary labourers	20c. " 10 " "
Driver with 1 horse and cart ..	30c. " 10 " "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	40c. " 10 " "

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO PUBLIC BUILDING, ORILLIA, ONT.

Alterations and additions to public building, Orillia, Ont. Name of contractor, E. Webb & Sons, Orillia, Ont. Date of contract, December 3, 1913 Amount of contract, \$31,485.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour	Rate of wages: Not less than:—
Stonecutters	0.45c p. hour10 hrs per day
Bricklayers	0.45c " 10 "
Masons	0.45c. " 10 "
Plasterers	0.40c. " 10 "
Carpenters	0.30c. " 10 "
Painters and glaziers	0.30c. " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters	0.35c. " 10 "
Sheet metal workers	0.30c. " 10 "
Electrical workers	0.30c. " 10 "
Builders' labourers	0.22½c. " 10 "
Ordinary labourers	0.20c. " 10 "
Driver with one horse and cart ..	0.30c. " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	0.40c. " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses & scraper ..	0.40c. " 10 "

EXTENSION TO BREAKWATER, PARKER'S COVE, N.S.

WHARF, SUMMERLAND, B.C.

Extension to breakwater, Parker's Cove, N.S. Name of contractor, R. H. MacDonald, Antigonish, N.S. Date of contract, December 2, 1912. Amount of contract, \$6,480.

Wharf, Summerland, B.C. Name of contractor, Andrew McConnell, Chase, B.C. Date of contract, December 8, 1913. Amount of contract, December 8, 1913. Schedule of prices: (approximate amount \$12,365).

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$5.00 per day of 9 hours.
Carpenters.....	4.25 " 9 "
Blacksmith.....	4.25 " 9 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	3.00 " 9 "
Engineman for pile driver....	4.50 " 9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	3.00 " 9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	5.00 " 9 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	7.00 " 9 "

PUBLIC BUILDING, ST. GABRIEL DE BRAN-
DON, QUE.

Public building, St. Gabriel de Bran-
don, Que. Names of contractors, R.
Brunet and A. Leclaire of Lachine, Que.
Date of contract, December 9, 1913.
Amount of contract, \$21,565.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Carpenters and joiners.....	35c. per hr., 10 hrs. per day
Stonecutters.....	50c. " 8 "
Bricklayers.....	60c. " 9 "
Masons.....	45c. " 9 "
Plasterers.....	50c. " 9 "
Painters and glaziers.....	32½c. " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters....	35c. " 10 "
Sheet metal workers.....	32½c. " 10 "
Electricians.....	30c. " 10 "
Builders' labourers.....	25c. " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	20c. " 10 "
Driver with one horse and cart.	35c. " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	50c. " 10 "

PILE BENT AND TIMBER DECKING WHARF,
SHELTER POINT, GILLIES BAY, B.C.

Pile bent and timber decking wharf,
Shelter Point, Gillies Bay, B.C. Names
of contractors, Hodgson & King, Van-
couver, B.C. Date of contract, Decem-
ber 13, 1913. Amount of contract,
\$5,350.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following rate:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$5.50 per day of 9 hours.
Carpenters.....	4.50 " 9 "
Blacksmith.....	4.50 " 9 "
Blacksmith's.....	3.50 " 9 "
Engineman for pile driver....	5.00 " 9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	3.50 " 9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	7.00 " 9 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	10.00 " 9 "

BREAKWATER, LITTLE DIPPER HARBOUR,
N.B.

Breakwater, Little Dipper Harbour,
N.B. Name of contractor, The Mari-
time Dredging and Construction Com-
pany, Ltd., St. John, N.B. Date of con-
tract, December 15, 1913. Approximate
amount of contract, \$10,593, schedule
of prices.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenters.....	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmith.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	1.80 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

BREAKWATER, WELSH'S COVE (MACE'S BAY),
N.B.

Breakwater, Welsh's Cove (Mace's
Bay), N.B. Name of contractor, The
Maritime Dredging and Construction
Co., Ltd., St. John, N.B. Date of con-

tract, December 13, 1913. Approximate amount of contract, \$11,825, schedule of prices.

N.B. Date of contract, December 15, 1913. Schedule of prices.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters.....	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmith.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	1.80 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

WHARF IMPROVEMENTS, ST. JEAN, PORT
JOLI, QUE.

Wharf improvements, St. Jean, Port Joli, Que. Name of contractor, Elzear Caron, L'Islet, Que. Date of contract, December 15, 1913. Contract price: \$1.8639 per cubic yard.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmith.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	2.80 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

DREDGING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WHARF
EXTENSION, CHOCOLATE COVE, N.B.

Dredging and construction of wharf extension, Chocolate Cove, N.B. Name of contractor, The Maritime Dredging and Construction Co., Ltd., St. John,

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$ 3.00 per day of 10 hours
Carpenters.....	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmith.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	1.80 " 10 "
Engineman for pile driver....	2.00 " 10 "
Dredge captain.....	100.00 per month and board
Dredge engineer.....	85.00 " " "
Dredge fireman.....	40.00 " " "
Tug captain.....	85.00 " " "
Tug engineer.....	75.00 " " "
Tug fireman.....	40.00 " " "
Cook (male).....	40.00 " " "
Cook (female).....	28.00 " " "
Timekeeper.....	2.00 per day of 10 hours
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

WHARF, ROY'S BEACH (COMOX DISTRICT),
B.C.

Wharf, Roy's Beach, (Comox District, B.C.). Name of contractor, R. H. Wood, Port Alberni, B.C. Date of contract, December 17, 1913. Amount of contract, \$6,300.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following rate:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$5.50 per day of 9 hours.
Carpenters.....	4.50 " 9 "
Blacksmith.....	4.50 " 9 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	3.25 " 9 "
Enginemen for pile driver....	5.00 " 9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	3.25 " 9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	5.00 " 9 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	7.00 " 9 "

DRILL HALL, PEMBROKE, ONT.

New drill hall, Pembroke, Ont. Names of contractors, H. J. Beatty, R. G.

Reinke, and L. B. Lachance, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, December 17, 1913. Amount of contract, \$43,220.14.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following rate:
Stonecutters	\$4.00 per day of 10 hours.
Bricklayers	4.00 " 10 "
Masons	4.00 " 10 "
Plasterers	3.50 " 10 "
Stairbuilders	3.00 " 10 "
Carpenters	2.75 " 10 "
Painters and glaziers	3.00 " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters	3.00 " 9 "
Sheet metal workers	3.00 " 9 "
Structural iron	3.50 " 10 "
Electrical workers	3.50 " 10 "
Lathers wood	3.00 " 10 "
Lathers metal	45c. per hour 9 "
Builders labourers	2.00 per day of 10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.75 " 10 "
Driver with one horse and cart	3.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses & scraper	4.50 " 10 "

PUBLIC BUILDING, LAKEFIELD, ONT.

Public building, Lakefield, Ont. Name of contractor, James Bogue, Peterborough, Ont. Date of contract, December 17, 1913. Amount of contract, \$21,997.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following rate:
Stonecutters	45c. per hr., 8 hrs per day.
Bricklayers	45c. " 8 "
Masons	45c. " 8 "
Plasterers	45c. " 8 "
Carpenters	30c. " 9 "
Joiners	35c. " 9 "
Painters and glaziers	25c. " 9 "
Plumbers and steamfitters	35c. " 9 "
Sheet metal workers	30c. " 9 "
Structural iron workers	35c. " 9 "
Electrical workers	25c. " 9 "
Builders' labourers	25c. " 9 "
Ordinary labourers	20c. " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	30c. " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	40c. " 10 "

Department of Railways and Canals.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals of Canada, and which received the signatures of both parties to them during the month of December, 1913, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set out in the Fair Wages Schedule inserted in the contract.

Erection of a passenger station and concrete platform at College Bridge, N. B., on the Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, December 26, 1913. Amount of contract, \$4,300.00. Contractors, S. R. Gaudet and Olivier Dupuis, of College Bridge, N.B.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hours.
Concrete men	\$2.00
Concrete mixers	1.75
Timekeepers	1.50
Common labourers	1.50
Builders' labourers	1.75
Carpenters & Joiners	2.25
Bricklayers	4.00
Plumbers	3.00
Roofers	2.50
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	4.00

Erection of a combined section house and station at Graham's, in the County of Colchester, N.S., on the Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, December 26, 1913. Amount of contract, \$1,200.00. Contractor, S. L. Currie, of Fredericton, N.B.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hours.
Foreman.....	\$3.00
Carpenters and joiners.....	2.50
Builders' labourers.....	1.75
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50
Bricklayers.....	4.00
Plasterers.....	3.50
Painters and glaziers.....	2.50
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	3.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon...	5.00

Erection of a hot water heating system at Oxford Junction, County of Cumberland, N.S., on the Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, December 26, 1913. Amount of contract, \$850.00. Contractors, Sumner Company, of Moncton, N.B.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of labour	Rate of wages per day of 10 hours.
Steamfitters.....	\$3.00
Labourers.....	1.65

Erection of an extension to the freight shed at Villeroy, County of Arthabaska, Que., on the Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, December 26, 1913. Amount of contract, \$510.00. Contractor, J. A. Boulay, of Sayabec, County of Rimouski, Que.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hours.
Foreman.....	\$4.00
Carpenters and joiners.....	2.50
Builders' labourers.....	1.75
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50
Painters and glaziers.....	2.50
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	2.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon...	4.00

Erection of an addition to the freight shed at St. François, County of Montmagny, Que., on the Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, December 26, 1913. Amount of contract, \$699.00. Contractor, J. A. Boulay, of Sayabec, County of Rimouski, Que.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hours.
Foreman.....	\$4.00
Carpenters and joiners.....	3.00
Builders' labourers.....	2.00
Common labourers.....	1.75
Painters and glaziers.....	3.00
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	2.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon...	4.50

Erection of an addition to the freight shed at Montmagny, County of Montmagny, Que., on the Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, December 26, 1913. Amount of contract, \$1,999.00. Contractor, J. W. Begin, of St. Moise, County of Rimouski, Que.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hours.
Foreman.....	\$4.00
Carpenters and joiners.....	1.75
Painters and glaziers.....	2.50
Timekeeper.....	1.50
Metal roofers.....	2.50
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	2.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon...	4.00

Erection of an addition to the freight shed at Westville, County of Pictou, N.S., on the Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, December 26, 1913. Amount of contract, \$1,750.00. Contractors, Murdoch McLeod and Robert Simmis, of Westville, County of Pictou, N.S.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hours.
Foreman.....	\$4.00
Carpenters and joiners.....	2.50
Builders' labourers.....	1.75
Ordinary labourers.....	1.65
Painters and galziers.....	2.50
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	3.00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon....	4.50

adian Dredging Company, Limited, of
Midland, County of Simcoe, Ont.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.
Dredge engineers.....	\$125.00 per month and board, 12 hours per day.
Dredge cranemen.....	100.00 " " "
Tug captains.....	90.00 " " "
Marine engineers.....	80.00 " " "
Marine firemen.....	40.00 " " "
Deckhands.....	40.00 " " "
Cooks.....	40.00 " " "
Scowmen.....	45.00 " " "
Drill boat foremen.....	100.00 " " "
Drill boat drillers.....	3.00 per day of 12 hours
Drill boat drillers' helpers.....	2.25 " 12 "
Divers.....	5.00 " 12 "
Divers' helpers.....	2.50 " 12 "
Steam shovel engineers.....	4.80 " 10 "
Steam shovel cranemen.....	3.46 " 10 "
Steam shovel firemen.....	2.40 " 12 "
Steam shovel pitmen.....	2.00 " 10 "
Steam derrick engineers.....	3.50 " 10 "
Steam derrick firemen.....	2.00 " 10 "
Locomotive engineers (quali- fied).....	3.80 " 10 "
Locomotive firemen.....	2.00 " 10 "
Train conductors (qualified).....	3.63 " 10 "
Brakemen.....	2.42 " 10 "
Stationary engineers.....	3.50 " 12 "
Stationary firemen.....	2.50 " 12 "
Drill foremen.....	3.00 " 10 "
Drill runners.....	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	3.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Blasters.....	3.00 " 10 "
Blasters' helpers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Concrete foremen.....	3.50 " 10 "
Concrete men.....	2.00 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	3.60 " 9 "
Machinists.....	3.00 " 10 "
Iron workers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Riggers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Labourers' foremen.....	3.00 " 10 "
Labourers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Team and teamster.....	5.00 " 10 "
Horse and driver.....	3.50 " 10 "

Erection of a brick and stone pas-
senger station, baggage and express
rooms for the Intercolonial Railway at
Sussex, County of King's, N.B. Date
of contract, December 26, 1913. Amount
of contract, \$24,500.00. Contractors,
British-American Construction Com-
pany, Limited, of the City of St. John,
N.B.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hours.
General foreman.....	\$5.0
Foreman stonecutter.....	4.00
Foreman mason.....	4.00
Foreman carpenter.....	3.00
Stonecutters.....	3.50
Masons.....	3.50
Bricklayers.....	3.50
Concrete mixers.....	1.75
Carpenters and joiners.....	2.25
Plasterers.....	3.00
Painters and glaziers.....	2.25
Tilers.....	2.50
Plumbers and steamfitters....	2.50
Slate roofers.....	2.50
Timekeepers.....	2.00
Watchman.....	1.75
Water boys.....	.75
Builders' labourers.....	1.75
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	2.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon....	4.00

Construction of Section No. 5 on the
Welland Ship Canal. Date of contract,
December 22, 1913. Amount of con-
tract, schedule rates. Contractors, Can-

Construction of a line of railway from
Golden via Windermere and Fort Steele
to a point on the British Columbia
Southern Railway at or near Jukeson;
not exceeding 175 miles. Date of sub-
sidy agreement, December 15, 1913.
Amount of subsidy, \$3,200 per mile, not
exceeding \$6,400 per mile. Railway
Company, Kootenay Central Railway
Company.

The minimum rate of wages to be paid respectively for the several classes of labour by the Company and for the hire of teams, shall be the current rate in the district through which the railway is constructed, and the Company hereby covenants and agrees to make good any difference in the rates paid for the work done which may be less than the current rate aforesaid. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate, or as to what amount or amounts, if any, are owing because of a difference in the rates paid for the work done at a rate which may be less than the current rate, the matter shall be determined by the Minister, whose decision shall be final.

Construction of a line of railway from Merritt to Penticton Wharf; not exceeding 145 miles. Date of subsidy agreement, December 16, 1913. Amount of subsidy, \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per mile. Railway Company, The Kettle Valley Railway Company.

General Clauses.

Construction of a line of railway from a point on the line between Merritt and Penticton Wharf, about 25 miles south of Merritt, to a point on the Fraser River near Hope Station; not exceeding 55 miles. Date of subsidy agreement, December 16, 1913. Amount of subsidy, \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per mile. Railway Company, The Kettle Valley Railway Company.

General Clauses.

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which received the signature of both parties during the months of November and December, 1913, together with the Fair Wages Schedule attached thereto.

REINFORCED CONCRETE LIGHTHOUSE TOWER,
DOUBLE DWELLING, BOATHOUSE AND
OIL SHED AT MAIN DUCK
ISLAND, ONT.

Name of contractor, Alex. T. C. McMaster, Toronto, Ont. Amount of contract, \$17,000. Date of contract, 11th of October, 1913.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following.
Carpenters.....	\$3.20 per day of 8 hours.
Painters.....	3.00 " 8 "
Bricklayers.....	4.00 " 8 "
Masons.....	4.00 " 8 "
Builders' labourers.....	2.25 " 8 "

WOODEN LIGHTHOUSE TOWER AT FIVE ISLANDS, COLCHESTER COUNTY, IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Name of contractor, A. L. Mury, West Arichat, N.S. Amount of contract, \$926.00. Date of contract, 24th October, 1913.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Carpenters.....	\$2.25 per day of 10 hours.
Masons.....	3.00 " 10 "
Painters.....	2.25 " 10 "
Labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "

A WOODEN LIGHTHOUSE AND DWELLING
COMBINED AND OIL SHED AT BURNT-
COAT, HANTS COUNTY, NOVA
SCOTIA.

Name of contractor, Oliphant J.
O'Brien, Noel, Hants County, N.S.
Amount of contract, \$3,800. Date of
contract, 11th of October, 1913.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Masons.....	\$4.00 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters.....	2.25 " 10 "
Joiners.....	2.25 " 10 "
Painters.....	2.25 " 10 "
Iron Workers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Bricklayers.....	4.50 " 10 "
Plumbers.....	3.35 " 10 "
Labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "

Post Office Department.

During the month of November orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 609.60
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type also other stamps.....	172.35
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	530.37
Making and repairing Post Office Scales.....	101.86
Supplying Mail Bags.....	10,573.50
Repairing Mail Bags.....	3,272.28
Making and repairing Mail Locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	581.18
Repairing Portable letter boxes, Railway Mail Clerks' tin travelling boxes.....	8.00
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	464.30
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	821.40

During the month of December payments were made by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders	Amount of orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 1,996.11
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps.....	192.78
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	1,254.68
Repairing Post Office Scales.....	5.25
Supplying Mail Bags.....	13,657.43
Repairing Mail Bags.....	3,605.52
Making and repairing Mail Locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	8,278.11
Supplying Steel Letter Boxes and Parcel Receptacles and Repairing Portable Letter Boxes, Street Letter Boxes, Parcel Receptacles and Railway Mail Clerks' tin travelling boxes.....	3,668.60
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	46.15
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	2,354.56

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBRE, 1913.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureaus of Mines of Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and the office of the factories inspector of Ontario and Saskatchewan, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

accidents recorded in December was 39 less than in November and 176 less than in December, 1912.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1913, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 397 workpeople in Canada during the month of December, 1913, were recorded by the Department of Labour. Of these 73 were fatal and 319 resulted in serious injuries. In November there were 152 fatal and 358 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 510; and in December, 1912, there were 103 fatal and 495 non-fatal accidents, a total of 598. The number of fatal accidents recorded in December was 79 less than in November and 30 less than in December, 1912. The number of non-fatal ac-

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	8	19	27
Fishing and Hunting.....	2	3	5
Lumbering.....	8	22	30
Mining.....	1	4	5
Railway construction.....	3	28	31
Building Trades.....	11	46	57
Metal Trades.....	.....	12	12
Woodworking Trades.....	.....	5	6
Printing and Allied Trades.....	1	.....	1
Clothing.....	.....	5	5
Textiles.....	1	2	3
Food and Tobacco preparation	1	2	3
Leather.....	1	2	3
<i>Transportation—</i>			
Steam Railway Service.....	19	106	125
Electric Railway Service....	1	2	3
Navigation.....	8	2	10
Miscellaneous.....	2	14	16
Public Employees.....	1	14	15
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades..	3	17	20
Unskilled Labour.....	3	16	19
Total.....	73	319	392

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1913.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Num-ber.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Agriculture :—</i>				
Farmer	Port Colborne, Ont.....	Dec. 2	1	Run over by wagon
"	St. Coulange, Que.....	" 27	1	Struck by a train
"	St. Fabien, Que.....	" 12	1	Mangled by corn cutting machine
"	Grand Forks, B.C.....	" 12	2	Crushed by overturned wagon
"	Wakefield, Que.....	" 30	1	Struck by a falling chain
Farmhand	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 13	1	Struck on head by falling hood of cutting machine
Drover.....	Oshawa, Ont.....	" 12	1	Rear-end railway collision
<i>Lumbering—</i>				
Sawmill employee....	Cochrane, Ont.....	" 20	1	Struck by flying board
Logger.....	Massey, Que	" 16	1	Falling tree
<i>Mining :—</i>				
Miner	Creighton, Ont.....	" 10	1	Cave-in of mine
"	Lethbridge, Alta.....	" 24	1	Mangled by machinery
"	Stellarton, N.S.....	" 17	1	Fall of coal
"	"	" 16	1	Fell from bucket
"	Coal Creek, B.C.....	" 12	1	Run over by mine cars
"	Phoenix, B.C.....	" 31	2	Struck by mine cars
Quarryman.....	Beebe, Que.....	" 18		Struck by derrick rope
<i>Railway Construction :</i>				
Labourer	Port Atkinson, B.C.....	" 3	1	Explosion of mis-fired charg
<i>Building Trades :—</i>				
Carpenter.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 11	1	Crushed by falling beam
Plasterer.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 9	1	Fell from scaffold
Steel bridge worker.	Stellarton, N.S.....	" 31	1	Fall; scaffold collapsed
<i>Metal Trades—</i>				
Metal worker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 1	1	Crushed by machinery
Steel worker.....	North Sydney, N.S.....	" 15	1	Struck by a crane
"	Sydney, N.S.....	" 2	1	Burned
"	Blue Bonnets, Que	" 6	1	Crushed by falling metal
Lineman	Medicine Hat, Alta.....	" 4	1	Electrocuted
"	Harriston, Ont.....	" 8	1	"
"	Montreal, Que.....	" 15	1	"
"	Brantford, Ont.....	" 23	1	Fell from a pole
"	South Vancouver, B.C.....	" 26	1	Electrocuted
"	London, Ont.....	" 13	1	Struck by a motor car
"	Port Haney, B.C.....	" 12	1	Electrocuted
<i>Clothing—</i>				
Felt boot worker....	New Hamburg, Ont.....	" 20	1	Mangled by machinery
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i>				
Biscuit factory employee.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 3	1	Fell down elevator shaft

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1913.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date	Num-ber.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Leather—</i> Tannery.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Dec. 31	1	By a fall
<i>Steam Railway Service</i> Fireman.....	Weyburn, Sask.....	" 27	1	Collision
".....	Rufus, Sask.....	" 26	1	Struck by a piece of coal from passing tender
".....	Reston, Man.....	" —	1	Collision
".....	Welland, Ont.....	" 21	1	Fell from locomotive
Brakemen.....	Ridout, Ont.....	" 25	1	Head-on collision
".....	Lacombe, Alta.....	" 23	1	Run over by a train
Express messenger.....	Ridout, Ont.....	" 25	1	"
Yard foreman.....	Windsor, Ont.....	" 3	1	Crushed between cars
Yardman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 31	1	Run over by locomotive
Machinist.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 16	1	Head crushed by falling driving rod
".....	Belleville, Ont.....	" —	1	Fell into ash pit
Air-brake inspector.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 22	1	Run over by cars
Bridgeman.....	Renans, N.B.....	" 24	1	Fell from a bridge
Labourer.....	Hypathia, Sask.....	" 12	1	Run over by train
".....	Bagot, Man.....	" 23	1	Struck by a train
".....	Streetsville, Ont.....	" 6	2	Velocipede hit by a train
".....	Ft. William.....	" 4	1	Struck by a train
".....	Java, Sask.....	" 12	1	Run over by a train
<i>Electric Railway Service—</i> Brakeman.....	New Westminster, B.C.....	" 19	1	Run over by locomotive
<i>Navigation—</i> Captain and crew....	Whitehead, N.S.....	" —	7	Wrecked in a storm
Stevedore.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 18	1	Fell into hold of vessel
<i>Miscellaneous</i> <i>Transport—</i> Driver.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 9	1	Vehicle struck by street car
".....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 18	1	Run over by wagon
<i>Public Employees—</i> Telephone inspector..	Diamond City, Alta.....	" 19	1	Riding a motor cycle; collided with another vehicle
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled Trades—</i> Employee (retail establishment).....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 3	1	Crushed by elevator
Employee gutta-percha works.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 15	1	Asphyxiated by gas fumes
Pulp mill worker.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 22	1	Mangled by machinery
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i> Labourer.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 6	1	Fell 115 feet into sewer
Elevator employee.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 6	1	Mangled by machinery
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 22	1	Struck by falling bucket

TABLE OF 'NON-FATAL' ACCIDENTS DURING DECEMBER, 1913.

TRADE OR INDUSTRY	CAUSES																	
	Falls	Flying material	Contact with shop & farm machinery, saws, etc.	Falling coal, rock, timber, earth & other material	Burned by molten metal, electricity, chemicals, etc.	Falling from, crushed and run over by motor and horse-driven vehicles	Injured by mine, quarry and ore cars	Falling and jumping from cars and locomotives	Run over by locomotives and cars	Derailments	Crushed by & betw'n cars and locomotives	Collisions	Struck by locomotives and cars	Collisions of horse-driven vehicles and street cars	Scalded by steam	Tools	Miscellaneous	Total
Agriculture			5			2		1				3	1				7 ¹	19
Lumbering			1	1									1					3
Mining	1		1	10			4						1				5 ²	22
Railway Con- struction	1			1													2 ³	4
Building Trades	19			6													3 ⁴	28
Metal Trades	6	2	7	15	6												10 ⁵	46
Woodworking Trades		1	12															12
Printing and Allied Trades			5															5
Textile	1		4															5
Food & Tobacco Preparation			2															2
Leather	1		1															2
Steam Railway Service	12	1	4	13	1			14	5	7	5		10		6	5	14 ⁶	106
Electric Rail- way Service												2						2
Navigation	1			1														2
Miscellaneous Transport				1		5								7			1 ⁷	14
Civic Employees	4	1		1		3											5 ⁸	14
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades	3		8		4												2 ⁹	17
Unskilled Labor	3	4	1	2													6 ¹⁰	16
Total	52	9	50	51	11	10	4	16	5	7	5	14	13	7	6	5	55	319

Note.—Miscellaneous causes explained:—

¹*Agriculture*.—Three farmers were kicked by horses, one was gored by a bull; one was injured by the explosion of gasoline; one was gashed with an axe; and one was injured in a collision of horse-driven vehicles.

²*Mining*.—Four miners were injured by the premature explosion of dynamite, and one was injured in jumping from a steam shovel.

³*Railway Construction*.—Two construction labourers were injured by an explosion of dynamite.

⁴*Building Trades*.—A carpenter had his hand pierced by a splinter of wood, resulting in blood poisoning; a workman was injured by the explosion of a steam boiler; and one was struck by a derrick.

⁵*Metal Trades*.—Two workmen were scalded by steam; one had his hand cut on sharp edge of metal; one gashed his hand on a nail; one was struck by a crane; one was overcome by gas fumes; one was run over by a truck, and two had their hands crushed between door frame and handle of truck.

⁶*Steam Railway Service*.—Three employees were injured by being run over by freight trucks; two by the explosion of coal oil; one struck an object when passing same; one was crushed by a turntable; two were injured by a falling shaker bar; one was burned by the explosion of a torch; one had his hand injured by the handle of a freight truck; one put his hand through a pane of glass, cutting same; one had his jaw broken by flanger lever flying back.

⁷*Miscellaneous Transport*.—A driver was injured in a runaway.

⁸*Public Employees*.—Three firemen were overcome by smoke; one fell while cleaning fire station window, and a mounted policeman was thrown from his horse.

⁹*Miscellaneous Skilled Trades*.—A factory employee was injured by an explosion of gas; and one was crushed by an elevator.

¹⁰*Unskilled Labour*.—Three labourers were injured by cave-ins of trenches; one was injured by the explosion of gasoline; a labourer was struck by a street car; and a watchman was assaulted by a thug.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

THE total immigration to Canada for the month of November, 1913, was 12,986, as compared with 20,217 for November, 1912, the decrease being thirty-six per cent. of the total arrivals. During November, 1913, 3,593 immigrants arrived from Great Britain as compared with 6,316 for the same month of the previous year. With regard to immigrants from the United States during November, 1913, there was a de-

crease as compared with the same month of the previous year, the numbers being 5,942 and 7,895 respectively. Arrivals from other countries during November, 1913, numbered 3,451, as compared with 6,006 for November, 1912. For the first eight months of the current fiscal year the total number of immigrants arriving in Canada was 340,899 as compared with 321,058 for the corresponding period of the previous year, the increase being six per cent. Of the total arrivals 132,461 were from Great Britain, 86,272 from the United States, and 122,166 from other countries. The following is a résumé of official returns received at the Department during December:—

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE EIGHT MONTHS APRIL TO DECEMBER 1ST, OF THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF LAST FISCAL YEAR.

Month	1912—1913.				1913—1914.				
	British	From the United States	Other Countries	Totals.	British	From the United States	Other Countries	Totals	Percentage of Increase
April.....	22,028	21,491	19,409	62,931	5,566	19,260	28,459	73,28	16%
May.....	27,251	18,101	21,170	66,522	31,374	14,247	27,517	73,138	10%
June.....	20,640	13,748	11,505	45,893	27,370	11,491	24,922	63,783	39%
July.....	13,399	12,557	8,340	34,296	14,804	9,042	16,854	40,700	19%
August.....	11,824	13,309	7,734	32,867	12,975	9,681	9,195	31,851	3% dec.
September.....	13,189	10,450	7,501	31,140	9,115	9,159	6,236	24,510	21% "
October	10,166	10,481	6,545	27,192	7,664	7,450	5,532	20,646	24% "
November.....	6,316	7,895	6,006	20,217	3,593	5,942	3,451	12,986	36% "
Total.....	124,813	108,035	88,210	321,058	132,461	86,272	122,166	340,899	6% Inc.

BRITISH EMIGRATION.

During the month of November, 1913, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

Month.	NATIONALITY.						
	English.		Welsh.		Scotch.		h.
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	
November.....	3,057	5,442	38	29	916	983	201
							311
							4,212
							6,780

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1913, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1912.

NATURE OF GRANT.	November, 1913.		November, 1912.	
	No. of atents.	No. of acres.	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.'s sales.....	6	1,603.00	19	7,334.00
British Columbia Homesteads.....	27	4,179.10	14	2,159.00
British Columbia sales.....	7	75.00	2	95.30
Coal lands sales.....			1	161.60
Homesteads.....	1,768	297,217.167	1,752	292,508.35
Hudson's Bay Co.....	1	159.00		
License of Occupation.....	5	46.28		
Military bounty grants.....			2	320.00
Mining lands sales.....	2	103.30		
Mineral rights (1,598 acres)-.....	5		5	
North West half-breed grants.....	4	635.25	6	772.34
Parish sales.....	1	161.08		
Pre-emption sales.....	22	3,500.664		
Purchased homesteads.....	31	4,894.44		
Railways:-				
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	5	1,275.00		
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.....	6	194.844	2	800.00
Canadian Northern Alberta Railway Co.....	3	11.60		
Canadian Pacific Railway grants.....	6	145.025		
Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds.....			1	3.06
Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Co.....	3	1 72		
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Railroad and Steamboat Co. Sales.....	25	5,82 .06	14	1,782.72
School lands sales.....	65	5,256.34	79	8,915.66
Special grants.....	24	2,284.943	59	9,373.79
Yukon Territory sales.....	12	477.09	15	921.03
	1	47.37		
Total.....	2,029	461,015.02	1,971	325,646.25

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1913, AS COMPARED WITH NOVEMBER, 1912.

AGENCY.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbi	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1 1
Battleford.....			163	154				
Brandon.....	3	1						
Calgary.....					116	237		
Dauphin.....	118	71			505	426		
Edmonton.....			6	57				
Estevan.....			112	99	53	38		
Grand Prairie.....							52	34
Humboldt.....					26	30		
Kamloops.....			245	164	82	109		
Lethbridge.....			162	266			11	1
Maple Creek.....			18	30	81	29		
Medicine Hat.....			262	171				
Moose Jaw.....					120	103		
New Westminster.....								
Peace River.....								
Prince Albert.....								
Regina.....								
Red Deer.....								
Saskatoon.....			105	162				
Swift Current.....			207	316				
Weyburn.....			59					
Winnipeg.....	244	189						
Yorkton.....			88	94				
Total.....	365	261	1417	1513	983	972	63	35

Number of entries for November, 1913..... 2828
Number of entries for November, 1912..... 2781
Net decrease for November, 1913..... 47

Recapitulation.

MONTH.	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia.	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
January.....	115	196	657	803	599	678	11	8
February.....	117	218	541	893	500	822	9	8
March.....	139	264	820	1190	806	1139	74	15
April.....	279	475	1637	2263	1332	1684	212	29
May.....	227	318	1532	1948	1139	1534	581	36
June.....	302	239	1811	2243	1331	1479	363	28
July.....	350	347	1720	2269	1405	1535	202	46
August.....	259	239	1231	1726	1059	1167	101	29
September.....	221	213	840	1275	974	955	116	20
October.....	317	190	1150	1213	1097	893	71	35
November.....	365	261	1417	1513	983	972	63	35
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2691	2960	13356	17336	11225	12858	1803	289

Net decrease for 11 months:—4,368.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1913, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCE IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITY	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
Canadians from Ontario.....	26	143	78	11	258
“ Quebec.....	2	47	63	.....	112
“ Nova Scotia.....	.....	8	10	.....	18
“ New Brunswick.....	1	6	5	.....	12
“ Prince Edward Island.....	.....	6	4	.....	10
“ Manitoba.....	56	37	10	1	104
“ Saskatchewan.....	1	36	.....	.....	40
“ Alberta.....	.....	1	32	.....	32
“ British Columbia.....	.....	1	1	7	3
Persons who had previous entry.....	47	186	153	1	393
Newfoundlanders.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Canadians returned from the United States.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Americans.....	33	228	241	6	608
English.....	47	197	106	15	365
Scotch.....	11	47	21	.....	79
Irish.....	4	10	14	.....	29
French.....	5	12	16	1	34
Belgians.....	.....	10	6	.....	16
Swiss.....	.....	1	4	1	6
Italians.....	1	1	2	1	5
Roumanians.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8
Syrians.....	3	1	.....	.....	4
Germans.....	8	25	37	3	83
Austro-Hungarians.....	85	102	52	2	241
Hollanders.....	8	6	7	.....	21
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	4	12	10	.....	26
Icelanders.....	4	2	2	.....	8
Swedes.....	4	24	31	3	62
Norwegians.....	1	52	33	4	90
Russians.....	13	93	40	5	151
Turks.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Servians.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Bulgarians.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Chinese.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealanders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hindoos.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Arabians.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total	365	1417	983	63	2828

Number of souls represented by above entries, 6,145

BUILDING PERMITS DURING DECEMBER, 1913.

	DECEMBER 1913	DECEMBER 1912	INCREASE
NOVA SCOTIA:—			
Sydney.....	\$ 2,565	\$ 4,840	\$ 2,275*
Halifax.....	34,210	38,335	4,125*
NEW BRUNSWICK:—			
St-John.....	12,950	18,500	5,550*
QUEBEC:—			
Quebec.....	49,888	9,400	40,488
Maisonneuve.....	148,500	82,900	65,600
Montreal.....	1,308,230	685,675	622,555
Outremont.....	107,000	77,000	30,000
Westmount.....	220,600	82,100	118,500
ONTARIO:—			
Ottawa.....	96,550	199,800	103,250*
Kingston.....	85,207	10,465	74,742
Peterborough.....	47,605	10,010	37,595
Toronto.....	1,448,768	1,936,685	487,917*
St. Catharines.....	81,105	10,500	70,605
Welland.....	57,500	10,333	47,167
Hamilton.....	235,050	231,100	3,950
Brantford.....	53,680	107,005	53,325*
Galt.....	523,014	506,130	16,874
Preston.....	7,640	27,800	10,160*
Guelph.....	17,615	8,911	8,704
Berlin.....	98,390	5,195	93,195
Stratford.....	5,290	6,300	1,010*
Woodstock.....	13,275	.....	.....
London.....	47,035	27,263	19,772
St. Thomas.....	5,100	11,050	5,950*
Chatham.....	8,935	2,500	6,435
Windsor.....	98,700	80,000	18,700
Owen Sound.....	3,375	4,500	1,125*
North Bay.....	5,410	1,000	4,410
Sudbury.....	2,200	2,750	550*
Port Arthur.....	25,275	1,234,700	1,209,425*
Ft. William.....	283,400	562,906	279,506*
MANITOBA:—			
Winnipeg.....	504,950	166,550	338,400
SASKATCHEWAN:—			
Regina.....	25,925	2,209,675	2,180,750*
Moose Jaw.....	114,200	326,225	212,025*
Yorkton.....	38,950	25,760	13,190
Prince Albert.....	5,900	7,550	1,650*
Saskatoon.....	3,700	82,125	78,425*
North Battleford.....	5,340	15,000	9,660*
Swift Current.....	16,940	4,700	12,240
ALBERTA:—			
Medicine Hat.....	8,425	70,480	62,055*
Calgary.....	336,500	1,033,560	697,060*
Edmonton.....	147,400	680,532	433,132*
Red Deer.....	1,500	4,880	3,380*
BRITISH COLUMBIA:—			
Nelson.....	1,000	3,400	2,400*
Vernon.....	8,050	44,614	36,564*
New Westminster.....	34,205	55,150	20,945*
Vancouver.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria.....	164,145	742,855	578,710*
Nanaimo.....	15,400	13,250	2,150
Prince Rupert.....	34,825	7,850	25,975
North Vancouver.....	12,840	16,900	4,060*
Oak Bay.....	33,875	79,705	45,830*
Point Grey.....	31,394	106,950	75,556*

*Decrease.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of Departments and Bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during December, 1913:

DOMINION REPORTS.

Fisheries of Canada.

Forty-sixth annual report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1912-13. Fisheries. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913. Pages, 457. Price, 30 cents.

IN the annual report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for 1912-13, it is stated that the total marketed value of fish, fish products and marine animals, taken by Canadian fishermen during the year ended March 31, 1913, amounted to \$33,389,464. This is \$1,278,408 less than in the previous year, but with that exception more than in any other year. The sea fisheries contributed \$29,315,772, and the inland fisheries \$4,073,692. The industry gave employment to 65,081 fishermen, who manned 1,669 vessels and tugs, and 34,501 boats, and also 23,327 workers employed on shore in canneries, fish-houses, etc. The value of the chief commercial products was: salmon, \$10,025,523; lobsters, \$4,571,014; cod, \$3,368,750; herring, \$3,350,546; halibut, \$2,719,616; haddock, \$1,065,536; and whitefish, \$1,054,925. The largest decreases were in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, due in the case of the former to stormy weather, and in the case of the latter Province to the canned sardine market in the United States becoming overstocked.

Public Accounts.

Canada: Public Accounts for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913. Pages, 222. Price, 20 cents.

The receipts on account of Consolidated Fund for the last fiscal year amounted to \$168,689,903.45, and the expenditure on the same account to \$112,059,537.41, making a surplus of \$56,630,366.04. There was in addition an expenditure of \$27,206,046.13 charg-

ed to capital. Railway subsidies were paid amounting to \$4,935,507.35, and the sum of \$235,233.55 was paid on account of bounties on lead, binder twine and crude petroleum. The net debt of the Dominion at the close of the fiscal year was \$314,301,625.68, a decrease of \$25,617,835.03 from the net debt as it stood on March 31, 1912.

At the close of the fiscal year, the balance at the credit of the depositors in the Post Office and Government Savings Banks amounted to \$57,140,483.39, a decrease of \$1,078,844.67 as compared with the balance held on March 31, 1912.

Iron and Steel Production.

Canada: Department of Mines, Mines Branch. The Production of Iron and Steel in Canada during the calendar year 1912. By John McLeish, B.A. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1913. Pages, 39.

An advance chapter of the annual report on mineral production of Canada during the calendar year 1912, dealing with the production of iron and steel in Canada, has been issued by the Department of Mines. It is stated that less than thirty per cent. of the quantity of iron and steel consumed in Canada is supplied from Canadian plants, and consequently conditions of market and prices depend upon conditions in Great Britain and the United States. The production of pig iron and steel, however, has been steadily increasing, despite low prices in 1911 and part of 1912. The amount of pig iron made in 1912 was 1,014,587 tons in 1912, compared with 917,535 tons in 1911. The production of steel ingots and castings increased from 882,396 tons in 1911 to 957,681 tons in 1912. On the other hand, the quantity of iron ore mined in Canada has shown practically no increase during the past thirteen years, and only about three per cent. of the amount used in Canada is of domestic

origin. The shipments of iron ore in Canada in 1912 were 215,883 tons, compared with 210,344 tons in 1911, and 259,418 tons in 1910.

QUEBEC REPORT.

Public Works and Labour.

General Report of the Minister of Public Works and Labour of the Province of Quebec for the year ending June 30, 1913. Quebec: King's Printer, 1913. Pages, 164.

The report of the Minister of Public Works and Labour of the Province of Quebec for the year ended June 30, 1913, contains reports on the settlement of trade disputes, the inspection of industrial establishments, and Provincial employment bureaus. With regard to trade disputes, the Registrar of Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration reports that during the year he intervened in five disputes, in which about twelve hundred workmen were directly interested, and he succeeded in having these disputes settled to the satisfaction of all parties. Reference is made to the coming into force of the 55 hours' Act in cotton and woollen factories, which met with so little opposition from employers that the Registrar of Industrial Establishments foresees that the time is at hand when the Government will be able to extend that legislation to all industries. It is reported that there is a very marked decrease in the number of boys and girls employed under age contrary to the regulations.

With regard to accidents, it is reported that in the Montreal division there were 510 accidents, of which twenty proved fatal. A case is given where the workmen removed new saw guards from two dangerous saws and two planers, which had been placed for their protection, and it is stated that very few workmen in polishing mills will wear goggles.

The report of the Provincial employment bureau at Quebec shows that during the year there were 2,419 applicants for employment, of whom 2,312 were men and 107 women, and 1,792 employees were asked for by employers,

who had places for 1,700 men and 92 women. Employment was obtained for 610 men, 67 women and 27 boys. In the Montreal bureau 5,887 men and 343 women were registered for employment. Positions were offered to 6,241 men, 402 women, 642 boys and 38 girls. The persons placed numbered 5,180 men, 321 women, 532 boys and 30 girls. In the Sherbrooke bureau there were 96 registrations for employment, including 681 men and 115 women, and positions were offered to 550 men and 125 women.

ONTARIO REPORT.

Women's Institutes.

Report of the Women's Institutes of the Province of Ontario, 1913, Part I. Toronto: King's Printer, 1913. Pages, 120.

In the report of Women's Institutes of Ontario for 1913 it is stated that there are 750 branches in the Province, with a membership of 22,042. During the winter of 1912-13 demonstration lectures were given at the Institutes to 1,667 persons on Food Values and Cooking, Home Nursing, and Sewing. Speakers were furnished by the Superintendent for 1,377 meetings, and 6,204 additional meetings were held by the Institutes themselves without outside assistance. The total attendance at these meetings was 178,858. The receipts of the Institutes amounted to \$46,193 and the expenditure to \$27,872 during the year 1912-13. The report of the eleventh annual convention contains the addresses delivered at the convention, which were on a variety of subjects of interest to women, a number of them having reference to child welfare.

SASKATCHEWAN REPORT.

Board of Highway Commissioners.

Annual Report of the Board of Highway Commissioners of the Province of Saskatchewan for the financial year 1912-13, ended February 28, 1913. Regina: Government Printer, 1913. Pages, 57.

Under the Public Highways Act, 1912, of Saskatchewan, a Board of Highway Commissioners was appointed, compos-

ed of Messrs. A. J. McPherson, H. S. Carpenter, and G. A. Palmer. On June 10, Mr. G. A. Palmer was succeeded by Mr. C. W. Dill. The first annual report of the Board contains an account of the methods of procedure adopted by the Board, and a detailed description of the improvements decided upon by it. The sum of \$1,600,000 was placed at the disposal of the Board, and it was decided to devote \$1,300,000 to the improvement of roads, and \$300,000 to the erection of bridges. Regulations were drawn up for the guidance of municipalities, which provided that any municipality will be assisted by the Board to the extent of 50 per cent. of the cost of any improvement, not exceeding \$5,000 per year, if such improvement has first been approved by the Board, and if the application for assistance has been favoured by at least two-thirds of the council.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Labour Statistics.

Sixteenth Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom. London: Wyman & Sons, Limited, 1913. Pages, 376. Price, 1s. 6d.

The Sixteenth Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom contains ten main sections dealing respectively with employment, production and consumption, wages and hours of labour, wholesale and retail prices, cost of living, strikes and lockouts, and conciliation and arbitration, industrial diseases and accidents, employers' and workpeople's associations (including co-operative and friendly societies, as well as trade unions), growth, housing, ages, and occupations of the people, and workmen's compensation, savings banks, old age pensions, and pauperism. The following tables appear for the first time in this issue: unemployment insurance, output in 1908 in agriculture, output of fisheries in 1907, index numbers of retail prices of coal in London, cost of living of the working classes, female membership of trade unions, and tenants' co-partnership societies.

AUSTRALIAN REPORTS.

Shipping and Migration.

Shipping and oversea migration of the Commonwealth of Australia for the year 1912. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Melbourne, 1913.

The shipping statistics of Australia for 1912 show that 2,081 vessels entered the Commonwealth that year compared with 2,081 in 1911, and 2,017 vessels cleared, compared with 2,093 in the previous year. The decrease in each case was due to a decrease in the number of sailing vessels. There was an increase in the tonnage of these ships, however, from 4,993,220 to 5,163,357 tons for the vessels entered, and from 4,991,581 to 5,111,957 tons with regard to the vessels which cleared.

The migration returns show that there were 166,958 arrivals during 1912, of whom 110,387 were males and 56,571 were females. The departures numbered 73,541, of whom 51,595 were males and 21,946 were females. In 1911 there were 141,909 arrivals and 64,206 departures.

Industrial Conditions in Queensland.

Report of the Director of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops for year ended June 30, 1913. Brisbane: Government Printer, 1913.

In the report of the Director of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops of Queensland for the year ended June 30, 1913, it is stated that the people had had a busy and prosperous year in most industries, though there was a falling off in the sugar industry, and reports of the mining industry were not encouraging. In some branches it was difficult to obtain workers. The demand for labour included applications for lads for farms, girls for factories, and domestics for homes.

The usual rates of wages were as follows:

Farm hands, from 20s. to 30s. a week and found.

Harvesters, from 5s. to 7s. a day and found.

Married couples, from £75 to £120 per annum and found.

Plantation hands, 36s. a week and found, and 48s. a week and find themselves.

Axemen, 20s. to 35s. a week and found.

Dairy hands, 20s. to 25s. a week and found.

Navvies, 8s. to 10s. a day.

Useful lads, 15s. to 24s. a week and found.

Female domestics, 12s. to 30s. and found.

Station hands, 20s. to 40s. a week and found.

Labour Conditions of Western Australia.

Fifteenth annual report of the Labour Bureau of Western Australia for the year ending June 30, 1913. Perth, 1913. Pages, 31.

The fifteenth annual report of the Labour Bureau of Western Australia for the year ended June 30, 1913, shows that the registrations for employment totalled 11,822, of whom 10,011 were men and 1,811 women. There were 2,566 persons assisted with railway passes. Of the fares advanced, 73.83 per cent. of the cost was refunded at the end of the year.

In order to keep up a standard rate of wage a record is kept of all arbitration awards, and no employee is sent out at a less rate than that covering a particular class of work for which he is engaged.

During the year a card was issued to all new arrivals showing the ruling rate of wage in Western Australia for farm hands. In engaging men for work married men are given preference over single men and the married men themselves are given preference according to the number of children depending upon them.

A registry is kept of all unsatisfactory

employers and employees, and complaints by either are carefully looked into and enquiries made to ascertain the true facts of the case and to see that the aggrieved party receives his due.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Reports, returns and statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended March 31, 1913. Part II. Weights and Measures, Gas and Electricity.

Ontario.—Thirty-first annual report of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario, Canada, for the year 1912.

Annual report of the Bureau of Industries for the Province of Ontario, 1912. Part I—Agricultural statistics. Part II—Chattel mortgages.

Thirty-fourth annual report of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, 1912.

Great Britain.—Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom in each of the last fifteen years from 1898 to 1912.

New South Wales.—Statistical Register for 1912. Part I—Population and Vital Statistics. Part II—Shipping. Part III—Commerce.

Argentine Republic.—Departamento Nacional del Trabajo. Leyes: de descanso dominical, reglamentaria del trabajo de mujeres y de menores y organica del Departamento Nacional del Trabajo. — Decretos reglamentarios — Ordenanzas municipales.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASES.

Master and servant. — Injury to servant.

George Fagot, apprentice, a machinist, twenty years of age, in the employ of F. X. Drolet, put his hand across the moving bed of a planer and got it caught between the tool post and piece of work on the planer bed, the extent of injury being the loss of the left hand. He took action under the Taschereau Act, the amount tendered by employer, \$650.00, being considered insufficient, and was awarded \$1,471.00 damages with costs. (*Fagot v. Drolet.*)

Master and servant. — Injury to servant. — Damages.

In the Quebec Court of Review judgment was rendered confirming the decision of the jury which awarded Joseph A. Frechette \$12,000 damages from the Canadian Pacific Railway for the loss of a leg.

Frechette was employed as a brakeman by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and while doing shunting work on the Louise embankment last year, met with an accident by which he suffered the loss of a leg and sustained other injuries. He took action against the Company, and the case was heard by Mr. Justice Dorion and a jury. The latter awarded Frechette \$12,000, but Judge Dorion submitted the verdict to the Court of Review for consideration. The Review Court has confirmed the finding of the jury.

The judges in review were Chief Justice Lemieux and Judges Cimon and Dorion. (*Frechette v. Canadian Pacific Railway Company.*)

ONTARIO CASES.

Master and servant. — Injury to servant. — Negligence.

An action was brought by a plumber against his former employers, H. Wolfhard Company, and the owners of the Williams, Gray and Rome Building at Berlin, for damages for injuries to his left foot by falling down a temporary stairway at the factory last May.

The plaintiff claimed negligence on the part of the defendants in not having a railing on the stairway, while the argument for the defence was that the owners of the building had provided a stairway, an improved means of reaching the second floor, over that of a ladder.

The following questions were submitted to the jury:—

1. Was the injury to the plaintiff the result of negligence on the part of the defendants or either of them?
"Yes."
2. If so, wherein did the negligence consist?
"In not having the tread wide enough."
3. Or was the injury to the plaintiff the result of any negligence on his part?
"Do not know."
4. If so, wherein did such negligence consist?
No answer.
5. Could the plaintiff by reasonable care have avoided the accident?
"Quite possible."
6. If the fifth question is answered "yes," what could he have done to avoid it?
No answer.
7. Was there any defect in the stairway in question which caused or contributed to the accident?
"Yes."
8. If so, what was it?
"Want of railing."
9. Had the plaintiff the same knowledge or means of knowledge of the danger, if any, connected with the use of the stairway, as the defendants or either of them?
"No."
10. If any difference in their knowledge of the stairway, in what did such difference consist?
"Want of experience."
11. Damages, if any—\$100.

Damages were awarded as above.
(*Franz v. Wolfhard Company.*)

Master and servant.—Death of servant.—Negligence of master.—Failure to take reasonable precautions against danger.

An action was brought by the Toronto General Trusts Corporation against the Municipal Construction Company for damages for the death of an employee who was killed by a cave-in of the walls of a ditch or sewer, at the bottom of which he was digging, working for the defendants as a labourer. The Trial Judge dismissed the action.

In the Supreme Court it was held that the defendants were guilty of negligence inasmuch as according to the evidence of witnesses for the defendants there was ample warning to the defendants that the ground was treacherous and that they failed in their duty to take reasonable precautions for the safety of the deceased.

The evidence submitted in the case showed that the deceased had since his coming to Canada fourteen months before the accident repaid \$125.00 which was borrowed to pay the expenses of his trip, and had also sent money to his father. He had also expressed the intention of bringing his relations to Canada and of helping them after their arrival. The Court therefore held that the deceased was disposed to help his relatives and that they might reasonably have expected pecuniary benefits of a substantial character. The appeal was allowed and judgment rendered for \$800.00 and costs to be apportioned among members of the deceased's family. (*Toronto General Trusts Corporation and the Municipal Construction Company.*)

Death of employee. — Negligence of superintendent.

In the first appellate division of the Supreme Court of Ontario the following judgment was delivered by Chief Justice Sir William Meredith:—

“The action is brought by the widow and infant daughter of Richard Hicks,

deceased, who was a workman in the employment of the appellant Company, to recover damages under the Fatal Accidents Act for his death, which, as it is alleged, was caused by the negligence of the appellant Company.

The facts are fully stated in the reasons for judgment of the learned Trial Judge, and it is unnecessary to re-state them. His finding was that there was in use by the appellant Company “a defective system which caused the death of Hicks,” and he held that the respondents were entitled to recover at common law, and he assessed the damages at \$4,000. He also assessed them contingently at \$2,000 if ultimately it should be held that the respondents were entitled to recover only under the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act.

The right of the respondents to recover under the Act was but faintly denied; but it was contended that they were not entitled to recover at common law.

I should not have differed from the conclusion of the learned Trial Judge that the appellant Company was liable at common law if the place in which the deceased was working at the time he met with the injury which caused his death had been a place in which in the ordinary course of the business of the Company workmen would be required to be employed; for in that case the Company would have failed to perform the duty which it owed to its workmen. (*Anslie Mining and Railway Company v. McDougall* (1909), 42 S.C.R. 420; *Brooks v. Fakkema* (1911), 44 S.C.R. 412.) No such case was made by the respondents. The place in which the deceased was working was not ordinarily used or intended for workmen to work in. It was a passageway, seldom used; and the occasion of the deceased being at work there was a very exceptional one, due to the necessity of moving through the passageway the large pulley which was to be placed in the engine room. The duty of guarding against the risk to which the deceased was exposed in moving the pulley was therefore, I think, not one which the

appellant Company might not delegate to a competent superintendent or foreman. Besides this, the projecting end of the shaft was not a source of danger to anyone unless the shaft was in motion; and in the usual course of the business it was not in use during the day-time.

On the morning of the accident, owing to something having occurred which necessitated the repair of a belt in connection with the shaft, which was ordinarily used for the purpose of supplying power to the customers of the appellant Company it could not be used, and the other shaft was being temporarily used instead of it. There was, therefore, the conjunction of two exceptional circumstances which led to the deceased being at work at a place in which he was exposed to unnecessary risk of injury.

For these reasons I am of opinion that the efficient cause of the deceased's injury was not the failure of the appellant Company to perform the duty which rested upon it, to which I have referred, but the negligence of the superintendent who had charge of the moving of the pulley, in requiring him to work at a place where, owing to the shaft with the projecting end being in motion, he was in a position which needlessly exposed him to risk of injury.

The judgment should, in my opinion, be varied by reducing the damages to \$2,000, and with that variation it should be affirmed. There should be no costs of appeal to either party. (*Hicks v. Smith's Falls Electric Power Company.*)

Injury to workman.—Negligence.—Compensation.

Actions for damages for personal injuries sustained by two plaintiffs in the employ of the R. S. Blome Company through the alleged negligence of the Company were tried at Hamilton on November 1 and 6.

The defendants were contractors for a large brick and concrete building, and to facilitate its erection a hoist was raised outside the main wall for the purpose

of conveying material to the different stories as they were erected. The material was put through holes in the wall at different heights, and after the completion of the outside wall it was necessary to fill up these holes. The plaintiffs to carry out this work found it necessary to get on to the hoist, which was not intended for passenger use, but which provided the best means of carrying out the work in question. When the men were on the hoist it suddenly fell and they both fell to the ground, each sustaining a broken back.

The Court held that the accident was due to negligence of the foreman in having the hoist used for other purposes while the men were engaged on the temporary work, although the negligence did not constitute liability as common law. Under the Building Trades Protection Act, however, the Company was liable by reason of the operation of a hoist which did not afford reasonable safety from accidents to persons engaged on the building.

Mr. Justice Middleton, in delivering the judgment of the Court, awarded one of the defendants (Schofield) \$3,500.00, and the other (Johnston) \$2,500.00, stating that if there were any liability under the Workman's Compensation Act the amounts must be reduced to \$2,700.00 and \$1,500.00 respectively. (*Schofield v. Blome Company; Johnston v. Blome Company.*)

Master and servant.—Injury to servant.—Workmen's Compensation.

At Welland, on December 9, Henry Farrar of Port Colborne was awarded \$1,500.00 damages against the Maple Leaf Milling Company for injuries sustained while in the employ of that Company during March.

Plaintiff was directed to go to the seventh floor, and was there assisting to throw in the gear of the elevator. While doing this a heavy iron attachment fell on him, breaking his leg in two places.

Evidence was given to show that there was a flaw in the machinery, and that the Company had been informed as to

this. The jury found that the defect in the machinery was the cause of the accident, and that the defendant Company was negligent in not repairing this defect when notified of its existence. It was held that there was no contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff, and that he was properly in the discharge of his duty at the time of the accident. (*Farrar v. Maple Leaf Milling Company.*)

SASKATCHEWAN CASES.

Master and servant.—Injury to servant.—Workman's Compensation.

In the Saskatchewan Supreme Court an appeal was made by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company from the judgment of the Trial Judge in favour of the administratrix of the estate of a deceased employee of the defendant Company.

The deceased was a brakeman and was engaged in shunting operations for the purpose of switching a car of wood in the yards of the Company at Scott. The evidence at the trial showed that it was the duty of the deceased man to ride on the step of the tender of the engine from the main track to the place on the passing track where the shunted car was and there couple that car to the engine, but that he was walking across the tracks. While on the tracks he was struck and died almost immediately. The inference drawn was that the object of the deceased in crossing to the passing track was to couple the car and was consequently an act done in furtherance of his duty.

In the trial Court judgment was given for the plaintiff for \$2,000, but two objections were raised by the Company in the appeal to the higher Court.

(1) (a) That the onus of proving that the accident arose out of and in the course of the deceased's employment was on the plaintiff, and that the plaintiff did not satisfy that burden of proof; but, on the contrary, the uncontradicted evidence showed that the deceased was not engaged in his employment at the

time of the accident, and that it did not arise out of and in the course of his employment.

(b) That the compensation allowed by the learned Judge was excessive, in that there was no evidence showing the estimated earnings during the three years preceding the injury of a person of the same grade, employed during those three in a like employment.

The higher Court held that there was no misconduct, and that if no accident had occurred it would have been considered immaterial whether he remained on the tender or walked over to the passing track. It was not suggested that he got off the tender for any purpose other than to perform his duty on which he was engaged. It was held, therefore, that the accident arose "out of and in the course of employment."

With regard to the second objection it was held that the monthly earnings of the deceased were not sufficient to justify the Trial Judge in finding that his earnings for the preceding three years exceeded \$1,800.00. Judgment was therefore reduced to \$1,800.00 with no costs of appeal to either party. (*Kennedy v. Grand Trunk Pacific.*)

Master and servant.—Injury to servant.—Accident arising out of and in course of employment.

Reference was made in the May, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette* to a judgment rendered in the Saskatchewan Trial Court in connection with an action brought by the plaintiff, Gonyea, against the Canadian Northern Railway Company for damages for injuries sustained by him while in the employ of the Company.

He was doing some work of his own during the hours of his employment and alleged negligence on the part of the employing Company, being in the railway yard by their permission at the time of the accident. Damages were assessed by the Trial Judge at \$750.00.

Two grounds of appeal were set forth: that the Trial Judge was wrong in hold-

ing (1) that the plaintiff's absence from duty at the time of the accident was with the permission of the defendants, (2) that the accident arose out of and in the course of employment of the plaintiff by the defendants.

A considerable number of references were made to previous cases in order to show that it was generally held that a man's employment is not interrupted if he is, with the permission of his employers, at some other point than that in which he is actually employed. In the present case it was held that the injured man altered his course and was subsequently injured by reason of the fact that he was returning to perform his duty.

The Court was divided, two Judges allowing the appeal and two dismissing it. The appeal was accordingly dismissed. (*Gonyea v. Canadian Northern Railway Company.*)

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASE.

Master and servant.—Injury to servant.—Negligence.

In the British Columbia Court of Appeal an appeal was made by the plaintiff from the judgment of Mr. Justice Morrison, withdrawing the case from the jury and submitting the action

which was brought to recover damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff while in the employment of the defendants and doing work for them.

Two operations were being carried on concurrently in the defendant's works. One was springing a hole, *ie.*, blasting the bottom wider to make room for more powder, and the other loading it for the purpose of mine blasting operations. Plaintiff was assisting in performing the final loading of the hole when an explosion in a spring operation being carried on in close proximity to him caused the blast at the hole where the plaintiff was working to go off, thus injuring him.

The plaintiff alleged a defective system, in that loading holes were being prepared at the time when spring holes were being fired.

The Trial Judge, however, dismissed the action, withdrawing the case from the jury. The Higher Court dismissed the appeal, holding that the plaintiff undertook the risk as part of his business, that he understood the work and that he knew it was dangerous work. It was also held that he was aware that the hole at which he was working might be fired by compression, and as no protest had been made, he must be held to have voluntarily taken the risk. The appeal was accordingly dismissed, one of the Judges dissenting. (*Beck v. Guthrie.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

FEBRUARY, 1914.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1914.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

QUIETNESS prevailed in industrial conditions during January. There was a considerable amount of unemployment as is usual at this season; reports, however, particularly from Quebec and the Maritime Provinces indicated that conditions were little worse in this respect than during previous years. Agriculturists were for the most part engaged in routine work. The fishing and mining industries experienced a slight decline in activity. Logging operations were in full progress, weather conditions being more favourable than during January of last year. There was a good demand for men in Eastern Canada; the Western camps, however, particularly in British Columbia, were not showing the usual activity, owing largely to the small demand for lumber at the end of 1913 and the large amount on hand at the present time. Manufacturers, pursuing a cautious policy, were reducing their outputs in some lines, necessitating reduction in staffs; an optimistic feeling prevailed, however, and the outlook for 1914 was considered fair. Railroad construction was proceeded with in some localities, but the number of men employed on this work was reduced owing to the severe weather. The cessation of the grain movement was reflected in the decreased earnings made by the larger railway companies, and, generally speaking, transport employees were not as active as in previous months.

The usual seasonal inactivity prevailed among members of the building trades. Unskilled labour was particularly subject to a decline in employment, although many were able to secure work in snow shovelling and ice cutting, besides which a demand was created by work in the lumber camps. Retail trade was quiet after the holiday season; wholesale houses were optimistic as to the future by reason of a good demand for spring and summer goods. Immigration was not heavy.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices for January, 1914, showed a slight decline, standing at 136.5 as compared with 137.1 in December, 1913, and 137.1 in January, 1913. Fruit and vegetables, dairy products, textiles, and fuel showed declines, while animals and meats and some grains and fodders advanced.

Interruptions to Industry.

Industrial conditions were not disturbed to any great extent through strikes or lockouts during January. With the exception of boot and shoe machine workers at Quebec and coal miners on Vancouver Island, there were no disputes affecting a large number of employees. Garment workers at Montreal to the number of three hundred and fifty were still out of work as a result of a long standing dispute. No strikes

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations, or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

of serious importance occurred during January. A dispute of short duration was in existence at Cobalt, where the employees of one Company claimed that the employers were not observing the eight hour day recently put into effect. This, however, was settled in the course of a day or so.

Among industrial establishments, etc., destroyed by fire or through other causes during January, 1914, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Shoe store and blacksmith shop at Halifax; peg factory at Sheet Harbour, loss \$50,000; business block at Sydney, loss \$10,000.

Prince Edward Island.—The Royal hotel at Charlottetown.

New Brunswick.—General store at Caraquet, loss \$7,500; green houses at Coldbrook, loss \$5,000.

Quebec.—Lumber and shingle mill at Bishop's Crossing, loss \$5,000; nine-tenement block at Granby, loss \$6,000. The following fires occurred at Montreal: hardware establishment, loss \$200,000; flour mill and 25,000 bushels of grain, loss \$75,000; hardware store, loss \$100,000; clothing factory; bakery, loss \$4,000; tailoring establishment, loss \$2,500; art-glass works, loss \$4,500; sawmill, sash and door factory; biscuit factory, loss \$2,500; boot and shoe store; building occupied by Athletic Club, the ground floor of which was occupied by stores, loss \$100,000; celluloid factory. At Quebec: a furniture factory, loss \$75,000; leather goods establishment, loss \$15,000. *St. George Club* building at Sherbrooke, loss \$10,000.

Ontario.—Store at Allenford; business block at Belleville, loss \$30,000; grist mill at Brantford; planing mill at Burlington with stock of lumber, loss \$20,000; Milk Company's plant at Caledonia, loss \$20,000; business block at Calgary, loss \$25,000; starch factory at Cardinal, loss \$4,500; Crushed Stone Company's storehouse at Dundas, loss \$20,000; dry good store at Eastview, loss \$6,000; departmental store at Fort Frances, loss \$10,000; Canadian Pacific Railway station at Grafton; livery barn at Galt; business block at Havelock, loss \$15,000; shoe store at Kenora; *Anglo-American* hotel at Kingston, loss \$2,000; town hall implement warehouse and hotel stables at Listowel, loss \$10,000; barn with implements and stock at Mitchell; portion of commercial centre of Midland, loss \$70,000; Canadian Pacific Railway station at Mountain Grove; theatre at Napanee, loss \$15,000; boarding stables and garage at Paris, loss \$6,000; departmental store at Port Arthur, loss \$30,000; barn with implements and stock at Ryckman's Corners; wooden handle factory at Strathroy, loss \$30,000; dry goods store at Sarnia, loss \$30,000; dry goods store at Sandwich, loss \$7,000; Grand Trunk Railway station at Thedford; livery barn at Tilbury. The following fires occurred at Toronto: woodworking factory; Excelsior packing establishment; showcase factory, loss \$80,000; business block, loss \$10,500; hotel and store at Windsor, loss \$20,000; sugar refining establishment at Wallaceburg, loss \$9,000.

Manitoba.—At Winnipeg: clothing store and clothes pressing establishment, loss \$10,000; a spice warehouse, loss \$5,000; grocery store, loss \$2,500; tailor-

ing establishment, loss \$2,000; general store at Tyndall, loss \$3,000.

Saskatchewan.—Portion of business district at Luseland, loss \$30,000; hotel at Saskatoon, loss \$4,000; Wynyard hotel at Wynyard, loss \$50,000.

Alberta.—Clothing store at Calgary, loss \$12,000; general store at Bayne's Lake, loss \$12,000; business section of Didsbury, loss \$250,000; store at Edmonton.

British Columbia.—Store at New Westminster; dining room and kitchen of Canadian Pacific Railway hotel at Sicamous; lumber Company's premises at Vancouver, loss \$3,000.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

A general depression in trade and consequent lack of employment tended to create a downward movement in wages of workers belonging to the unskilled class. As a general rule, however, wages remained stationary among organized workers, and in some cases an increase went into effect. The most important change of the month was that affecting employees of the Dominion Coal Company by which common labourers received \$1.70 a day instead of \$1.60, and proportionate increases were granted to other classes of miners.* Another important change affecting miners was a reduction of working hours in the Cobalt camps in accordance with the provisions of an Act passed during the last session of the Ontario Legislature. Agreements were signed at Ottawa and Medicine Hat affecting printers in those cities. In both cases an increase in wages was granted. Plumbers at Ottawa received an increase in wages through the terms of an agreement entered into last year.† Increases granted to municipal employees affected policemen at Hamilton (eighty-six), and policemen and firemen at Chatham.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during January in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents to

*A special article dealing with this change was published in the December, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

†See *Labour Gazette* for June, 1913.

the *Labour Gazette* and by information received from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Agriculturists in all sections had a quiet month. Work was chiefly confined to the caring for stock, marketing of produce and repair work. Wood cutting and ice cutting also provided a considerable amount of employment. High prices were maintained for dairy products. In some parts of Ontario higher prices were realized for live beef than ever before.

A number of meetings of agriculturists were held during January. Among the most important of these were the Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, at Lethbridge, the Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention, at Brandon, the Eastern and Western Ontario Dairy-men's Associations, at Cornwall and Stratford respectively, the Guelph and South Wellington Agricultural Society at Guelph, the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Associations and the Westmorland Poultry and Pet Stock Association.

The secretary of agriculture of the Province of Nova Scotia reports that the quantity of butter produced in the creameries of Nova Scotia was increased last year by sixty per cent., due to the introduction of the co-operative system. A further increase of twenty-five per cent. is expected this year. The total value of Nova Scotia farms in 1913 is reported at \$29,432,000. The chief items are: oats, \$1,800,000; potatoes, \$3,400,000; apples, \$1,765,000; garden truck and small fruits, \$900,000; hay, \$1,300,000; turnips, \$924,000; wheat, \$350,000; live stock products, \$7,000,000.

A bulletin issued during January by the Census and Statistics Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce gives final estimates of the area, yield and value of the principal field crops of Canada in 1913 as compared with 1912. Last year's season was very favourable for grain growing in the North-west Provinces, where during the ripen-

ing, harvesting and threshing periods conditions, generally speaking, were ideal. In Ontario, Quebec and parts of the Maritime Provinces, on the other hand, the yield of grain was adversely affected by prolonged drouth.

For the whole of Canada the principal field crops occupied a total estimated area of 35,375,000 acres, as compared with 35,575,000 acres in 1912, and their value, computed at average local market prices, was \$552,771,500, as compared with \$557,344,100 in 1912. Wheat upon 11,015,000 acres produced 231,717,000 bushels, of the value of \$156,462,000, the corresponding figures in 1912 being 10,996,700 acres, 224,159,000 bushels and \$139,090,000. Of the total wheat area, 970,000 acres were devoted to fall wheat, the production being 22,592,000 bushels and the value \$18,185,000, as compared with 971,000 acres, 20,387,000 bushels and \$17,157,000 in 1912. Oats yielded a total of 404,694,000 bushels from 10,434,000 acres, and the value reached \$128,893,000, the corresponding figures of 1912 being 9,966,000 acres, 391,629,000 bushels and \$126,304,000.

The annual report of the Manitoba Government elevator system shows a surplus for the year ending November 30 of \$329.84. The elevators were operated during the year by the Grain Growers' Grain Company, which paid the Government in rentals the sum of \$56,738.34. This was the principal source of revenue. Other receipts consisted of \$1,894.19 in refunds, and \$138.18 in storage, bringing the total revenue up to \$58,770.71. The expenses consisted of \$40,508.62 paid in interest on the bonds and \$17,932.25 on maintenance and operating account, making a total of \$58,440.87.

Fishing.

Fishermen had a fair month. Mild weather prevailed during the early part of the month and enabled large catches to be made. Storage was more difficult, however, than during the colder weather. At the end of January haddock and cod fishing opened up on the southern

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

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City and District of Correspondent	Agri- culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construction	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Sydney.....	Fair	Quiet			Active		Active	Quiet	Quiet
2—Westville.....	Fair			Fair	Active			Quiet	Quiet
3—Truro.....	Fair	Quiet		Fair				Quiet	Active
4—Halifax.....	Fair	Active	Active				Active	Quiet	Quiet
5—Amherst.....	Fair				Active			Quiet	Fair
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown.....	Fair	Fair					Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Moncton.....	Fair		Quiet	Quiet			Active	V quiet	Quiet
8—Newcastle.....	Fair	Fair						Active	Fair
9—St. John.....	Fair	Fair						Quiet	Quiet
10—Fredericton.....	Fair							Fair	Fair
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Quebec.....	Fair		Active				Active	Quiet	Quiet
12—Sherbrooke.....	Fair							Quiet	Active
13—Three Rivers.....	Fair						Quiet	V quiet	V quiet
14—St. Hyacinthe.....	Fair						Active	Quiet	Quiet
15—St. Johns & Iberville.....	Fair							Active	Active
16—Sorel.....	Fair								Active
17—Montreal.....									
18—Hull.....	Fair		Active	Quiet				Fair	Active
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Ottawa.....	Fair		Active	Quiet			Active	Quiet	Quiet
20—Brockville.....	Fair	Quiet	V. quiet			V quiet	Active	Quiet	Fair
21—Kingston.....	Fair	Quiet						Quiet	Fair
22—Belleville.....	Fair							Fair	Fair
23—Peterborough.....	Fair							Quiet	Fair
24—Orillia.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
25—Toronto.....	Fair						Active	Quiet	Active
26—Niagara Falls.....	Fair							Quiet	Active
27—St. Catharines.....	Fair							Quiet	Active
28—Hamilton.....	Fair						Active	Quiet	Active
29—Brantford.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
30—Guelph.....	Fair							Quiet	Fair
31—Berlin.....	Fair							Quiet	Fair
32—Woodstock.....	Fair							Quiet	Active
33—Stratford.....	Fair							Quiet	Active
34—London.....	Fair							Quiet	Fair
35—St. Thomas.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
36—Chatham.....	Fair						Active	Active	Quiet
37—Windsor.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
38—Owen Sound.....	Fair		Active					Quiet	Quiet
39—Cobalt.....	Fair					Active		Quiet	Fair
40—Sault Ste. Marie.....	Fair						Active	Quiet	Fair
41—Port Arthur and Fort William.....									
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
42—Winnipeg.....	Fair			Quiet			Active	V quiet	V quiet
43—Brandon.....	Fair						Active	Quiet	Quiet
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
44—Regina.....	Fair							V quiet	Quiet
45—Moosejaw.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
46—Saskatoon.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
47—Prince Albert.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
<i>Alberta—</i>									
48—Medicine Hat.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
49—Calgary.....	Fair							V quiet	Quiet
50—Edmonton.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
51—Lethbridge.....	Fair				Active		Quiet	V quiet	V quiet
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
52—Nelson.....	Fair					Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
53—New Westminster.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet			Quiet	V quiet	Quiet
54—Vancouver.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
55—Victoria.....	Fair			Quiet			Active	Quiet	Quiet
56—Nanaimo.....	Fair	Active		Quiet	Active		Active	Quiet	Quiet
57—Prince Rupert.....	Fair								

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City and District of Correspondent.	Clothing.			Food Preparation.		Tobacco Prepar'n.		Leather	Trades
	Tailors	Garment Workers	Boot and shoe worker	Bakers & Confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather workers
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Sydney	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
2—Westville	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
3—Truro	Active	Active	V active	V active	V active	Fair	Fair		V active
4—Halifax	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair				
5—Amherst									
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Moncton	Active	Active		Active	Quiet				Fair
8—Newcastle									
9—St. John	Active			V active		V active			
10—Fredericton	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Active	Active			Fair	Quiet
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Quebec	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet
12—Sherbrooke	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
13—Three Rivers	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
14—St. Hyacinthe	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active
15—St. Johns and Iberville	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V active	V active			V active	V active
16—Sorel	V active	V active	Active	V active	V active				
17—Montreal									
18—Hull	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active				Active
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Ottawa	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active
20—Brockville	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active
21—Kingston	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
22—Belleville	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
23—Peterborough	Quiet	Quiet		Active	Active	Active		Fair	Quiet
24—Orillia	Quiet	Quiet		Active	Active			Quiet	Quiet
25—Toronto	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
26—Niagara Falls	Active	Quiet		Active	Active				
27—St. Catharines	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
28—Hamilton	Quiet	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active
29—Brantford	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	V quiet		Active	V quiet
30—Guelph	Quiet	Fair		Active	Active	Active			
31—Berlin	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active
32—Woodstock	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
33—Stratford	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
34—London	V quiet	Active	Fair	Quiet		V quiet		Quiet	Fair
35—St. Thomas	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Fair		
36—Wingham	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active
37—Windor	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		
38—Owen Sound	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active
39—Cobalt	Fair	Fair		Active	Fair				
40—Sault Ste Marie	Fair	Fair							
41—Prt Arthur & Fort William									
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
42—Winnipeg	Fair			Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair
43—Brandon	Active	Fair	Fair			Active			
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
44—Regina	Fair	Fair		Active	Active	Fair	Fair		
45—Moosejaw	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				
46—Saskatoon	Quiet	Quiet							
47—Prince Albert	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet
<i>Alberta—</i>									
48—Medicine Hat	Fair	Fair		Active	Active				
49—Calgary	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
50—Edmonton	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
51—Lethbridge	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet						
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
52—Nelson									
53—New Westminster	A quiet			Active	Active	Active			

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1914.—*Concluded.*

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general conditions are quiet.

Steam Ry. Service		TRANSPORT					Miscellaneous					Unskilled labour
		Electric Railway Service	Marine transport	Long-shoremen	Transfers, cabmen, etc.	Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employees	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks		
Operating	Mechanical											
1-Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	
2-Active	Active	V active	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	
3-V active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	Active	V active	Quiet	
4-Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair
5-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6-Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
7-Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Fair	Active	Fair	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
8-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	.....	Active
9-Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet
0-Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Quiet
1-Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	V quiet
2-Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
3-Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Quiet	
4-Active	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Quiet
5-Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	V active	V active	V active	.....	V active	Active
6-.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	V active	V active	.....	V active	Active
7-Active	V active	V active	.....	.....	V active	Active	V active	V active	V active	Active	.....
8-V active	V active	V active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9-Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	V quiet
0-Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Quiet	
1-Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	V quiet
2-Active	Active	Fair	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
3-Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Quiet
4-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet
5-Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
6-Active	Active	Active	Quiet	.....	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
7-Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
8-Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Quiet
9-Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	V quiet
0-Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Quiet
1-.....	.....	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Quiet
2-Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
3-Quiet	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	V quiet
4-Active	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Fair	.....	Active	Active
5-Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
6-Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair
7-Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
8-Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Active
9-Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair
0-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active
1-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2-Active	Active	Active	.....	.....						

shores of Nova Scotia. Small catches of fresh fish were taken in the Halifax district. Large catches of tommy cods and flounders were made; prices of these were high. Smelt, gasperaux and hake were taken in fair quantities through the ice in the St. John River. Crews were being picked and preparations were being made for the first spring trip of the Lunenburg fleet. Fishing through the ice on Lake Simcoe and in other localities gave a considerable amount of employment during the month. There was no ice on the Fraser River, but little fishing was carried on.

The total catch of halibut from Canadian fishing grounds on the Pacific coast was thirty-nine million pounds in 1913, an increase of about four million pounds over the 1912 catch. The average price for the year 1913 was eight cents a pound, two cents higher than the year before.

The following statement is taken from the monthly bulletin of Sea Fishery Statistics for the month of December, 1913, published by the Department of Marine and Fisheries:—

Atlantic Coast.—Except at Canso and the Isle Madame district, where a greatly increased had-dock catch was landed, and at Antigonish, Victoria county, and the Port Hood district in Inverness county, very little fishing was carried on during December to the eastward of Halifax. The new lobster fishing season has been in progress since the 15th of November in Charlotte and St. John counties, N.B., and since the 15th of December in that part of Nova Scotia from Yarmouth county to Halifax Harbour. The total pack canned to the end of the month was 4,399 cases, while 9,782 cwts. were shipped fresh in shell. During the corresponding period in the preceding year, the pack was 2,302 cases and the shipment in shell 11,152 cwts. To date, both the pack and the fresh shipment of Yarmouth, Shelburne and Queen's counties were more than double those of the preceding year, which, however, was only half the pack and shipment of the year before that. The shipments in shell from Charlotte and St. John counties only amounted to half the previous year's total. The difference between the weather conditions of the present and the past seasons would probably account for the difference in the production of the lobster fishery so far. Smelt fishing was rather poor, owing to the mildness of the weather, and the consequent slow formation of ice. Since October 1 the oyster fishery has yielded 20,693 barrels against 18,488 barrels during the corresponding period last year.

In the course of the month, eight boats were wrecked at Meat Cove, Victoria county, N.S., while two fishermen of Cape Sable Island, were drowned through the foundering of their boat.

Pacific Coast.—Very good catches of cod were brought to land in the Vancouver Island district, notwithstanding the prevalence of unfavourable weather. In the Prince Rupert district gales prevented fishing the first week of the month, but later, with improved weather conditions, good catches of halibut were made. Herring had not entered the harbour in any great quantities during the month.

A detailed statement of the salmon pack of British Columbia for 1913 shows that the entire pack for the season is 1,353,901 cases of forty-eight one-pound tall tins as a standard, of which the Fraser River packed 732,059, the Skeena River 164,055, Rivers Inlet 68,096, Naas River 53,423, and the out-lying districts 336,268. The total pack this year is the largest in the history of the Province; 1901 comes second, with 1,236,156, and 1905 follows with 1,167,460. In 1909 there was a pack of 967,920, in 1912, 996,576. The value of the 1913 pack is given at \$7,819,742.

Lumbering.

Favourable weather conditions facilitated operations in the logging camps. There was a considerably larger amount of snow than during the first month of the previous year, and a number of men who were let go from other industries were able to find employment in the woods. In New Brunswick particularly difficulty was experienced in securing sufficient good men for work in the woods, and wages were five dollars a month higher than last year. Prices for lumber are expected to be higher this year on account of increased wages and higher prices for supplies. Throughout Eastern Canada trade was in fairly good condition, and the demand for lumber for building purposes gives promise of being good for the year 1914. In British Columbia, conditions were not so good. The small demand for materials during the past year resulted in an overstocking of the lumber market, and a reduced cut is anticipated this year.

At the annual meeting of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association, held at Nelson during January, an interesting analysis of trade conditions was presented. Reference was made to

the unprofitable nature of the year 1913 in connection with the Mountain lumber industry, and it was shown that the reduction of output was very much less than the reduction in consumption, necessitating a curtailment of production during the present year. It was stated that the bulk of the trade would be confined to country points rather than to the large centres of population by reason of the extensive programme to attract bona fide settlers being carried on by the three transcontinental railways.

According to a bulletin issued by the Forestry Branch, Ottawa, which traces the development of co-operative forest fire protection in the United States and Canada, there are now about thirty fire protection associations in America, which are successfully protecting over thirty million acres of timber land. It is thought that co-operation in this regard will be viewed with increased favour by Canadian lumbermen, providing, as it does, adequate protection from fire and paving a way for insurance of forest property.

Mining.

The mining industry was generally in a healthy condition. The Nova Scotia steel and coal industries experienced a lull in trade and the opportunity was taken to make extensive repairs. In the Westville district the collieries had an exceedingly active month, the only time lost being due to a shortage of cars. The asbestos mines in the Province of Quebec recommenced operations during the month. The output in the Cobalt district was normal. The eight-hour day went into effect at the beginning of the year, affecting upwards of 1,200 men in this district. A strike of short duration occurred, the employees of one firm claiming that the employing company was not observing the eight-hour day. The Alberta coal mines were active. Coal mining in British Columbia continued to be adversely affected by the dispute in existence on Vancouver Island, the output was, however, reported to be in-

creasing. Metalliferous mining in this Province is expected to show increased activity during 1914.

Manufacturing.

Manufacturing establishments in some localities had an active month. Generally speaking, however, there was a decrease in manufacturing activity, and many factories resuming work after a cessation for stocktaking reduced the number of hands and in some cases shortened the working hours of their employees. There was no demand for extra help. Shoe factories in the Province of Quebec were affected by a dullness in trade as well as by a dispute in the City of Quebec, which remained unsettled throughout the month, and involved upwards of 3,000 employees. Sash and door factories in this Province were also inactive in some cases. Pulp factories were in full operation, and gave employment to many. Metal working establishments were generally busy. Furniture factories were running on short time in many cases. Spring and summer orders were received in good quantities in many lines, causing an optimistic outlook for the future. In general, the situation may be classed as fair for the present, with prospects somewhat brighter for later in the year.

Railroad Construction.

As is usual at this season of the year, there was a decline in employment among railroad construction workers. Several gangs of men have been kept at work on the western portions of the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Pacific Great Eastern Railways, while in the east the Canadian Northern Railway has had a number of men employed. A great number of men out of employment through cessation of work on the railroads have been able to secure work in the lumber camps throughout the country.

A large programme in the way of railroad construction is contemplated for the year 1914. Work on the Canadian

Pacific Railway will include the completion of double tracking between Sudbury and Port Arthur, between Port Arthur, Calgary and Vancouver, and between Brandon and Calgary; the double track tunnel through the Selkirks, double tracking between Revelstoke and Vancouver, the construction of a line between Sudbury and Edmonton, two new lines from Bassano to a connection with Swift Current, also the Weyburn branch running south of and parallel to the main line in Saskatchewan and Alberta to a connection with the Alberta Railway south of Lethbridge, a total of 436 miles. Other small lines and extensions throughout the west are also contemplated.

Track-laying on the Grand Trunk Pacific was being carried on. The laying of steel on the line from Edmonton to Prince George is near completion, and it is reported that the Company will apply for permission to operate a freight and passenger service shortly. The Calgary-Edmonton branch of the same Company is also expected to be in full operation in the near future. Less than 200 miles remain to be laid on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in British Columbia, so that by June it is expected to have a connection between Moncton and Prince Rupert on this line, with the exception of the Quebec Bridge.

A feature of the month in connection with work on the Canadian Northern Railway was the driving of the last spike in the steel connecting the eastern and western sections. It is announced that this railway will expend \$10,000,000 in securing additional rolling stock. It is also announced that the Canadian Northern Railway will be finished from Quebec to the Pacific Coast by the fall of this year. Ballasting operations have been carried on up to the present time, the mild weather permitting this unusual course.

Passenger traffic was commenced on the new line of the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway from St. Catharines to Niagara-on-the-Lake.

General Transport.

Traffic workers were fairly well employed. The receipts of the important railway companies were not as large as during the corresponding month of last year, and shop employees were not so active as during January, 1913. The winter port business at Halifax and St. John was not heavy during the early part of the month, and there was not a great demand for longshoremen. Work on the Welland Ship Canal made good progress during the month.

The passenger earnings of the Toronto Railway Company last year were \$6,024,405, giving an increase of more than \$650,000.00 over 1912, and establishing a new record for the Company.

The special valuation of the assets of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which has just been completed by officials of the Company, places the value of these assets at \$846,000,000, including lands, mileage, stations, rolling stock, steamships and all property owned by the Company.

The railroad itself is valued at \$452,320,780; the seventy vessels of its steamship fleet are valued at \$23,049,283. The Company owns 2,052 locomotives, 2,063 first and second-class passenger carriages, 436 parlour and official cars, 80,000 box cars, and 7,000 other cars. It is now operating 13,280.6 miles of track, and owns 6,287,000 acres of land in the Prairie Provinces, and 1,700,000 in British Columbia. The value of the assets of the Company outside of its lands is placed at \$720,531,465.20. During the year ending June, 1913, the Company had an income of \$35,543,061 from passenger fares, and carried 90,000,000 tons of freight and approximately 921,000 tons of mail. The Company received \$13,273,000 in telegraph tolls, express, mail and baggage dues, and all other sources of income, bringing the total income for the year up to \$139,395,000, with operating expenses of \$95,145,875. During 1913 the Company carried 13,485,943 passengers, or 7,184,637 passengers for a distance of one

nile each, each passenger paying 1.99 cents per mile for transportation.

During January a delegation representing the Canadian Union of Municipalities waited upon the Minister of Railways and Canals and presented certain proposed amendments to the Railway Act, dealing especially with railways passing through large towns and cities. Additional jurisdiction for the Railway Commission was advocated, also further restrictions were desired to prevent indiscriminate shunting and whistling of engines and trains in residential districts. A protest was entered against municipalities being forced to pay the cost of protection, or elimination, of level crossings.

The year just closed was a record one from the point of view of the port of Montreal. Custom receipts during the seven months of navigation for 1913 amounted to \$15,740,000, compared with \$15,508,000 the year before, and \$11,638,000 for 1911. Revenues at the Commissioners' offices increased \$12,000, total receipts being \$473,507. During the season 471 ocean liners visited the port, compared with 405 in 1912. More tramp steamers than usual were attracted to Montreal to take away the increased quantities of wheat and other grains exported. Two or three new ocean lines were inaugurated, and harbour facilities were increased. While the total number of vessels passing through the canals to Montreal were 105 less in 1913, the number of trips increased 637, the tonnage operated aggregated 4,977,000 tons, an increase of 858,195 tons, and passengers numbering 107,192 showed an increase of 17,516.

By an order of the Board of Railway Commissioners, which goes into effect on February 1, reductions in express charges on packages of from one to seven pounds are provided for, these reductions apply in the case of through movements handled by two or more express companies.

The Trades.

Building.—Outside branches of the building trades were dull, as a result of the severe weather in Eastern Canada. Milder weather prevailed in the west, but there was little building being done, and a considerable number of all classes of the building trades were unemployed. Plumbers and steamfitters were active on repair work during the first part of the month.

Metal Workers.—In some localities, notably Ottawa; Montreal and British Columbia centres, the metal trades experienced a sharp decline in employment. There was no special activity in any locality. Motor and implement factories particularly experienced a dull month.

Woodworking.—Woodworking factories in the east were fairly busy.

Printing.—There was little change among members of the printing trade; dullness was reported in some localities.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors had a fairly good month, as also did garment workers and glove makers. Boot and shoe workers, particularly in the Province of Quebec, experienced a dullness in conditions. A dispute in Quebec City affecting more than three thousand workers further hampered this industry.

Textile.—Textile workers were well employed, with no special activity noted.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—A slight decline was seen among bakers and confectioners; butchers and meat packing establishments were busy. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers were quiet. Ice cutting provided employment for a number of workers.

Leather.—Leather workers were not so active as at this season last year.

Miscellaneous.—Pulp and paper makers were well employed. In regard to most miscellaneous trades, however, a falling off was noted as compared with

the previous month, this being due to the quietness after the holiday season and the general depression in trade.

Unskilled.—Labour of the unskilled class was plentiful. During January snow shovelling and ice cutting provided some employment, and a considerable number were given work in the lumber camps. The supply, however, was considerably greater than the demand.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and Imperial Trade.—There was an increase in the total value of imports entered for consumption into the Dominion of Canada, as compared with the corresponding month of 1912, the amounts being respectively \$52,571,831 and \$51,750,060. For the nine months ended December, 1913, the value of im-

ports shows a decrease of \$1,157,580 over the corresponding period of the previous year. The total value of domestic exports during December, 1913, amounted to \$55,803,676, an increase of \$17,145,051 compared with the same month of 1912. The value of domestic exports during the nine months ended December, 1913, was \$359,115,658, as compared with \$278,652,157 for the corresponding period of the previous year, in the domestic exports of the products. During December there was an increase of mines, fisheries, animals and their produce, agriculture and manufactures merchandise, and a decrease in the domestic exports of the products of the forests and miscellaneous merchandise. The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:—

Canadian Trade, December, 1913.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of December		9 Months ending December	
	1912	1913	1912	1913
Dutiable goods.....	33,098,706	28,798,409	326,417,953	323,434,077
Free goods.....	18,043,863	16,206,143	170,274,850	162,317,408
Total.....	51,142,509	45,004,552	496,692,803	485,751,485
Coin and Bullion.....	607,551	7,567,279	4,242,098	12,989,827
Grand Total.....	51,750,060	52,571,831	500,934,901	498,741,312
Duty collected	8,839,921	7,845,300	85,111,641	83,951,961

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS							
	Month of December				9 Months ending December			
	1912		1913		1912		1913	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines	4,390,514	7,392	4,778,334	9,766	42,587,885	104,766	44,218,506	177,923
The Fisheries	1,680,499	3,215	2,524,487	8,252	12,180,323	87,460	16,080,950	59,954
The Forest	3,124,477	30,408	2,782,061	37,836	36,699,244	406,808	35,976,857	591,045
Animals and their produce	2,791,550	46,490	4,744,056	78,464	36,740,883	764,488	43,568,859	1,069,752
Agriculture	22,859,325	185,821	35,367,912	308,007	119,209,170	8,722,817	177,706,169	8,495,487
Manufactures	3,800,805	616,598	5,599,086	583,366	31,160,289	6,620,970	41,478,454	8,476,597
Miscellaneous	11,455	77,885	7,676	130,260	74,363	1,775,295	85,829	2,599,270
Total merchandise	38,658,625	997,909	55,803,642	1,155,951	278,652,157	18,482,604	359,115,624	21,470,028
Coin and Bullion	3,439,119		34	292,498	.....	10,391,007	34	8,121,689
Grand Total Exports ..	38,658,625	4,437,028	55,803,676	1,448,449	278,652,157	28,873,611	359,115,658	29,591,717

The following are the returns of Canadian Bank Clearing Houses for December, 1913, with percentage increase or decrease over December, 1912:—

	Dec., 1912.	Dec., 1913.	Change %
Halifax	\$ 8,900,595	\$ 10,258,039	15.2
St. John	8,721,000	6,945,203	20.3
Quebec	15,446,261	14,938,549	3.2
Montreal	246,791,121	251,501,932	1.9
Ottawa	17,490,546	18,400,481	5.2
Toronto	184,900,901	201,817,959	9.1
Hamilton	16,567,587	16,368,403	1.2
Brantford	3,000,861	3,050,849	1.6
London	8,438,631	8,041,919	4.7
Fort William	4,125,455	4,634,507	11.1
Winnipeg	167,426,414	173,904,858	3.8
Brandon	3,856,038	3,395,773	11.9
Regina	11,811,821	13,356,411	13.7
Moose Jaw	7,714,608	6,228,392	19.2
Saskatoon	12,141,084	8,415,019	30.6
Medicine Hat .. . . .	.....	2,381,844	.....
Calgary	25,772,859	21,468,948	16
Edmonton	21,649,209	18,075,779	16.5
Lethbridge	2,096,445	2,746,052	11.9
New Westminster .. . . .	.....	2,004,328	.....
Vancouver	55,434,815	47,810,950	13.7
Victoria	17,030,315	13,260,135	22.1
Totals	\$840,263,566	\$849,006,321	51

In spite of a decline in general trade during 1913, the year's total of bank clearings was greater than that of 1912.

A number of Canadian banks issued their annual statements during January. As in the case of those mentioned in the January issue of the *Labour Gazette*

increases in earnings over the previous year were generally shown. Net profits of the Dominion Bank for the year 1913 amounted to \$950,402, as compared with \$901,529 in 1912, previously the record year. The Bank of Hamilton profits for the year ended November 29, 1913, after making the usual deductions, were \$498,273.40, the largest in the history of the bank. The profits of the Metropolitan Bank were slightly less than those of last year; with the exception of 1912, however, they were larger than ever before. The profits realized by the Provincial Bank of Canada reached the highest figures since the foundation of the bank. The Bank of Toronto report showed an increase in profits over last year. The statements generally predicted an easing in the money market during the present year.

Domestic Trade. — Trade generally was on the quiet side during January. This, however, is usual during the first month of the year. Wholesale houses were receiving a good number of orders for spring and summer goods, and the outlook was considered good. The grocery trade was less active than usual, country orders being slow. Hardware firms, after a quiet time, reported im-

proved business. The produce trade generally reported a fairly good line of business.

Business failures in Canada and Newfoundland during 1913 numbered 1,719, as compared with 1,357 in 1912. The highest previous record was in 1908, when there were 1,640 failures.

The following table shows the number of commercial failures, together with the values of the assets and liabilities of each Province:—

	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.
Prince Ed. Island	5	\$ 12,700	\$ 36,400
Nova Scotia	84	144,809	388,427
New Brunswick . .	27	119,917	807,217
Quebec	517	5,220,531	7,147,876
Ontario	407	3,423,294	4,065,932
Manitoba	116	553,722	689,840
Saskatchewan . .	82	771,171	869,942
Alberta	156	1,072,303	1,461,954
British Columbia..	317	1,187,457	1,378,564
Newfoundland . .	8	43,075	63,254
Total, 1913 . .	1,719	\$12,658,979	\$16,979,406

Canadian revenue for the month of December amounted to \$12,931,466.77, as compared with \$14,142,180.59 for the month of December, 1912. For the nine months ending December 31, 1913, the total amount was \$127,571,762.43, as compared with \$124,577,556.37 during the corresponding period of 1912. The expenditure on capital account for December, 1913, was \$3,848,582.29, as compared with \$3,459,956.39 during December, 1912. The total expenditure for the nine months ending December 31, 1913, was \$40,828,951.68, as compared with \$22,670,103.55 during the corresponding period of the previous year. The expenditure on capital account during December comprised \$3,407,611.33 on public works, including railways and canals, and \$440,970.96 on railway subsidies.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

THE third session of the twelfth Parliament of Canada opened on January 15. In the Speech from the Throne congratulatory reference was made to the remarkable expansion of Canada's trade with other countries in the past year, during which the total trade of the Dominion far exceeded that of any preceding year. The favourable conditions attending the harvesting of the crops and the successful transportation of the same to the seaboard were mentioned. Reference was also made to the outlook for a heavier volume of immigration during the present fiscal year than of that of any preceding year. It was stated that satisfactory arrangements had been made with the various Provinces under the Agricultural Instruction Act passed at the last session. Other matters mentioned in the Speech from the Throne included work on the National Transcontinental Railway and the Hudson Bay Railway; the providing of

a system of interior terminal elevators and the representation of the Dominion at the International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea recently held in London.

Profit Sharing Scheme of the International Nickel Company.

Announcement was made during January of the intention of the International Nickel Company of New York to inaugurate a plan of stock subscription for its employees, being virtually equivalent to a profit sharing plan. The announcement is of particular interest in Canada as the Company possesses property in the Sudbury district where its employees will be benefited. The plan decided upon extends to employees an opportunity to purchase stock of the Company, by paying for it in monthly instalments. Dividends on the stock will be received as soon as the first in-

instalment is paid, also an extra compensation equal to five per cent. on the stock so paid for will be payable annually for five years to such employees as retain their stock and remain in the service of the Company. If any subscriber cancels his subscription or leaves the service of the Company during the five year period, the amount of the extra compensation thus forfeited by him will be divided *pro rata* among the remaining subscribers.

The following table shows the maximum number of shares which may be subscribed for by any officer or employee at five to six points under the present market value, it being optional with each officer or employee to subscribe for any number of shares up to the maximum that he may be entitled to. At the end of January about twenty per cent. of the employees of the Company had taken advantage of the offer:

WAGES OR SALARIES	MINIMUM NUMBER OF SHARES.		
	A	B	C
	Under 5 years' service	5 to 10 years' service	Over 10 years' service
Up to \$825.00	1	2	2
\$825.01 to \$1,375.00.	2	3	4
\$1,375.01 to \$1,925.00.	3	4	5
\$1,925.01 to \$3,300.00.	4	5	7
\$3,300.01 to \$4,033.33.	5	7	9
\$4,033.34 to \$4,766.66.	6	8	10
Above \$4,766.66	7	8	10

Deputation of Trades and Labour Congress.

A delegation representing the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada interviewed the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet on January 5 and laid before them a number of requests for Labour Legislation, as embodied in the views of the recent Congress held in Montreal. An amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act in the way of placing the Act above court decisions

was advocated. An amendment was sought to the Fair Wages Act, to provide for a penalty for employers violating the Act. The deputation also asked for an amendment to the Immigration Act making it unlawful for employers to loan money to immigrants when a strike was in progress. The Government was requested to carry out recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Technical Education, and to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate conditions among steel workers and coal miners in Nova Scotia. An eight hour day Bill for all Government work was asked for. The members of the deputation included the President, Vice-President and Secretary of the Trades and Labour Congress.

Interview of Organized Labour With Manitoba Legislature.

On January 7 a delegation representing organized labour in Winnipeg waited upon the members of the Manitoba Government to secure legislation of advantage to labour interests. The deputation was made up of the legislative and executive committees of the Trades and Labour Council, the members of the Manitoba Executive of Congress from Winnipeg and Brandon, and representatives of the Building Trades Council. The Premier, the Minister of Public Works and the Attorney General of the Province of Manitoba received the delegation, which presented requests for legislation regarding the following matters:—

- Examination and discrimination in the issuing of bartenders' licenses.
- The examination and licensing of barbers, and regulation of shops for sanitary purposes.
- The establishment of a Bureau of Labour; the appointment of a woman factory inspector and an additional male inspector.
- The abolition of election deposits.
- Elevators not to be operated by persons under 18 years of age.
- Amendments to the Scaffolding Act, such as had been agreed upon in a conference with the Builders' Exchange.

The removal of prison labourers from works carried on by free labour, and the establishment of a Provincial prison farm.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
No. of positions offered	448	36	484
No. of applicants for situations . .	525	41	566
No. per cent. of persons placed . .	85	85	85

Winnipeg Municipal Employment Bureau.

The Civic Employment Department, under the name of the "Winnipeg Free Employment Bureau," has secured work, since its opening on October 1, for 3,581 persons, or an average of thirty-five situations a day. In addition to the numerous calls for help from local people there has been a considerable demand for men and women to go to country points. In this connection help is supplied without any regard to distance. A feature of the Department is the advantage which was taken of it to secure women for occasional work. Of the number of situations provided for applicants since the bureau was inaugurated, work has been found for 1,318 females. The successful operations of the bureau are considered all the more remarkable by reason of their having been conducted in an exceptionally dull season.

Montreal Free Employment Bureau.

The following table shows the operations during the month of January, 1914, of the Montreal Free Employment Bureau established by the Government of Quebec:—

Technical Education.

It is understood that a Bill will shortly be introduced in the Quebec Legislature providing for the establishment of technical schools in the Province for the purpose of training skilled mechanics. By the terms of the Bill no provision is made for any special grant of funds, but authorization is to be given to any public body to obtain under certain conditions a charter for the establishment of a technical school in any specified district. Other Provinces have previously taken steps to promote technical education in some way. During 1913 a special Commissioner, appointed by the British Columbia Department of Education, was investigating conditions in Europe, the United States and Eastern Canada. His report would appear to show that with the exception of Winnipeg, there was little assistance given by the governments of the Prairie Provinces to further industrial training. More recently, however, announcement was made by the Minister of Education in the Alberta Legislature that provision would be made for granting financial assistance to aid technical education in that Province. A director of technical education has since been appointed.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Sydney.

The general condition of labour was less active than in the months of December and January of 1913. Nearly all classes of workmen were affected, and much idle time prevailed over most of the district. The cause of the dullness was partly due to the climatic conditions, which usually affect the build-

ing and allied trades at this season of the year, and partly to the condition of the money market. Lack of orders affected the steel industry, and both the Sydney and Sydney Mines companies took advantage of the lull in trade to make the necessary repairs on their mills and furnaces. With the shutting down of the blast furnaces at the Sydney plant, the Dominion Collieries also had some broken time.

The Sydney steel plant will be in

full operation shortly, which will tend to better employment at the coal mines. Altogether prospects are better than they appeared early in this month.

The Sydney mines district will be dull for two months at least until repairs are completed in the steel department.

About the end of last year much of the construction work at the Sydney steel plant was completed, and a large number of men who followed construction work were let go. About the same time some of the departments closed down, while others were put on half time. Upwards of one thousand of the permanent men were affected, seven hundred of these at least having been idle for over one month and three hundred working on short or half time. Near the end of the month orders were given to start up the mills and furnaces, and the whole plant with the exception of one furnace, on which the repairs have not yet been completed, will be working early in February.

The steel and coal industries in the Sydney Mines part of the district were fairly busy up until the end of the month, when part of the steel plant shut down for repairs. It is understood that for some time past orders have been scarce with this Company, and they also are taking advantage of dull trade to make extensive repairs on their plant. A number of construction men were laid off during the month, although the collieries were not affected to any great extent.

The building and allied trades were dull, and more men were idle than during January of last year.

Railway transportation was not quite so heavy as last month.

The volume of business done by the wholesale and retail trades was fairly good.

There was no labour unrest in the district.

Westville.

Labour generally has been well employed during the month, although probably not as active as during the corre-

sponding month of last year. The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, taking advantage of the lull in business, made necessary repairs and had a number of men temporarily laid off. The Fraser Machine and Motor Company was closed, but expect to start work again in a week or so.

The collieries were very active, and had large outputs, the only time lost being due to a shortage of railway cars. The Intercolonial Coal Mining Company has secured from the Acadia Coal Company a large block of coal adjoining its boundary, and will commence work on it as soon as possible. This should increase the output and give several years' work. Practically all the work in what is known as the undercoal has been stopped for the present time, and the men employed placed elsewhere.

Lumbermen were actively engaged, and weather conditions have been favourable. Manufacturers were active.

Truro.

All branches of labour were fairly well employed, with a good demand for men to work in the woods. A few mechanics were out of employment because of unseasonable conditions, but they were well employed up to the middle of the month, and have work awaiting them as soon as the spring opens up. Iron work was slack, but not to the point of continued idleness. Carpenters were quiet, while painters at inside work were busy. Printers also were busy.

All industries were running full time, and present indications are that they will continue to do so.

Retail trade was dull, as usual at this time of year, while the wholesale is opening up well. Lumbermen were busy, and there was a good demand for help in that direction.

Railway transportation work was brisk. Negotiations between the Intercolonial Railway management and conductors, brakemen and baggagemen for an increase of pay is still being carried on.

Halifax.

The general condition of labour was not as active as a month ago, the activity in the building trades noted in previous months having fallen off during the past few weeks. The advent of colder weather interfered with the carrying on of outside work, and many mechanics were forced into idleness. Bricklayers, masons, stonecutters and carpenters were the crafts most affected. Considerable interior work was, however, carried on, providing employment for skilled carpenters, electrical workers, plumbers and steamfitters.

Conditions along the waterfront were not as good as for the same period a year ago. Shipments of grain from this port during December, 1913, totalled 389,985 bushels, and were as heavy as for the corresponding period a year ago. Hundreds of thousands of bushels will continue to pour in at the elevator until the opening of the St. Lawrence. There was a far larger force of men seeking employment as longshoremen than in previous seasons, and so far there has not been sufficient work to accommodate all.

Unskilled labour was more plentiful than a year ago. Work on the new terminals and sewer construction carried on by the city provided work for a good force of men.

Amherst.

The conditions of labour for January were not as favourable as during the corresponding month of last year, and the outlook for the next few months is not as good as usual. There are quite a number of men looking for employment, and several from the town are finding employment in the lumber woods, where operations are being carried on extensively in this district.

Wholesale and retail trade remain about the same, there being no marked change in the cost of living.

Agriculture is very quiet at this time of the year; farmers are busy looking

after their stock and getting out wood and fencing.

Lumbermen are very busy and are having excellent winter weather for their business. The snow in some parts of the district is making operations very difficult. The coal mines at Springhill, Joggins and River Hebert are all working up to the average output. Manufacturing in some instances is slack at present, with the exception of the wood-working factories.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**Charlottetown.**

Labour for this season of the year was fairly well employed. At present unskilled labour is well employed, and all mechanical enterprises appear busy.

Industrial activity is beginning, and the anticipation is that the coming spring and summer will be one of the busiest and best in the history of this city.

No special activity is reported in any particular trade.

Traffic to and from the Island by winter boats is good.

Labour as a general thing is about normal. No strikes or lock-outs are reported.

The past year has been a prosperous one for Prince Edward Island. During the past summer the development of the fox industry and of the oyster industry was a strong contribution to the wealth of the Province. The beginning of the construction of the car ferry that will, when completed, make more direct transportation to and from the mainland was made. The adoption of measures by the federal and local governments to promote larger and better crops, and everything pertaining to the farm, was a feature of the year.

One of the great resources which will be developed during the coming season is the fisheries. The value of the output the past season for this Island is estimated at \$1,300,000, and with proper facilities this sum can be doubled.

At this time there are 277 fox ranches on this Island, with the breeding there-in valued at \$10,000,000, with prices for live stock ranging from \$15,000 to \$35,000 a pair. The total number of silver offspring for the year 1913 was 703 with an average assessed value of \$4,902.53 a fox.

On the whole in so far as this district and Province is concerned, the merchants, mechanics, etc., have experienced prosperity during 1913, and are looking for even better results during 1914.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Moncton.

Owing to Moncton being pre-eminently a railway centre and consequently maintaining a large staff of permanent employees in the railway offices, shops, and for operation, the labour market here is not so liable to fluctuation, nor subject in such a marked extent to those conditions which frequently affect the volume of employment in other labour centres differently situated. Approximately about seventy-five per cent. of the employed labour here is engaged in the various classes of railway work. Slight temporary reductions among the unskilled class have been reported. Owing to the large falls of snow the railway has been obliged to employ considerable outside help of this class for its removal. No foreign labour of any consequence is located here. The local supply is at present somewhat in excess of demand, but there does not appear to be many cases of unemployment, and the unskilled class which were released at the commencement of the winter season by the close of their works have been absorbed by the lumber woods or departed to their homes outside the city. But few cases of destitution are known, and no special relief measures are being called for. Building operations are quiet. A canvas of the various industrial plants located here shows that with the exception of two, they are all running on full time and with

no reductions of staff. Some were closed for one week owing to changes being made in the installation of heat and power plants, but have resumed operations.

The Record Foundry and Machine Company, owing to the manufacture of an exceptionally large amount of stock designed for Western trade, and which on account of the existing financial conditions was not disposed of, is as a consequence overstocked, and has reduced its staff of employees in various classes from 185 to 110.

The Lea Woodworking Company, having gone out of the manufacture of certain lines of joiners' work, have also reduced their staff from fifty hands to twenty-five.

The Dominion Textile Company, Ltd., was closed one week while changes were being made in the power plant, but is again in operation, employing the usual complement of help, about 250 hands, three-fourths of which are female, on a fortnightly payroll amounting to \$7,000.00 per month. Working hours are 6.30 a.m. to 6.00 p.m., and Saturday 6.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m., making a week of fifty-eight hours.

Humphrey's Unshrinkable Underwear Company was closed one week during installation of power plant, but is now in active operation employing about eighty operatives, about two-thirds of which are female, and reports outlook good.

The Maritime Hat and Cap Company, Ltd., reports active conditions with a staff of about fifty operatives, being an increase over the number employed last winter.

The Moncton Stave and Head Company, employing fifty men, is busy, and will manufacture about 6,000 cords of wood, an increased output over last season.

The Marvin Biscuit Company, Ltd., is in active operation with the manufacture of next season's stock. About fifty-five hands are employed, which is also an increase.

The New Brunswick Wire Fence Company reports a successful year for 1913,

with an increased output and additional plant equipment.

The Moncton Tramways Gas and Electricity Company, Ltd., is employing less labour than last winter owing to the installation of gas services and mains being more nearly up to required demands.

The first annual meeting of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour was held in St. John on January 20, and was attended by upwards of fifty delegates representing trades councils and labour unions throughout the Province. A number of important resolutions were discussed and will be brought to the attention of the local Government.

This month has been naturally a quiet one among farmers, routine work of caring for stock and getting out fuel being the order. The local supply of beef for market was very light and supply of cattle materially reduced by the shipments of over fifty carloads of all grades to Western and United States points from surrounding localities. There was little movement of hay. The annual show of the Westmoreland Poultry and Pet Stock Association was held here January 13-16 with a large exhibit. A vigorous campaign is being carried on under the auspices of the Local Government Department of Agriculture in some sections against the brown-tailed moth. The Victoria Mills Dairy Company reports an output of 80,000 lbs. butter from its factory last season and \$20,260.00 paid patrons.

The Penobscot Lumber Company is operating extensively at Salmon River and will get out about seven million feet of lumber and six million feet of pulp wood.

Railway equipment painters were organized January 14 as Local No. 159. Officers: L. J. Watson, President; Melvin Armour, Vice-President; W. M. Carter, Recording Secretary.

Newcastle

The labour market continues steady, with a little greater demand for unskilled labour. Few men (in fact, none

who were willing to work) were idle. January was much better than the corresponding month of last year, and the year just closed has been the best for labour in the history of this section, and gives every promise of continuing so for some time.

There have been no labour disputes and no change in the rate of wages or hours of labour, and no noticeable increase in the cost of living.

Wholesale and retail trade continued good, and there have been opened lately new retail stores in this locality.

Large catches of tom-cods and flounders are being taken by local fishermen, but smelts are reported scarce. A few bass are also being caught.

Lumbering operations are in full progress in the woods, and the cut this year will be in excess of that of last season.

Work on the Nelson-Derby Junction, a diversion of the I. C. R., is being rapidly pushed, but is hampered somewhat by the extreme cold weather and large amount of snow.

The towers of the wireless station of the Universal Radio Syndicate are now complete, and the work of raising the wires is under way.

The new county building was formally opened on January 20. The cost of this building is stated to be \$40,298.18, and has rooms for all the county officers, the county court, as well as the council chamber.

St. John.

A great slump took place in the labour market during January owing, no doubt, to the poor showing of the winter port business. The following is the state of trade given at the last meeting of the St. John Trades and Labour Council: Bricklayers and masons dull, forty unemployed; printers good, two unemployed; carpenters dull, thirty unemployed; printing pressmen fair, one unemployed; marine checkers poor, sixty per cent. unemployed; coal handlers poor, fifty per cent. unemployed;

machinists poor, six unemployed; plumbers poor, twelve unemployed; general longshore workers poor, about 300 unemployed; railroad freight handlers fair, thirty-three per cent. unemployed; moulders fair, twenty unemployed; tugboat firemen fair, ten unemployed; cigar makers good; barbers fair; painters dull, thirty-five unemployed.

The J. S. Metcalf Company, which had the contract for building the new grain conveyors at St. John West, laid off 175 men the beginning of January.

Savings bank deposits for the month of December were \$63,569.60; withdrawals, \$89,189.68. Inland revenue receipts for the month of December were \$19,956.06, and for the corresponding month in 1912 \$20,362.34, a decrease of \$406.28. Comparative statement of inland revenue receipts for the years 1912 and 1913 are as follows:—

	1912.	1913.
January	\$18,351 48	\$17,650 89
February	15,264 11	14,851 68
March	18,701 19	15,011 17
April	17,803 64	18,366 49
May	15,890 59	17,750 99
June	19,159 07	14,803 65
July	18,117 73	18,531 29
August	17,459 31	16,512 73
September	20,052 33	17,848 79
October	20,657 43	18,073 31
November	20,657 43	18,514 50
December	20,362 34	19,956 06
Total	\$221,200 11	\$207,871 55

Decrease for 1913, \$13,328.56.

The customs revenue for the month of December was \$172,574.22, and for the corresponding period last year \$167,017.87, an increase of \$5,556.35. The customs receipts for the year 1913 were \$1,717,649.48, compared with \$1,714,866.61 for 1912, an increase for the past year of \$2,762.87. The value of shipments from St. John to the United States during the quarter ending December 31, 1913, were \$761,289.42, and for the corresponding period in 1912 \$718,895.99, an increase of \$42,393.43. The shipment of deals, etc., from St. John to transatlantic ports during 1913 were slightly larger than in 1912. The totals were: 1912, 82,040,963 superficial

feet; 1913, 86,538,622 superficial feet. The following statement of the Pilot Commissioners for 1913 show the shipping done for the past year:—

	British.	Foreign.
Steamers, 1912	344	11
Steamers, 1913	243	35
Sail, 1912	98	193
Sail, 1913	68	160

The British ships arriving last year totalled 835,831 tons and paid in pilotage \$29,873.62, compared with \$30,537.14 in 1912. The foreign vessels with a tonnage of 80,364 paid \$6,448.71, as compared with \$6,701.20 the year previous. There are eighteen pilots in active service now, two are superannuated, and there are fourteen widows. The amount paid in pensions was \$2,426.25. In 1912 the sum paid in pensions was \$2,407.50.

Bank clearings for the four weeks ending January 22 were \$6,271,812, and for the corresponding period last year \$7,783,637, being \$1,511,825 less in 1914 than in 1913, and \$170,141 greater than for the four weeks ending December 24 of the past year. The sale of the harbour fisheries took place January 6, but the fishermen did not feel inclined to bid, claiming that the upset prices were too high. Some of the lots were reserved for another week. The net result of this year's sales is \$1,008.85, against \$3,837.45 last year, a decline of \$1,928.60.

The New Brunswick Federation of Labour met in semi-annual session on January 22. The following officers were elected:—

President—J. L. Sugrue, St. John.

Vice-President—F. Lister, Fredericton.

Secretary-Treasurer — P. D. Ayer, Moncton.

Vice-Presidents in industrial centres—St. John, G. L. P. Swetka; Fredericton, M. MacKay; Moncton, F. W. Wilson; Sackville, W. Blackmore.

Woodstock. — Connell Brothers, Limited, have made an assignment to William S. Sutton of Woodstock. The unencumbered estate is valued at \$30,000, with book debts of \$20,000, and liabilities of \$15,000.

Fredericton.

The general condition of the labour market during January was exceptionally good, when compared with the same period in preceding years. There has been more than the usual amount of work in the building trades, while the local industries have been running on full time. At this season of the year there is always a certain amount of unemployment, especially in the case of unskilled labour. Ice cutting, which is now under way, has made work for a considerable number of this class, and any who wish to go to the lumber woods can secure employment in that line. Wholesale and retail trade was good, and the outlook is for a prosperous year in all departments.

Lumbermen had good weather conditions, with a plentiful fall of snow, and are looking forward to filling their contracts easily. Farmers had a quiet month, doing little but feeding their stock and preparing their year's firewood.

Large numbers of men are kept employed on the St. John Valley Railway, although not nearly so many as during the summer season.

QUEBEC.**Quebec.**

The month was not a good one for labour; this has been accentuated by the difficulties in the shoe factories, there being two that have been burnt down during the winter and some fifteen others that have ceased to work owing to a misunderstanding with their employees. Business activity suffered in consequence of this as well as from the usual winter depression after the holidays.

The prices for farm produce remained high,—eggs forty-five cents a dozen, butter thirty to thirty-four cents, and other produce proportionately high. In the lumbering industry the snowfalls during the last half of the month will aid considerably in facilitating hauling in the bush.

Ice harvesting commenced about the middle of the month, a fortnight later than usual, owing to the mild weather in the early part of the winter. The thickness of the ice was about 16 inches.

Snow shovelling has not so far given much work as there have been no exceptionally heavy falls so far.

Sherbrooke.

Labour conditions were much the same as the corresponding month of last year. Mechanics were all working, but unskilled labour was not as well employed as during December. There was no special activity in any particular trade. Railway traffic was not as heavy as last year. The Canadian Cotton Mills Company was busy installing machinery and expects to be manufacturing soon. Proprietors are increasing their rents owing to higher taxation and scarcity of houses due to the increase in population. Lumbering made good progress, heavy falls of snow putting the roads in good condition. The asbestos mines at Thetford, Black Lake and Daurelle have recommenced operations.

Three Rivers.

The labour market was somewhat quieter than during the previous month. Cold weather and snow interfered considerably with outdoor work and building trades conditions were dull.

Work was resumed on the Notre Dame school building and the police station No. 2 during the second week of January, as well as on the two new churches in course of construction. There was no special activity in any particular trade. Rates of wages and hours of labour remained the same, and good understanding prevailed between employers and employees.

Farmers were busy bringing their farm products to the market, getting a good price for them. Tommy cod were plentiful this season, but sold at high prices.

All the men that came back from the woods at or before Christmas on account

of there being not enough snow for sleighing went back after the middle of January, when there was sufficient snow to resume work. All factories were fairly active.

The general condition of the labour market was quieter in the district during January than for the previous month.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of the labour market was quieter than during the previous month, and much more so than during the corresponding month of last year, in all or nearly all the industries. In the sash and door factories there was not enough work to keep the staffs busy. The iron industries only work eight hours a day. In the boot and shoe industry the hours of labour have been reduced to eight per day, and a number of men have been laid off temporarily. The musical instrument factories had a fairly active month. The chair factories and other woodworking establishments had a good month. The Grothé cigar factory was active and employed many hands, male and female. Biscuit and confectionery manufacturers had a very quiet month. The Penman Manufacturing Company was very quiet; several departments only worked three days per week and others on reduced time, and night work has been discontinued. The leather industry was very slack; the men worked ten hours a day, but quite a number of them were out of work several days per week.

No new building was started during the month, and the building trades were without work. The city corporation has completed its work for the season and many labourers will be without work until next spring.

Banks reported a fair month, in spite of the bad condition of business, with relatively easy collections.

Retail business was fairly active, and wholesale rather quiet.

The cost of living continued very high, but has not increased during the month, with the exception of meats,

which have gone up on account of their scarcity. Rents remained the same and are expected to be lower next spring. Coal is also very high. A large number of families had to be helped by the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

There was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and relations between employers and employees were cordial.

Farmers were very busy hauling wood to the city as well as farm products. A large number of men are engaged in cutting cord wood. Farm products sell well at good prices. There is at present no demand for farm labour.

St. John's and Iberville.

Labour conditions improved during the month of January, but there is still much unemployment. All the factories are working with complete staffs, except the potteries, which are closed down, and the Singer Manufacturing Company, which has reopened with sixty per cent. of its hands, the cause being a trial of more modern machines which employ a smaller number of men.

The Canadian Pacific Railway continues building its double track on the Richelieu river bridge.

As usual, trade is not very active during January, but banks reported a good month.

Customs receipts at St. John's during December were \$21,590.85, as against \$31,474.45 during the corresponding month of the previous year, or a decrease of nearly ten thousand dollars.

There was no change in the cost of living, with the exception of a slight raise in the price of eggs and butter. Hours of labour and rates of wages remained unchanged.

Sorel and Richelieu.

The condition of labour in Sorel and the District of Richelieu was satisfactory, and compared favourably with that of last year. There were less unemployed men, and enough work for those seeking it. The depression in trade and in-

dustry existing in other parts of the country has not been felt to any extent in this district, and although, in a few concerns, less men are employed, yet work is to be found in other concerns, which more than amply covers the small difference noticed in certain trades and industrial establishments. Never before was there, here, more work than now, and all over the district there is an atmosphere of comfort and contentment. The large shanties of the Department of Marine and Fisheries here contribute to a large extent to that condition, as more men than ever are employed there, with wages higher.

The activity in trade has been good.

As to cost of living, it is about the same as during the corresponding month of last year.

Farmers, during the month, have been engaged, when weather permitted it, in cutting wood and lumber, and taking the same out of the forest, ready for shipment.

Not much work could be done on the farms, but a good many farmers have been engaged in doing considerable repairs to their barns or sheds, and preparing their agricultural tools and implements for the spring season.

The industrial establishments had a satisfactory month; saw-milling and shingle weaving was particularly active.

As a whole, the month has been satisfactory for both farmers, manufacturers and traders.

Hull.

According to information secured from reliable sources, it appears that unemployment in this city has increased twenty per cent. as compared with January, 1913. Joiners, carpenters, masons, stone cutters, etc., not being numerous here, did not necessarily affect labour in this district. It is found, however, that there is a greater scarcity of work for the trades than at the same time last year, the depression being estimated at fifty per cent. One cause of the slackness of work is that the lakes not being

frozen up, and there being but little snow, lumbermen have curtailed their cut, fearing to be unable to get their logs out. The scarcity of snow during December and January was the cause of many men, who are generally engaged in clearing the street railway tracks, being deprived of that source of employment.

Business in general, however, was almost as good as during the same period last year. Dry goods dealers, grocers, etc., report that trade is as good as during January, 1913, but fruit dealers and confectioners claim there is a decrease of ten per cent. as compared with last year.

Bank reports are satisfactory, with collections easier than during December last. Customs receipts for December, 1913, were \$5,021.21.

Pulp factories are in full operation, which is a good source of employment for labourers, as otherwise the percentage of unemployment would be much larger.

ONTARIO.

Ottawa.

The feature of the labour situation during the month was the new wage scale which was presented by the Ottawa Typographical Union to the employing printers and the Ottawa newspapers, and after several conferences adopted for three years dating from January 1. The new scale, which practically means a wage increase all round, as well as other concessions as to overtime and working hours, is signed by twelve firms employing about eighty-five men. The new newspaper scale is extended by embracing two French daily papers in addition to the three English publications, and concerns almost double the number of employees provided for in the last agreement effected in 1909.

The sudden cold wave about the middle of the month resulted in a busy spell for plumbers and gas and steamfitters,

but slackness followed the rush. Steam engineers have been more than usually busy owing to the number employed on the new customs building.

A number of employees of sheet metal, woodworking and building firms have been laid off and the Grand Trunk Railway car shops are working short time. The printing trades have been fairly busy. The outlook for unskilled labour is reported to be unusually poor and the Government has been requested to start the work of razing the buildings on the property needed for the new Departmental blocks in order to provide needed employment. Unskilled labour is so plentiful that it has forced down wages for lumbering.

City Charity Officer John Keane suggests that all employers of ordinary labour should let one man work half of the day and replace him with another in the afternoon.

About thirty employees of the International Marine Signal Company were rendered idle, at least temporarily, owing to a re-organization of the Company.

For thirteen new positions on the police force over fifty applied.

Tax collections in 1913 are officially reported the best in the city's history.

Ottawa now possesses an organ factory, the first instrument from which has been manufactured for the new Imperial Theatre.

Building promises to be exceptionally active in the spring, among the contracts decided upon being two new bridges, several industrial farm buildings, United Drug Company factory, new public school, two churches, and two church halls.

Brockville.

Labour was fairly well employed for the season of the year, and conditions compared favourably with January, 1913, in most respects. There were a number of men employed during the month in rock excavation.

Railway traffic was fair for January. The extreme cold weather made it diffi-

cult to move all trains, and the Grand Trunk Railway Company has had to bring firemen from Montreal to help out on this division.

There was an increase in building permits of \$12,949.00 for 1913 over the previous year. There was during the present month only one permit, issued at a cost of \$500.00, while in January, 1913, there were three permits, amounting to \$1,800.00.

The cost of living has advanced in some lines since last month; eggs and meats were higher.

Agriculture was quiet. Manufacturing was fairly active in most lines; the iron trade was fair, carriage and waggon trade active, motor car and motor boat fair, hat industry active, glove manufacture mostly quiet, and in general conditions were favourable.

Kingston.

Labour conditions for January were little different from those in December, excepting that ice cutting, snow shovelling, etc., gave a certain amount of employment; a few men were also employed getting the boats ready for the spring, but this work has not commenced to any extent. Messrs. Fallon Brothers have had quite a number of teams and men drawing stone to the new Causeway, but the changeable weather and the frailty of the ice bridge have hindered them greatly, and in some cases stopped them completely. The Dominion Textile Company has put its employees on a new schedule, working eight hours a day instead of ten hours as formerly.

The Frontenac Wall and Tile Company commenced operations on January 22.

Messrs. Moore Brothers have just completed the work of installing a new system of electric lighting at the new barrack stables.

The H. W. Newman Electric Company has been awarded the contract for installing a new conduit lighting system in the Napanee post office. Building permits for 1913 totalled \$666,474, as

compared with \$645,774 for 1912, an increase of \$20,700.

The new Salvation Army Citadel was opened on January 10.

The collections of the inland revenue for December totalled \$7,514.26. The customs report for December totalled \$18,870.25. The regular three months winter course for cheese and butter makers opened at the Dairy School on Monday, January 5, with a good attendance. The fifth annual report of Fire Chief Armstrong shows that during the past year there were 132 calls, twenty-three more than during the previous year. The total loss entailed was \$47,877.05, on which the insurance was \$832,502, the loss being divided as follows: Buildings, \$15,974.75, with \$504,186 insurance; contents, \$31,902.30, with \$328,316 insurance. Four men have been added to the Fire Department staff and three to the Police Department.

The meetings of the Frontenac Farmers' Institute at Westbrook were well attended. Meetings were also held in Dufferin on the 7th, Sydenham on the 8th, and Sunbury on the 9th, which finished up the series.

Belleville.

Despite the fact that throughout the country generally work was scarce, in this city and vicinity labour conditions were fairly good. The city has not experienced any great change from the same period of other years. The unemployed here are not by any means as numerous as in other places. During the month the Steel Company resumed operation after a brief respite, employing some 300 hands. Other industries in the city have laid off but few of their hands.

While the cost of living is high here, there have been no material change in prices of late.

Some of the industries of the city, notably the rolling mills and the two lock factories, are working full time, and have about their usual complement of employees.

Some lumbering operations are being carried on in the northern part of Hastings County.

Work on Canadian Pacific Railway construction has been carried on both east and west of the city during the whole of the winter months.

Peterborough.

Labour conditions for the month of January were quiet in most lines. The severe weather during the latter half of the month caused a general suspension of the activity in the building trades, and as a consequence carpenters, bricklayers, masons, plasterers, labourers, and other outside workers, were mostly laid off. While some of the factories are enjoying busy conditions, others are closed down or are working short handed. The Quaker Oats Company was busy and advertising for girls. All other help is very plentiful. The Wm. Hamilton Company has plenty of work, and is enjoying busy conditions. The city council is making arrangements to start work in connection with the new sewerage system; this will give work to a large number. The ice harvesting season now commencing will also help those out of work. One of the principal features of local business has been the timely break in the price of coal. Stove coal is now selling for \$7.25, as compared with \$8.25 last month, and nut coal \$7.50 instead of \$8.50. The annual poultry show was held during the first part of the month. There were 1,300 entries. There were 183 building permits issued last year, the total value of which was \$267,682.

The farmers are bringing in considerable quantities of wood. Green maple has been selling for \$5.50 to \$5.75, and dry maple at from \$6.00 to \$6.50. The cow testing association of Peterborough centre now contains more herds than any other centre in the Province. Great improvements are being made by eliminating the poor cows, and many excellent animals are being placed at the head of the Peterborough herds. A large number of silos were built last

summer, and arrangements are being made to build a larger number next summer. There is also a movement on foot to organize a ploughmen's association, whose object is to encourage its members to give greater attention to thorough cultivation of the soil.

Lumbering progressed rapidly in the back country, and a good cut is anticipated. Woodworking factories enjoyed busy conditions.

Port Hope.—The Ideal Clothing Factory was busy with a staff of forty-two employees. Overtime has been worked since last March, and sufficient orders have been received to keep the factory busy for three months. Most of the goods are shipped to the Northwest.

Orillia.

While the factories are employing about four hundred men fewer than they were a year ago, the labour conditions here cannot be described as serious. A large proportion of those thrown out of employment by the slump in the motor and implement factories have left town, and some casual employment has helped others. On the whole, the workmen seem likely to come through the winter with less real distress than was anticipated.

There is a prospect that conditions will improve with the opening of spring. Several factories now running short-handed are preparing to add to their staffs, and plans are being made for the erection of at least one new factory.

General business is quiet, but this is ascribed to the mild season more than to any other cause. Heavy goods have been slow in selling, even at reduced prices. There was one assignment during the month, due to the difficulty of realizing on assets rather than to lack of them.

Considerable fishing is being done, assisting in relieving the situation due to lack of employment.

Collingwood. — The Imperial Wire Nail Company is asking the town to guarantee its bonds for \$100,000, with a view to the enlargement of the plant.

A by-law for the purpose is being submitted to the ratepayers.

Toronto.

The month of January was characterized by a general slackening of industrial activity and a large increase in the number of unemployed. Many of the manufacturers temporarily reduced their staffs, throwing a large number out of work, and there has also been a considerable influx of unemployed men from other places. The total number out of work during the earlier part of the month was estimated at about 15,000. Active measures were taken by the city and charitable organizations for the relief of the unemployed. On the 12th the city council voted \$25,000 to provide work, and establish a civic Labour Bureau for the registration of the names of those wanting employment. Up to the close of the month upwards of 7,400 men had registered, for a large proportion of whom temporary employment was secured, either for the city or private employers. The Salvation Army also found work for a number. On February 2 a Woman's Employment Bureau will be opened by the Social Service Commission in conjunction with the W. C. T. U.

On the 28th a parade of the unemployed was held which escorted a deputation to hold an interview with the Provincial Ministers requesting financial assistance. The deputation was accompanied by Mayor Hocken and Controllers Simpson and Church, and was received by Hon. J. J. Foy, acting Premier, who stated that the Government would get into touch with the city relief office and Social Service Commission with the object of ascertaining actual conditions. He intimated that the Government might favour legislation permitting the city to expend money for the erection of workmen's houses, with a view of giving speedy employment to those seeking work.

The monthly report of the House of Industry showed 608 new families assisted during December, making a total

of 1,115 families receiving outdoor assistance. The casuals receiving shelter at the house numbered 703.

During 1913 building permits for 9,877 buildings, representing an approximate value of \$26,962,654, were issued, as against permits for 10,217 buildings, representing a value of \$27,401,761 in 1912.

At the civic election January 1, the by-law providing for the purchase of the Mimico Radial Railway for \$90,000 was adopted. The by-laws to raise \$600,000 for new exhibition buildings and granting \$500,000 to two hospitals were defeated.

On the 26th the city council adopted a by-law for the extension and widening of Terauley street at a cost of \$1,250,000.

In view of existing labour conditions the plans for the construction of the new Union railway station are being completed as rapidly as possible. A meeting has been called for February 14, for the organization of the Terminals Company that will undertake the work, which will be begun early in the spring.

The civic labour department has approximately 2,000 men employed on day labour and under contractors. The Christie and Bathurst street hill gradings have been commenced, employing about 100 men. One hundred are working on the Island in connection with the waterworks system, 1,200 are employed on sewers, 375 on gradings, and 145 on railway and bridge work.

The building trades were slack, with the exception of plumbers, who were active. Some improvement was noticeable about the end of the month, and with easier money an active season is anticipated. Work has been begun on the five-storey building of the Methodist Book and Publishing Company on John, Queen and Richmond streets, to cost about \$1,000,000. The Toronto Railway Company is preparing plans for the construction of two new car barns.

The metal and engineering trades were generally quiet, but some of the plants took on more men towards the close of the month. The Polson Iron

Works Company was active, having been awarded contracts by the Dominion Government for the construction of nine vessels, including six dump scows, costing \$130,000, for the Quebec Harbour Commission, a buoy steamer for the Great Lakes to cost \$175,000, and two lighters at \$90,000 for the Marine and Fisheries Department. The Massey-Harris Company was also active.

The woodworking trades were quiet. Printers and bookbinders had a fair amount of work. Garment workers were slack. The provision trades had generally steady work, but brewery workers were quiet. Railway employees had a quiet month, a number being laid off. Ice cutters were busy.

On the 2nd the Trades and Labour Council elected officials for the year as follows:—President, James Watt; vice-president, Joseph Gibbons; recording secretary, T. A. Stevenson; financial secretary, W. A. Sullivan; secretary, Ralph W. Storey; sergeant-at-arms, H. Woodrow; tyler, W. Bitchley; trustees, W. Brown, Joseph McCarthy, J. H. Kennedy and James Simpson.

Farmers were principally occupied with the care of stock and the marketing of produce. Those supplying the Toronto market with milk had some difficulty in filling orders owing to the increasing scarcity of milch cows in consequence of the demand for beef cattle.

New Toronto.—The glass rolling mill burned down two years ago has been rebuilt at a cost of \$200,000 and will begin operations shortly, employing about 200 men.

Leaside. — Sir William Mackenzie states that as the result of the opening of the Transcontinental line of the Canadian Northern Railway, one of the largest shops of the road will be located at Leaside.

Niagara Falls.

January was almost as good a month as December, and unemployment was less than anticipated. Mild weather permitted considerable work in the building

trades. Railway employment was good, and no factories shut down, or materially reduced staffs during the month. It was a better month, on the whole, than the average January. There is no opening, however, for unemployed of any class.

Another planing-mill is being established, the former skating ring building being utilized for that purpose.

Commercial and financial conditions were quite satisfactory.

The annual report of the fire department shows gross losses of \$10,412, insurance \$8,897, and net losses \$1,515. By-laws have been passed for two new police stations.

Canning companies were making contracts with growers for the production of vegetables for next season's pack. Prices were unchanged.

Wells were being drilled for the new water works system of Stamford township.

There seemed to be no prospect of increased employment on the Welland Canal works before spring. Work will not be commenced on section 4 (Port Robinson to Allanburg) for several months yet.

Welland.—A review of public and other works in 1913 shows one and a quarter miles of brick pavement, one and a half miles of sewers, and four and a quarter miles of concrete sidewalks built; 260 new houses built, or under construction, valued at \$213,000, and new factories and public buildings valued at \$398,000. The town's advancement for the year far exceeded all prior records. In January there was a good deal of unemployment, chiefly of unskilled men.

St. Catharines.

The general condition of labour was fairly active during the month. In spite of the wintry weather, work was being pushed along rapidly on the ship canal, about 900 men being employed on the canal contracts. Forces on various sec-

tions of the canal will not be materially increased until spring.

After a few days canvassing in Grant-ham, sufficient subscribers have been secured to justify the Hydro-Electric Commission in installing a system. Work will be started shortly.

Good progress is being made in the laying of sewers in different parts of the city.

As an indication of industrial re-awakening and improvement, the steel and radiation plant has resumed full operations of their works with a full staff of men. A number of the other factories have also resumed full operations.

The Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railway has purchased from the Preston Car and Coach Company six interurban cars. The length over all of these cars is fifty-six feet.

The new semaphores at the Welland avenue crossing of the Grand Trunk Railway, installed by the Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railway, are being connected up with the signal tower, and will be in operation shortly.

The Niagara Line is already proving a busy railroad, carrying people and freight. Waiting rooms have been built at intervals along the route to Niagara.

Merriton.—The wood room of the Reardon Paper Mills is now working days, but not at night. The Independent Rubber Shoe factory is working full time after a few days' idleness.

Thorold.—Labour was well employed for the month. The new Griffin theatre is now completed and is in full operation. A line has been run into the new Griffin Theatre from the Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railway.

Port Dalhousie.—The various departments of the Maple Leaf Rubber Works have resumed their duties.

Hamilton.

There was little change in the labour market during January as compared with the previous month, there still being a large number of both skilled

and unskilled workmen out of employment. The immigration officer here placed 1,400 men in positions on farms in the vicinity of Hamilton during the past year. Permission has been granted by the Provincial Government for fish spearing through the ice on Burlington Bay. About 100 men not otherwise employed are taking advantage of this opportunity.

Another large order has been secured by the National Steel Car Company, it being from the Pacific Great Eastern Railway Company for 150 steel freight cars, to be delivered in March.

As is customary at this season there are a large number of men in the building trades out of employment, but indications are that as soon as spring opens there will be plenty of work. Several hundred men will find employment in the construction work on the big plants to be erected in the east end of the city by the Dominion Power and Transmission Company and the Hamilton By-Product Coke Ovens, Limited. These are two of the most important projects undertaken in Hamilton in recent years, the Power Company's plans calling for an expenditure of \$3,500,000, while the Coke Company contemplates an outlay of \$1,500,000 on its site near Ottawa street. The Tallman Brass Company is having plans prepared for a \$15,000 addition to its factory, which will be used for the manufacture of electrical fixtures. When the addition is completed it is estimated that the Company will employ 100 extra men.

The Bird & Son Manufacturing Company is making a \$15,000 addition to its plant here, and besides the various articles manufactured by the firm it is the intention to place Neponset shingles on the Canadian market. These will be the first of this kind to be manufactured in this country.

The works department is looking forward to an exceptionally busy season, and in the laying of asphalt pavements alone sufficient petitions have been received to give employment to hundreds of men for several months.

The Standard Underground Cable Company will increase its capital stock from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, and will build a large addition to its plant here.

A Company of grocers is being formed throughout the Dominion with headquarters in Hamilton, to be called "The International Canning Company," for the purpose of packing corn, peas, tomatoes, fruits, and manufacturing of jams, jellies, etc. They expect to have a couple of large factories in operation this year.

The police commissioners have increased the rates of police constables on the local force as follows:—first class constables, from \$950 per year to \$1,000 per year; second class constables, from \$840 per year to \$900 per year; third class constables, from \$700 per year to \$800 per year. The advanced rate of wages goes into effect on February 1.

A new local Company (Martz, Limited) has been incorporated, with power to carry on the business of chemists and druggists and of proprietary medicine manufacturers and dealers.

The Fox Chain Company of this city has been incorporated with a capital of \$200,000. A site has been chosen in the east end of the city, and operations will be commenced in the spring. About seventy-five men will be employed at the start.

The Canadian Sewer Pipe and Clay Products Company is another local concern lately incorporated with a capital of \$150,000. The Company will be located west of the high level bridge and will manufacture all types of fire brick and sewer pipe.

The Willys-Overland Company, automobile and truck manufacturers, of Toledo, Ohio, have decided to locate a factory here, and on February 1 will take possession of the premises of the Schacht Company on Sanford avenue. Two hundred men will be given work putting the place in shape, and additions to the building will be made in the near future. When the plant is in full swing a large number of hands will be employed.

Swift & Company will open a large wholesale meat and produce market at the corner of MacNab and Market streets. The following money by-laws were carried at the municipal elections on January 1: hydro extension, \$335,000; hospital repairs, \$125,000; health association, \$100,000; new hospital on mountain, \$200,000.

Bank clearings for January amounted to \$13,187,339 as compared with \$15,936,304 for the same month last year.

Customs collections for the month of December amounted to \$215,338.32, a decrease of \$90,824.02, as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

A local union is being formed composed of cooks, chefs, waiters and waitresses.

The retail prices of nearly all cuts of beef have advanced during the month.

Farmers in this locality have been engaged during the month trimming orchards and getting their wood out of the bush. Fruit growers in the neighbourhood of Grimsby are devoting more attention than ever to the growing of greenhouse produce this winter.

Manufacturing is quiet in some lines, but better conditions are looked for as orders for spring and summer supplies are coming in fairly well.

Dundas.—The Valley City Seating Company is building an addition to the plant, and orders have been placed for a number of new machines. The factory has been running full time all winter, and it has been found necessary frequently to work some of the departments overtime.

Waterdown.—A jam factory has been added to the present evaporator. This will be a busy year for that concern, and as business increases, new buildings will be added.

Caledonia.—The Laurentia Milk Company, Limited, that lost its plant here by fire a few weeks ago, has decided to rebuild on the old site, and will start operations at once. The new building will be of two storeys and will be an improvement on the old one.

Brantford.

Labour was not so well employed during January as in the previous month, nor were conditions so good as during the first month of last year. One factory was busy with a full staff and some working extra time, but in other cases men have been laid off and short time is general. A new factory is being erected for the manufacture of piano cases, and it is contemplated that two or three other industries will locate here shortly. During the month the business portion of the city as been lighted by the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario's system, and the work of wiring and completing the residential portions of the city is being pushed ahead. The building trades are quiet, several men of all trades being unemployed. A number of men have been employed on the line of the new Lake Erie and Northern Railway all the month, but early in February the metals are going to be laid from Paris, and other work will be proceeded with. A contract has been let for the erection of an addition to the Public Library, costing about \$15,000.00, and it will be commenced as soon as possible. The building permits for the month are over \$13,000.00 less than the corresponding month of last year. On account of the number of unemployed men, the Board of Works of the City Council have undertaken the work of putting in more sanitary sewers, and the unemployed enrolling themselves are giving work in the sewers as far as possible. Nearly six hundred men have enrolled themselves, and about one hundred and twenty men are employed.

The farmers are doing work round the buildings, no field work being possible. An inspector has been appointed to look after the cow-barns, where the owners supply milk for city consumption. With the exception of the Massey Harris Company, all the factories are quiet, and in most instances short time is being worked. Railroad construction has been at a standstill during the past month, a few men being employed in putting in

a concrete retaining wall on the bank of Grand River.

The Hydro-Electric men have been kept busy putting up poles and wiring the streets.

All other work has been very quiet.

Paris.—Conditions in this town are quiet. There is but little outside work to be done, and the factory workers are not busy. Some of the workers in the implement works report a cut in wages.

Guelph.

The labour market was quiet and did not compare favourably with the corresponding month of last year, there being more men out of employment than for many years past.

There was a decrease in manufacturing activity, and generally speaking, the factories were showing a tendency to run with smaller staffs and shorter hours. Building operations are practically at a standstill.

The Dominion Linen Mills Company, Limited, made an assignment, thus throwing from fifty to seventy-five hands out of work.

The Sewerage and Public Works Commission are giving employment to an average of ninety men three days a week.

Wholesale merchants report trade fair, deferred payments being the rule. Retail merchants report a quiet month.

Customs receipts for the month of December totalled \$15,254.22, showing a decrease of \$6,785.14, as compared with the corresponding month last year.

Farmers were actively engaged in caring for stock and marketing produce. Those who are the possessors of wood-lots were busy trimming them, as lumber of all grades brings high prices.

The new field husbandry building at the Ontario Agricultural College, the first erected and completed by the Ontario Government with the money received under the Federal grant, was officially opened on the 12th of the month.

Upwards of 200 members of the Ontario Experimental Union were in at-

tendance at the 35th annual meeting held at the Ontario Agricultural College.

The short course classes at the Ontario Agricultural College have large numbers of students in attendance.

Berlin.

Labour conditions for Berlin and district were not as good as in January, 1913, but compared favourably with last month. Factories that slackened operations during the latter part of December became active after the new year, although most of the furniture factories were only running eight hours a day. Others such as biscuit, shirt and collar, cigar, and one or two shoe factories, as well as tanneries, were running full time. The Dominion Tire Factory commenced with 200 men at the beginning of the month and will soon add more men. Outside work was practically at a standstill. The city council opened a municipal stone yard where any one desiring can break stone, but so far no more than twenty men at any one time have availed themselves of this chance to earn something. A number of carpenters are still finishing up houses from last year and a few new houses were started, giving employment to a few bricklayers. The cost of living remained about the same as last month. Freight shipments were somewhat lighter than usual. There remain but thirty-five more lots to be sold on the Lang farm, and as soon as these are disposed of Berlin will have the Nyberg Automobile Factory. Customs returns for December were \$28,514.07, as against \$31,957.11 for December, 1912.

Farmers in this district had very little to do except caring for their live stock, and the few that have bush left were kept busy hauling logs to the saw mill, while others were cutting and putting away ice, which so far has been but a light crop. Saw mills were kept busy, the good sleighing of the last few weeks being responsible for the rush.

Manufacturing on the whole was fair, as there are no factories closed and none working less than eight hours per day

Waterloo.—Labour conditions were the same as in Berlin, most factories were running eight hours a day; interior hardwood and one or two furniture factories were running full time. Building trades and outside labour was practically at a standstill. Retail trade was fair.

Elmira.—Apart from unskilled labour and the building trades all other classes were fairly well employed. The outlook for building trades is good.

Woodstock.

There was little improvement in industrial conditions during January. All the large factories continued running, but mostly with reduced staffs and on short hours. From most of them, however, the reports are more encouraging than they were last month. If there is little improvement in actual conditions the outlook is brighter.

There was little demand for men of any kind. On the other hand, a good many were looking for work. Conditions were probably never so hard here as they are in some other places, but cases have been discovered recently of real destitution, and some of the committees of the City Council have taken up the problem of doing now some of the work usually done in the summer, so as to furnish employment for those who are most in need.

There is very little outdoor work in the city and not much of a demand for help by the farmers at present.

Business with the shopkeepers is still good, and the tendency is to look forward to the coming year with confidence.

Stratford.

Labour conditions showed little change from the preceding month. Some of the building trades were fairly well employed and unemployment was chiefly confined to the unskilled labour class. The City Works Department has a number of labourers at work on the construction of sewers.

Local industries reported the month's business good, with a favourable comparison with the corresponding month of last year.

The customs returns for the Port of Stratford for the month of December amounted to \$15,877.09. This amount is much larger than that of the same month last year.

Dry goods merchants were doing a good trade, holding their annual clearance sales to make room for spring goods.

There were no changes in rates of wages and no trouble in the labour market.

Agriculture.—Farmers were engaged in teaming, caring for stock and marketing produce, high prices still prevailing.

Manufacturing establishments had a fair month, but report it quieter than the corresponding month of last year.

Wingham.—Work is being rushed on the new factory of the Walker & Clegg upholstering industry, a large number of expert workmen being employed to replace the building destroyed by fire some time ago.

St. Mary's.—The crusher at the Thames quarry has been closed down for the season, but a number of men will be engaged in the new cement brick factory erected lately, costing \$6,000. The brick works will start operation in the course of a few days, employing a dozen men.

The Quarry Company has had a good year's business, the total output showing an increase of thirty-five per cent. over last year.

London.

The depression in the labour market was more generally felt during January than at any time during the past six years, and there were a large number of men unable to secure employment of any kind. There is no concerted action of any kind being made to relieve the distress, but the city are to commence work on their system of storm sewers on February 1, and expect then to give

work to 200 heads of families. At the municipal elections on New Year's Day the citizens passed a by-law for Sunday cars, which will commence to run on Sunday, Feb. 1, and as there is a clause in the agreement forbidding any of the employees to work more than six days in a week, it will necessarily need a great number more hands to man the cars.

The mild weather has helped conditions in the building trades, and bricklayers, carpenters, and other workers along these lines have put in more time than is usual in January.

The commencing on January 1 by the London Advertiser of a morning edition has been the means of giving employment to about a dozen more printers and linotype operators, and has made conditions good in this line.

Both wholesale and retail trade has been quiet during the month, but indications are for a return to normal conditions immediately.

A large force of men and teams are busy getting in the ice harvest.

St. Thomas.

The condition of the labour market during January was slightly better than during the previous month. The railroad employees were more active, additions being made to the traffic force on the Pere Marquette and on the Wabash Railways. Business in the traffic department on the Michigan Central Railroad was more active than during December, but shop employees were not so well employed as usual. Mechanics and labourers in the building trades' department reported a quiet month. The supply of labour was in excess of the demand. Unskilled labour was very quiet, due to the fact that there has been very little snow to shovel, or work of this kind to do. Local industries, with a few exceptions, reported a normal month. The St. Thomas biscuit factory reported a very busy month, it being necessary to work overtime to fill the orders. Railroad trade has been quiet, due to the fact that railroad shop

employees have not been actively engaged, and also on account of the unseasonable weather. Customs returns compared favourably with the corresponding month of last year.

The local markets have been well attended. Farmers reported a quiet month.

Chatham.

Labour conditions for January, while not as active as in December, were quite satisfactory, considering the season of the year. The continued mild and open winter has been favourable to nearly all classes of outside workmen. A number of large buildings so far remain unfinished, which gives a large number of bricklayers and carpenters steady work.

The fire chief submitted his annual report to the City Council on the permits issued during the year for buildings, showing the number of permits granted to be 151, amounting to \$338,310, increase over 1912 of \$136,310, the largest amount of money for which permits have been issued in the history of Chatham.

On January 6 the City Council submitted a by-law to grant assistance to the extent of \$2,900 to the Canadian Concrete Product Company, but it was defeated owing to the ratepayers not understanding its nature.

Rentals remain firm and few, if any, desirable houses are vacant, the great need being medium-sized houses renting for \$12.00 to \$15.00 per month. Dry good merchants report January trade fair and prospects good.

Conditions throughout the district compare very favourable with 1913, especially the Town of Tilbey. The Rubber Company and the Auto Lot Company are working overtime. Brick manufacturers are making large shipments of brick and tile, while a number of new buildings are being erected. The new post office and customs house was completed and taken over by the Government officials.

Windsor.

Labour conditions in this vicinity during January were not good. Manufacturing plants were running full, but unemployment in the building trades was considerable.

The good weather during December permitted most of the work under construction to be pushed, and so far there has been very little new work commenced.

The Public Works Department contemplate constructing new sewers with the unemployed in this city. The number of these is about five hundred.

Prospects are, however, good. It is expected that within three weeks numerous buildings will be commenced, which will give work to a number of the unemployed.

Owen Sound.

Labour was fairly well employed during January.

The Heating and Ventilating Company closed down to allow stocktaking and stock reduction. It will commence operations again in February. The furniture factories are running with the usual complement of men for this season, but are working nine hours a day instead of ten. Other factories are running full time.

Draymen are fairly active, and about the usual number are employed.

The Labour Bureau lately organized by the Town Council finds that there is employment for all those who are willing to take the jobs that present themselves.

Local trade has been good; merchants reporting conditions from average to excellent.

Charitable organizations report conditions little or no worse than is usual for this time of the year, and prospects good.

Cobalt.

An eight-hour day for underground miners went into effect on the first of the month. The new regulation makes

eight hours' work face to face at all mines, and affects approximately 1,200 to 1,500 men in Cobalt, Porcupine and other mines in the north country.

The only unrest in labour circles was a walk-out at the Coniagas Mines, Cobalt, where the miners claimed the Company was not observing the eight-hour day, as provided by statute. A settlement was soon effected.

There was little idleness among men in the camp, and the ranks of the unemployed are not growing. Any men out of work are quickly picked up for the lumber camps.

Generally speaking, conditions were good during the month. Mild weather has allowed much building to go on.

Sault Ste. Marie.

This has been one of the quietest months of the year, all industries were slowing down, and lumbering was dull. All are looking for activity in the spring, though but little change will take place until April. Plans are being prepared by architects for considerable store and private house building in the spring. The contract for the proposed dry dock has been let, and the proposition is said to be financed, though but little work can be done till dredging in the spring. The cost of living in the meat and vegetable lines is advancing. Coal has gone up because of railway carriage, the best supply being exhausted. This is perhaps compensated for by a drop in wood because of farmers' supplies coming in.

Port Arthur and Fort William.

Navigation closed early in December. The lumber camps and tie camps did not call for many men, consequently a large number were idle at the beginning of January.

Men who had come into this district from the West found everything at a standstill as far as outsiders were concerned, there not being enough work to employ the resident workers. Compared with the opening month of last year, working conditions were unfavourable.

There was little industrial activity and no new works has been commenced.

There has been no official changes in rates of wages, but some people are taking advantage of the slack time. There were no strikes, but many men have been laid off and others put on short time.

The cost of living shows no signs of decreasing.

Lumber camps have been very quiet, and owing to lack of snow many were closed down before Christmas. A fall of snow on the 27th and 28th of this month has provided roads for sleighing.

Railroad construction has also been quiet with not many men engaged from this point.

All industries were quiet and many men on short time.

The buildings for the most part in these cities were finished or closed down early in December. Only three or four jobs remained open. A new theatre building was started in Port Arthur in the middle of the month, with some twelve to fifteen men employed. The James Whalen block is being finished, and many men are employed on this. There are some also on the Government elevator at work. The armoury in Port Arthur has closed down.

It is estimated that some 120 bricklayers are out of employment and about 500 to 600 carpenters, while all kinds of labourers are out of work, numbering in the two cities between 2,000 and 3,000 men.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.

Business generally was quiet throughout January. The unemployed problem assumed rather serious proportions during the early part of the month, but the situation was relieved in various ways at the latter part.

Bank clearings were \$116,381,841, as compared with \$134,993,453 for January, 1913. Grain inspection at Winnipeg was as follows: wheat, 3,841,000 bushels; oats, 2,585,800 bushels; barley,

591,300 bushels; hay, 492,800 bushels; rye, 16,000 bushels.

The civic free employment bureau has ceased taking written applications from those requiring positions. During the month 401 males were found positions in and out of the city by the bureau as were 383 women.

The revenue of the street car system for the year ending December 13, 1913, was \$2,384,579.28. Five per cent. of this sum (\$119,228.96) is due to the city from the owners of the system, the Winnipeg Electric Street Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the Trades Hall Company was held on January 27. A gratifying report was presented, and a dividend of six per cent. was declared. Officers for 1914 are: President, A. G. Brown; vice-president, E. McGrath; secretary-treasurer, A. W. Puttee; manager, H. Albert.

Brandon.

During the past month there has been little change in the condition of the labour market.

In comparison with the corresponding month of last year the opportunities for employment were considerably less. This applies not only to the building trades but to nearly all lines of business, and especially to railroad workers.

There has been considerable reductions in the staff of the railroads, and the city council passed a resolution asking the Canadian Pacific Railway to follow the example of the city in giving work to as many of its married employees as possible.

By continuing its sewer and water construction the city has been able to keep on a force of about 150 men during the month; by this action many possibilities of distress have been eliminated. The labour market was quiet.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Regina.

Labour conditions were less active than during the preceding month, and

also the corresponding period of last year.

During the early part of the month it was reported throughout the Dominion and the United States that this city was in danger resulting from the extreme measures adopted by the unemployed.

Whilst a large amount of unemployment prevailed (and continued to increase to the end of the month), such reports were not warranted. The Regina Trades and Labour Council unanimously passed a resolution disclaiming all knowledge of the disturbances and denouncing such methods as detrimental to better conditions.

Owing to the mild weather, both wholesalers and retailers stated that the demand for winter goods are not as good as the same period in former years.

As a result of a request from the Trades and Labour Council, the City Council has agreed to insert a fair wage clause in all contracts let by the city, and a further request that the city has stipulation inserted in all its contracts compelling contractors to insure their employees was also granted.

During the session of the Provincial Parliament, recently prorogued, an amendment to the Mechanics' Lien Act was passed, providing for the weekly payment of wages and wages to be paid in the currency of the realm or marked cheque; this applies to all factories, contractors and mercantile establishments. The Act takes effect on February 15, 1914.

Resulting from the inception of the automatic telephones in this city, about fifty of the seventy-five telephone girls were dismissed from their occupation on January 31.

On January 22 the stationary engineers and firemen of this city met together with a view to forming a local union, their deliberations resulting in applying for a charter, which is expected to arrive in time for their next meeting on February 4, when the election of officers will take place and another branch of organized labour formulated.

While agriculture from an operative standpoint is quiet, organization of the stockgrowers resident in the southwestern portion of the Province is being carried on vigorously. Their aims and objects are for the protection of their interests, and the fostering of the live stock industry.

Hitherto membership in the Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Association has not been general among the ranchers of the southwest, but it is realized that there are a large number of ranchers and others interested in stock production that, when thoroughly organized, will give a decided stimulus to the association's work throughout the Province.

Moose Jaw.

There was little employment for labour during the past month. There are a considerable number of unemployed men in the city and prospects are not very bright for work for them until the spring. The railway companies have discontinued all extra work, and the extra train crews that were engaged in hauling the grain have been laid off.

The cold weather has made outside construction impossible and work on the new post office building has been discontinued.

There is no activity in agricultural pursuits, and the work is confined to the care of the stock.

Saskatoon.

There was no improvement over last month. Many workers have been laid off in the staffs of the stores, railroads and other businesses. There is little work of any sort being done at the present time outside of necessary repair and maintenance. The ice companies have taken on a few men. The Government bridge, having laid off some men through a difficulty with the cofferdam, will probably take them on again when the difficulty is overcome.

The unusually mild weather up to the present time has been a partial relief to the economic conditions.

Prince Albert.

The general condition has shown no improvement and compares unfavourably with the same month of the previous year. It has been necessary for the city council to open up relief works, and these have absorbed most of the married unemployed, while there has been a steady demand from the lumber camps for men. The situation has, however, never been critical owing to measures adopted by all interested in tiding over a temporary depression.

No trade can be described as in an active condition, and most firms are working either on short time or with a reduced staff, and the labour supply is more than equal to the demand.

The Trades and Labour Council made a registration of all the unemployed in the city and succeeded in obtaining the names of some sixty men. The necessity for relief works was placed before the council of the city by Alderman Heggie and relief works were opened.

This is the quiet season for the farmer and there is little to record. The planing mill at the Prince Albert lumber mill has recommenced operations, and has taken on several additional hands. A large number of men have left for Amisk Lake where a gold strike is reported and parties are busy staking claims.

The railway staff has been reduced or placed on short time. It is expected that the Grand Trunk Railway will commence construction work on the St Louis bridge during the first week in February.

The contract for the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific bridge over the Southern Saskatchewan has been let to John Gunn & Sons, Limited, Winnipeg. The foreman and some of the principals of the firm are in the city and the work is to be rushed immediately. It is stated that between 200 and 300 men will be needed, but it is not advisable for men to come up on speculation as much local labour can be obtained.

ALBERTA.**Medicine Hat.**

The opening of the New Year saw conditions dull in many lines in the city. The state of employment was much quieter than during December, and compared with January, 1913, an unfavourable comparison is seen. The building trades were dull, as well as both wholesale and retail trades. In the industrial section all the plants continued to run full time, except the Medicine Hat Pottery Company, which has been forced to shut down temporarily owing to the financial stringency. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has laid off several crews running out of here, besides allowing quite a number of trainmen a leave of absence for three months. The unskilled labour problem has become a serious one and hard to handle, as many men of this class drifted into the city late in the fall, after having been laid off from other employment in the surrounding district, and thus added greatly to the already large number of unemployed. The city council is dealing with the problem by giving the married men the preference and giving them a week on and a week off at regular pay, while single men are only given meal tickets and a bed.

The Typographical Union was successful in having a new agreement signed up with the employers for the next twenty-two months, whereby all printers and machine operators go on a flat scale of \$25.00 for eight hour days, and \$27.00 for seven and one half hour nights.

Calgary.

The building trades were dull, very few building operations were being carried on, with the result that there were many mechanics out of employment.

To minimize the prevalent distress the city is endeavoring to carry on as much work as possible with sewers and grading. They have nearly 2,000 men

their pay-roll at present. No progress has been made with work on Grand Trunk Pacific terminals. The price for the property has been accepted, and work will start on terminals in spring.

The same condition applies to the new post office building. The Great Northern Railway is busy completing its bridges. Temporary terminal and local service has been promised by February.

The site for the industrial building has been chosen, and building operations will be commenced as soon as possible.

During the month the Sullivan Block, erected by McDougall & Forster, has been completed, also the new Commercial Club and the new court house.

On Monday, January 19, a Building Trades Council was formed, temporary officers being elected and a charter applied for under the American Federation of Labour. The Canadian Pacific railway mechanics at Ogden shop are still employed forty hours per week. Several men have been discharged owing to present trade conditions.

The net surplus for December for the Great Railways shows \$332.57, against \$149.64 for December, 1912.

Through the city using their own paving plant, they have been able to show that the work has been done cheaper than letting by contract to the extent of \$0,720.00.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has installed the block signal system here, at the cost of \$83,000.00. Three towers have been erected.

City Engineer Craig has advised the aldermen that it would be more profitable to wait for further operations of the oil drillers before attempting to catch the natural gas now going to waste, and with more oil holes the gas would be of greater volume and pressure. W. Georgeson, who is the head of a syndicate controlling large areas of natural gas lands, states that his associates will soon be in a position to offer the city gas at seven and one-half cents per 1,000 cubic feet. At this price the problem of cheap power will be solved, though some of the aldermen still maintain that the

time is coming when five cent gas will prevail.

Dominion Grain Commission engineers have selected the site of the new interior terminal elevator on a part of a section owned by the Militia Department, adjoining the Canadian Northern Railway tracks, and in close proximity to the Union Stock Yards.

The Industrial building for small manufacturers is to be erected in the uptown district, where the city has taken an option on a site along the Canadian

Final consent has been given to the Pacific Railway tracks at Tenth avenue. Transfer of the old Northwest Mounted Police barracks site to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for a passenger depot, thus Calgary has provided for its third transcontinental line. The Canadian Northern Railway, Calgary to Saskatoon line, is ready for running trains on.

Corrected statistics give the building permits for 1913 as \$8,619,000; customs receipts, \$2,481,478; bank clearings, \$247,882,848; post office stamp receipts, \$292,540. The Municipal Street Railway has now seventy-two cars, seventy miles of track, and carried 18,000,000 passengers in 1913.

The recent sale of \$3,589,000 worth of Calgary's five per cent. bonds at 97, and a premium in London will provide for all the treasury notes the municipality issued last year to carry on its various departments.

Edmonton.

Labour conditions were not so good as during the previous month, and much worse than the same month a year ago. The city has opened up relief work for married men, and they are given three and a half hours' work a day at thirty cents an hour. Conditions in the building trades are quiet, and there is no prospect of any improvement before spring. There are a large number of this class of mechanics unemployed.

Alderman Kinney, the labour representative, introduced a resolution in the

city council, which was adopted by that body, calling for a fair wage clause in all city contracts. The secretary of the Trades and Labour Council will furnish the city commissioners with a schedule of the rates called for by the various unions.

The Edmonton Ad. Club is conducting an active campaign to raise \$100,000 for the purpose of drilling the gas wells.

It is reported that the Dominion Government has let the contract for a large armoury, the work to commence in the early spring.

Municipal buildings erected in 1913 were as follows:—

Civic block..	\$275,000
Car barns and sub-station	173,000
Exhibition stock building.. . . .	175,000
Stores warehouse	46,000
Fire halls..	51,000
Stables (add.)	28,000
Pump house (add.).. . . .	8,000
Filter house (add.)	2,000
Engineer's house (add.)	2,000
Total..	\$760,000

Local improvements completed in 1913 were:—

	Miles.
Trunk sewers	10
Lateral sewers	27
Water mains	28
Street railway tracks	23
Paving	22
Concrete walks	10
Plank walks	16
Boulevarding	10
Grading	10
Telephone conduits	10
Total	166

The cost of living remained about the same as the previous month. Some brands of flour were cheaper, while eggs advanced. Wholesale trade was quiet. Snow and cold weather the latter part of the month have increased the demand for seasonable goods, but trade in most other lines was slow.

The conditions in the lumber camps were more active than the previous month, but not as active as at the same time last year. Coal mining operations were carried on to about the same extent as last month. Considerable rail-

road work was done considering the season of the year. The contractors started shipping freight over the first 15 miles of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway.

Lethbridge.

There was more unemployment than during the previous month and the corresponding month of the year 1913. This was due to the slackening of operations in several lines which had previously provided a source of employment. In this connection may be mentioned quietness in the lumbering trade, cessation of work on the railroads during the winter season, and also in regard to building operations. Coal mining remained active, flour mills also were running day and night. Bank clearings and custom receipts were less than those of the corresponding period of last year. There were no changes in rates of wages and hours of labour, and no unrest in labour circles.

Little was done among agriculturists. The farmers' convention, held at Lethbridge from January 21 to 23, was well attended.

A firm with headquarters at Lethbridge has been capitalized to manufacture a "hose coupler."

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nelson.

The City of Nelson has purchased the gas plant, also Street Railway, from their respective companies, and are now operating same. The City now owns the gas plant, Street Railway, electric light plant and water works.

The Silver King mines are employing between thirty and forty men. The mines are the only ones giving employment in this locality. The Canadian Pacific Railway has laid off a large number of their men in their different departments, and are running short of men. Trades generally throughout the Kootenays are very quiet. Both grocery and

and butchers claim they have never seen trade so dull.

Amongst the carpenters there are sixty-five idle out of seventy-five. There are about three hundred men in the labour union; about twenty of them are working. Bricklayers are all idle. Stonecutters are all idle; some are beginning to feel the depression keenly, and the charity organizations are now helping about twenty-five families.

The lumber mills are practically at a standstill, which is one cause of some unemployment, as formerly several found employment in lumbering.

New Westminster.

Employment of labour was even less than during December, there being practically no outside work going on. The lumber camps were largely closed down, and the mills were running on short time, and the factories found little demand for their products. The City Council made a special effort to find some employment for the resident married men, establishing an employment bureau in the City Hall. There was little fishing being done on the river, although weather conditions were good. On the railways maintenance work only was being carried on.

Vancouver.

At the end of December there was a certain amount of industrial activity noticeable in connection with those trades and callings engaged in the supply of goods for that season. This, however, has ceased with the New Year. If possible, the general industrial situation is even quieter than before. Large numbers of workmen of all occupations are unemployed, and many business firms, agencies, have been and are going out of business.

Up to the third week of January the weather has been exceedingly mild, and but for that fact it is freely admitted that the amount of distress and destitution would have been more apparent.

The various municipalities round about are shortening both clerical and outdoor staffs, and in every way the close of a quiet year shows no sign of improvement in the immediate future.

The total number of building permits issued during the year 1913 is 2,021, for work valued at \$10,423,197. The number of permits for 1912 was 3,213 for buildings valued at \$19,428,432.

It will be noted that the value of the building work done in the city last year was little above half of the value of the previous year. This fact, in a city like Vancouver, where building is the chief industry at present, makes a very considerable difference in the amount of industrial activity going on. In addition to that, the year 1912 itself was much quieter than its immediate predecessors.

The annual session of the Provincial Parliament is now on. It was expected that some legislation based on the report of the Labour Commission, which went through the Province last year, would be brought down. Official announcement is made, however, that nothing will be done in that direction this session.

The annual convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour met in New Westminster on January 26, when more than one hundred delegates, representing some 12,000 trade unionists of the Province, assembled. Many matters connected with the interests of the organized workmen of British Columbia were taken up.*

During the month a union of laundry workers has been formed by the local Trades and Labour Council.

Industrial accidents have been very few of late.

Victoria.

There has been very little if any change in labour conditions during the month, and the supply of labour in all branches of industry greatly exceeds the

*A special article with reference to this convention is published elsewhere in the current issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

demand. Among the building trades and unskilled labourers work is dull, and the secretaries of the various unions report that fully half their membership are unemployed. Owing to the money stringency the city has not been able to dispose of its bonds satisfactorily, consequently much work that might be undertaken has to wait until financial conditions improve.

The total value of building permits issued during 1913 amounted to \$4,037,992, while for 1912 the total was \$8,182,155. The bank clearings for December, 1913, amounted to \$13,500,000, while for the same month a year ago the total was \$17,359,358. Total bank clearings for 1913 were \$177,516,936, and for 1912 \$183,873,281. The total customs collections for 1913 amounted to \$2,262,000, and for 1912 the total was \$2,500,000.

The Dominion Government has let a contract for the erection of new armouries at a cost of \$236,815. The unemployed members of the local militia and the British Campaigners' Association have requested that they be given as much preference as possible for employment on the construction of the new armouries.

Yarrows, Limited, a large shipbuilding firm of Glasgow, Scotland, have purchased the British Columbia Marine Railway Company's works in this city, and it is expected that in a short time the works will be enlarged and a modern shipbuilding plant installed.

By the terms of a new license law which came into effect on January 15 all saloon licenses were abolished in this city, and after that date all retail liquor license-holders must keep a dining room and at least thirty rooms for accommodation of the public. There are now forty-nine hotels in the city, having an aggregate of 2,665 rooms. In order to comply with the new law, many hotel-keepers were obliged to enlarge, and in some cases build new premises, which gave employment to several members of the building trades for a month or more.

The Victoria Trades and Labour Council has elected the following officers for the next six months: President, (Dykeman; vice-president, J. L. Martin; recording secretary, T. Matheson; financial secretary, J. Day; treasurer, G. I. Thibbets; sergeant-at-arms, P. Fisher.

On January 15 the local branch of the British Columbia Miners' Liberation League held a tag day for the benefit of the wives, mothers and children of the imprisoned miners who have been on strike in the Vancouver Island coal mines, when the sum of \$680 was realized.

At the recent meeting of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association resolution was adopted, after considerable discussion, asking the Provincial Government to use every means in its power to persuade the Dominion and Imperial Governments to totally exclude for the future all Orientals from Canada, and that in the meantime relief shall be as far as possible given.

Nanaimo.

The conditions in the labour market in this district during the month were not good, there being little work and large number of men seeking employment.

Business men, wholesale and retail, report business as quiet with travel light for the time of year.

There have been no changes in hours of labour or rates of wages during the month, and little change in the cost of living.

The Pressed Brick Company is enlarging its plant as it has a good demand for products.

Owing to the exceptionally warm weather, farmers have done little during the month.

The herring fishing season has nearly finished, so far only about 12,000 tons have been caught.

The sawmills of the district are working

ing steadily, but there has been practically no work in the logging camps in this district.

The strike among the coal miners in this district shows no change. The miners report things as satisfactory, and the operators claim the same as a number

of men are at work in the different mines in the district.

There has been very little work at the railroad construction camps owing to the state of the weather.

The city has not done any work unless it was absolutely necessary.

CONDITIONS DURING JANUARY AFFECTING WOMEN WORKERS IN LEADING INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.—REPORTS OF WOMEN CORRESPONDENTS TO THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Montreal.

Considering the dull season, there has been a fair demand for female employment during January. A great deal has been said about the large number of working people unemployed from one cause or another. As far as women are concerned, it may be stated that greater numbers are obliged to seek work in order to partially supply the deficit created by the enforced idleness of the male providers. Numbers of the latter have now found employment owing to the usual work afforded by the snow removal and the ice cutting. A constant demand exists for household work by the day for women. Domestic service also offers the surest employment for willing hands.

In the industrial world various conditions exist. For the most part, women and girls are not out of work, but are often given an enforced rest, with consequent loss of pay, three or more days a week. Manufacturers contend that the weakness in the money market and lack of orders make such measures imperative. In some labour centres it is said that work being sent out to country parts and done at cheaper rates is another reason for the curtailment of working days in many factories. Among garment makers, complaints are made that machines are being used that can be run by women and girls, the latter thus replacing the men at lower wages.

Fédération Nationale St. Jean Baptiste.—The Federation held the first of

its three annual festivals, instituted with a view of bringing all its members together on the evening of January 25. The lecturer on this occasion was Dr. Gauvreau, one of Montreal's physicians who has shown a special interest in all charitable and philanthropic movements. His subject was "The Education of Young Mothers." The immense benefit of the Pure Milk Stations was spoken of, and many interesting statistics given relating to infantile mortality. The speaker alluded to the admirable work done by the society known as "l'Assistance Maternelle," formed among French-Canadian women workers to bring practical organized help to young mothers of the working class in poor circumstances.

An attractive musical programme was also gone through.

Factory Employees' Association (Association Professionnelle des Employées de Manufacture).—The first meeting of the year was held on January 18. The different committees gave their reports. That of the Mutual Benefit Association (Caisse de Secours) showed that a sum of \$108.50 had been paid to the members during the six months ending December 31; the previous six months had shown a disbursement of \$131.

The following programme is set down by this body for its activities during the coming year, and will be of interest to readers of the *Labour Gazette* who follow the proceedings of women's organizations.

Association Professionnelle des Employées de Manufacture. — Monthly meetings every third Sunday at 4 p.m., held in room 15 Monument National, St. Lawrence Boulevard. Order of proceedings:—Prayer, reading of the minutes, debates on subjects of interest to the members, lectures, distribution of profits of the Co-operative Guild, etc.

Mutual Benefit Association Caisse de Secours.—President, Mme. E. O. Hébert, 21 Trene street; secretary, Melle. Hermentine St. Julien; treasurer, Melle. Emma Lusignan. The directing committee decided, at a meeting held on October 30, 1913, which decision was ratified by the members at a general assembly:—

1. That, in future, those desiring to join the Mutual Benefit Association, and thereby obtain aid in case of illness, will be asked to dispose of \$2.00 worth of tickets for entertainments, or, if they prefer, paying an annual contribution, it will be \$2.00 instead of \$1.00, as previously.

2. Sick members will be required to fill in certificates supplied by the President of the Committee giving the privilege of drawing on the funds of the society.

3. That the President of the Mutual Benefit Association will visit the members, giving them these rules and blanks needed for the claiming of their share of benefits.

In future, the day of the general meeting, at 3.30 p.m., will be the time when those bringing in claims will be attended to. They must present certificates from the doctor or visiting member, as well as one from their employer, manager or foreman.

Members having helped in the sale of tickets for the last entertainment in aid of the society have the right of claiming benefits in case of illness during the year 1914.

Membership Committee.—Promoters are requested to ask the President of the Committee, Melle. Anna Prud'homme, for the list of names, so as to enable

them to look up the members and endeavour that the latter fulfill all their obligations towards the association.

The annual subscription can be paid after each meeting.

Cooking Classes. — President Melle. Julie Brisson, Secretary Melle. Elis Lachapelle. Every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. practical cooking; every Thursday at 7.30 p.m., class demonstration at the Provincial School of Domestic Science, 14 Church street.

Hochelaga Division of the Association —Cooking Classes. — Every Monday, 7.30 p.m., at St. Joseph School, Hudon street. Professor Melle. H. Sicotte.

Singing Class.—Every Wednesday 8 p.m., under the direction of Melle. Josephine Couture, professor of piano and singing.

Sewing Class. — Every Friday, 7.30 p.m., under the direction of Melle. Dina Roy. All members of the I'A. P. E. M. are entitled to follow these classes free of charge. Everyone is expected to show their card of membership. Outsiders will be admitted at the rate of ten cents for each session.

Co-operative.—The members are requested to give their custom to the merchants of the Co-operative Guild and bring their receipts to Melle. Maria Auclair, President, 573 St. Andre street. Telephone East 6491.

Members wishing to attend the spiritual exercises organized specially for the association can obtain all information from Melle. Laura Robert, 766 Papineau avenue. Telephone St. Louis 6563, President of the Committee, or from Melle. Hedwidge Thouin, 1073 Ontario street East.

Employment Bureau.—In future women or girls seeking work, or desiring information concerning the various committees, are requested to call at the headquarters of La Federation Nationale St. Jean Baptiste, room 14, Monument National, between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Signed, Maria Auclair, President of I'A P. E. M.

Office Employees' Association (Association Prof. des Employées de Bureau).—Meetings will be held as follows: General meeting, the fourth Sunday of each month, at 4 p.m., room 15, Monument National.

Employment Bureau.—At the Catholic Feminine Association, 60 Notre Dame street East.

For further information apply to Miss E. Lecuyer, 329 St. Andre street. Telephone East 1220, in the evening East 2296, or to Melle. B. Maille, Secretary, 170 Gauthier street. Secretary of the Co-operative Guild, Melle. B. Auclair, 674 St. Hubert street.

Women Clerk's Association (Association Prof. des Employées de Magasin).—General meeting every second Sunday of the month at 4 p.m., room 15 Monument National.

Class of English.—Every Wednesday evening.

Meeting of the Choral Society.—Every Friday evening.

Business Women's Association (Association des Femmes d'Affaires).—General meeting, first Sunday of each month, 4 p.m., room 15, Monument National.

Educational.—The annual report of the Protestant School Board contains an interesting statement concerning the success of technical classes in Montreal schools. Dealing with the evening technical classes, the report says: "The work of the session was one of increasing satisfaction. The enrolment increased, the attendance improved, and the progress of the students was more satisfactory to them and to the instructors. An additional cookery centre was opened in Victoria School and filled to overflowing. Another room for sewing was opened in the Commercial and Technical High School, and it was necessary to open a fifth class in the preparation subjects."

The Catholic Teachers' Association (Association des Institutrices Catholiques).—Held its bi-annual meeting on January 23. Questions relating to certain changes to be made in the regula-

tions of the association were discussed. Among the subjects under study were: "The Best Method to adopt in Having Lessons Recited in Class," and "Will Development in the Child."

Nurses.—The report for December of the Victorian Order of Nurses shows that 1,835 cases were attended to during the month; of these, 1,126 were new. The number of night visits for the same month were 630. During the year 1913 the number of visits were 128,559; new cases, 10,867. Number of night calls during year, 5,752. Average number of night calls, per night, 16.

Winnipeg.

Employment for women during January showed a slight improvement over the months of October and November, but not equal to December, which offered many temporary positions to girls and women.

Various employment agencies speak of their ability to find work for girls who have not been willing to accept, and also that trustworthy, competent workers can secure employment with very little trouble if willing to put up with some inconveniences.

Demand has been good for housework, and the supply is not sufficient except in the case of day workers.

As there are some trades, such as millinery, which vary in numbers employed according to season, some of these seasonal workers have gone to their homes in the country.

Some of the book bindery women have taken employment at other lines of work.

The garment makers report that business is brightening somewhat, though there are some of the trade out of work.

Retail establishments compare favourably with January of last year, but have not so many working as in December.

Stenographers have had practically the same demand as last January. There is an improvement over October and November. Some really expert stenog-

raphers have been obliged to accept positions at reduced salaries.

The nurses' registry say there are too many nurses in Winnipeg, and a new class is to graduate in the spring.

Vancouver.

The general labour conditions for women during the month of January were not favourable, the only branch of woman's work that has not been affected by the financial conditions being that of school teaching. In every other branch of female labour the supply is in excess of the demand, the demand to-day being twenty-five per cent. less than twelve months ago.

Of the supply of female labour in Vancouver during the last three months, as far as it is possible to judge, about twenty-five to thirty per cent. has been unemployed or partially unemployed.

In some trades or industries the slack season prevailed, but allowing for this the demand for female help was considerably less than during the corresponding period of 1912-13. The demand in various industries has fallen to the following extent:—

	%
Domestic help	30
Day workers, housework, etc.	20
Retail employees	25
Stenographers and bookkeepers	25
Tailoresses	25
Garment workers	20
Candy and biscuit workers	15
Restaurant cooks and waitresses	25
Laundry workers	20
Dressmakers and milliners	20
General female help, unskilled	20

The supply of general female help has increased nearly forty per cent. Several thousand men being out of work, their wives are in many cases working or trying to find work to support their families.

Employment agencies reported that the demand for domestic help was less by about twenty-five to thirty per cent. than at the corresponding time last year, while the supply was ten to fifteen per cent. more. Stenographers unable to obtain work were seeking domestic work until better financial conditions prevail.

The books of the Y.W.C.A. employment bureau show that the number of employers seeking domestic help during the year 1912 was 4,122, but in 1913 it dropped to 3,186. There was an increase in the demand for help during the earlier months of 1913, the decrease being during the last three months. Employers requiring help during November, December and January of 1913-14 numbered 696; during the corresponding period of 1912-13 the number was 1,009; a difference of 30 per cent. This is in agreement with statements made at other employment agencies.

The Christmas trade gave temporary employment to a number of women in stores, also in candy and biscuit factories, many of which were for a period working overtime, but the departmental stores are not carrying as large a staff this year as they were a year ago. The manager of one of the departmental stores has arranged to give a portion of its staff alternate weeks off, without pay, in place of dismissing some of them altogether.

Stenographers and bookkeepers were not fully employed during the last month, the demand for stenographers being about twenty-five per cent. less than in the corresponding period last year.

Tailoresses, milliners, dressmakers and needlewomen were not actively engaged, sixty-five per cent. being out of employment or not working full time. December and January being the slack period in these trades accounts for a percentage of this number, but this year trade has decreased twenty per cent. as compared with last year in the slack period.

Garment workers were not fully employed. Waitresses and restaurant cooks as a whole were not actively employed, many restaurants having been closed during the last months. The secretary of the waitresses' and cooks' union reported all union help active, the unemployment being with unorganized help.

The boot and shoe manufacturing trade was fair. The Leckie Boot and Shoe Company has enlarged its premises,

expecting trade to increase during the next few months. This firm is the only wholesale manufacturer of boots and shoes employing help to any great extent, their output being about 700 pairs a day.

Nurses are not to a great extent in demand, with the exception of the nurses of the Victoria Order. The annual report of this Order has just been issued, showing that 1,906 patients have been attended by their nurses during the past year, from many of whom no payment is claimed.

Relief work has been organized for the men out of employment by the city council, but nothing has been done to help the unemployed women. Between 800 and 900 families have been helped from the fund raised by the Daily Province at Christmas. Money and goods to the total value of about \$10,000.00 were subscribed by the people of Vancouver to this fund, the distribution being in the hands of Mrs. Rose, president of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Vancouver. Out of the eight or nine hundred families assisted, some fifty or sixty were

those dependent on the earnings of the mother, these being either widows or deserted wives, and a few with sick husbands. The Central Mission has also relieved several families and found day work for some of the women. The Creche employment bureau found work by the day, needlework or housework, for some 120 women, many of whom left their children at the Creche to be cared for while they were working. The supply of work was much less than the demand, many applicants being disappointed.

The Women's Exchange reported 218 consignors on their books, but that the sale of articles entered was not very brisk during January. The committee of ladies managing this Exchange think they could get a much better sale of this work if they had sufficient capital to enable them to take a store on a main thoroughfare and are thinking of approaching the city council to see if they will give them some financial assistance; their premises at present being on a side street, the Exchange is somewhat overlooked.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS DURING JANUARY, 1914.

ON January 9 the Minister of Labour received an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and its maintenance-of-way employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees. The dispute grew out of a demand on the employees' part for increased rates of wages, which had been refused by the Company. It was stated in the application that the number of employees concerned was 1,800 directly and 3,000-4,000 indirectly. A Board was established in this matter by the Minister on January 23, Mr. Henry Irwin, of Portage la Prairie, Man., being appointed a member thereof on the em-

ployees' nomination. Mr. W. N. Tilley, of Toronto, Ont., was appointed a member of the Board on the Company's nomination on January 20. The Board had not been completed by the selection of a Chairman at the end of the month.

The Minister received an application on January 9 for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with matters in dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and its maintenance-of-way employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees. The dispute grew out of a demand by the employees for increased rates of wages, which had been refused by the Company. The number of employees concerned was given in the ap-

plication as 1,800 directly and 2,500 indirectly. A Board was established by the Minister in this matter on January 23, Mr. Henry Irwin, of Portage la Prairie, Man., being appointed member thereof on the employees' nomination. Mr. F. H. McGuigan, of Toronto, Ont., was appointed a member of the Board on the Company's nomination on January 26, the Board being completed on January 29 through the selection by the foregoing of His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, of Ottawa, as Chairman.

Report Received.

The Minister received, on January 21, the report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred certain matters in dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the maintenance-of-way employees on its entire system, to the number of 5,000, concerning wages and rules of service. The report was signed by the Honourable Mr. Justice R. M. Meredith, of London, Chairman, and by

Mr. W. N. Tilley, of Toronto, member appointed on behalf of the Company. A minority report was also received on the same day from Mr. Henry Irwin, the employees' nominee on the Board.

Other Proceedings under the Act.

In the January, 1914, number of the *Labour Gazette* reference was made to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established by the Minister on December 15* to deal with a dispute between certain of the shipping companies trading to the port of St. John, N.B., and the freight checkers in their employ. Messrs. Jos. R. Stone and John Edgar Moore, both of St. John, were appointed members of this Board on behalf of the companies and employees concerned. The Board was completed on January 9 by the appointment of Mr. G. Fred. Fisher, of St. John, N.B., as Chairman. Mr. Fisher was appointed on the recommendation of the foregoing members of the Board.

*See *Labour Gazette*, January 1914, page 791.

REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND ITS MAINTENANCE-OF-WAY EMPLOYEES.

ON January 21 the Minister of Labour received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain matters in dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the maintenance-of-way employees on its entire system, to the number of 5,000. The report was signed by the Honourable Mr. Justice R. M. Meredith, of London, Ontario, Chairman, and by Mr. W. N. Tilley, of Toronto, member appointed on behalf of the Company. A minority report was received the same day from Mr. Henry Irwin, member appointed on behalf of the employees. The matters in dispute grew out of a demand on the part of the employees for a general increase in rates of pay and certain

amendments in the existing schedule of rules. The Board, in its report, stated that it had brought representatives of the parties concerned together in Montreal for the purpose of effecting, if possible, an amicable settlement, but that the Board's efforts to this end had been unavailing. The report concluded that

"Having failed to effect a settlement between the parties—under all the circumstances existing at the present time; such as the general financial stringency; pending claims respecting freight rates, which, if granted, may very appreciably reduce the employers' earnings: the number of persons at present out of employment, and likely for some length of time to be out of employment, not merely by

reason of the general business stringency, but also by reason of the necessary discharge from time to time of many men who have been employed in railway construction upon the greater railway lines nearing completion, and who would be, to some extent, trained in the work in which the claimants are employed, "maintenance-of-ways"; the rates of wages paid to all other members of the same Brotherhood on the other greater Canadian, as well as United States of America railways; the probable new legislative benefit to employees at the cost of the employers, in cases of accident, and to the wages and other incidental advantages which the employees now have, and notwithstanding that there has been some increase in the cost of living to the claimants, as well as to the rest of us, since they agreed upon the present scale of wages in the year 1911—the Board recommends that the claims on both sides be withdrawn for the present: and that, if that be not done, that no change in the scale of wages, or in any of the rules, be made at the present time, or in the current year."

The Chairman attached to the report a statement of the reasons which had led him to the above conclusions. Mr. Henry Irwin dissented from the conclusions of the majority report, and from the reasons on which these findings were based. Mr. Irwin recommended that the figures asked for by the maintenance-of-way employees should be reduced by 35 cents a day.

Report of Board.

The text of the Report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation is as follows:—

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Employers) and members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees (employees).

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in this matter have, as required by and in accordance with the provision of the above mentioned Act, the honour to report as follows:—

That its members met, for the first time, at the City of Toronto, on December 12, 1913, and, after each had duly taken the prescribed oath of office, proceeded to ascertain, as far as possible, the real character and extent of the claims made by the employees, and to consider the best mode of procedure to be adopted with the view to affecting an amicable settlement between the parties of all the matters in dispute.

It was then agreed, unanimously, that their next meeting should be held in Montreal, on December 19, 1913, with a view to a thorough understanding of the position taken by the employers in regard to the claims made upon them, and in regard to their counter-claim, and then to consider what succeeding steps would be most advisable in the performance of the Board's first duty, to leave nothing undone that might aid in effecting an amicable settlement between the parties, which they considered the main purpose of the enactment and their duties under it.

That meeting was held on the 19th and continued on December 20, 1913, in Montreal, and at its conclusion it was unanimously agreed that the Board should meet again in Toronto on January 5, 1914, and bring both parties together, then and there, with the object of effecting such an amicable settlement, or, failing that, of hearing all that everyone concerned might desire to say upon the subject, with a view to making such recommendations as the Act provides for.

A free hand was given to the employees in regard to witnesses, and arrangements were made for the free passage of every person named in their behalf as a witness; the employers did not desire to summon any witnesses.

The meeting was held according to appointment, and was fully attended. Everyone interested who desired to

speak in any way upon the subject was heard fully, and the meeting closed only after all had agreed in the view that everything had been said that usefully could be said upon the subject, and that no one desired any further hearing.

The Board was unable to bring the parties to any agreement. Under the circumstances it did not seem at all probable, at any time after the real position taken by each had been ascertained, that that could be accomplished. The employees would not withdraw their claims, nor accede to the counterclaim, and the employers would not agree to any increase in wages at the present time.

The matter of the claim of the employees, respecting one of the rules now in force, was a minor one, which might readily have been adjusted if the parties could have come to any agreement on the question of wages. The proposal of the employers to substitute new rules for those now in force upon their line is an important one.

Having failed to effect a settlement between the parties—under all the circumstances existing at the present time, such as the general financial stringency, pending claims respecting freight rates, which, if granted, may very appreciably reduce the employers' earnings, the number of persons at present out of employment, and likely for some length of time to be out of employment, not merely by reason of the general business stringency, but also by reason of the necessary discharge from time to time of many men who have been employed in railway construction upon the greater railway lines nearing completion, and who would be to some extent trained in the work in which the claimants are employed, "maintenance of ways," the rates of wages paid to all other members of the same Brotherhood on the other greater Canadian, as well as United States of America, railways; the probable new legislative benefit to employees at the cost of the employers, in cases of accident, and to the wages and other incidental advantages which the em-

ployees now have, and notwithstanding that there has been some increase in the cost of living to the claimants, as well as to the rest of us, since they agreed upon the present scale of wages in the year 1911—the Board recommends that the claims on both sides be withdrawn for the present, and that, if that be not done, that no change in the scale of wages, or in any of the rules, be made at the present time, or in the current year.

The Chairman has attached hereto a statement setting out the reasons which have led him to these conclusions.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Toronto, January 14, 1914.

(Sgd.) R. M. MEREDITH,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) W. N. TILLEY.

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Canada.

Chairman's Statement of Reasons.

A memorandum was received from the Chairman giving his reasons for the foregoing report, as follows:—

It seems to me that the actual report of the Board should be as much to the point, and as concise, as possible, to be supplemented by the reasons of any member who cares to state the reasons for his conclusions; reasons written not as an argument in support of such conclusions but as a full and frank statement of the grounds upon which he has proceeded, so that it may be open to all concerned the better to form a true opinion of the justice of such conclusions; and accordingly I shall now proceed to give my reasons:

The International Brotherhood of Maintenance of the Way Employees, as their name indicates, are an association of workmen engaged in the maintenance of the roads of railway companies generally, and an association created and existing for the purpose of advancing its members' interests in such employment. The members of that Brotherhood employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway

Company are numerous; more than half, it has been said, of all the men so employed upon this railway, though there has been no proof, nor any definite assertion, as to the actual proportion. And it is the members of that Brotherhood, so employed, who make the claims now under investigation by this Board.

These claims are for: (1) a very large increase in the wages paid to all of them; and (2) the alteration, or interpretation, of one of the rules of the service, which came into operation a good many years ago, so as to curtail the Company's power under it.

It is practically conceded that the increase of wages claimed is far too much; and it is obvious that such increases as are set out in the written claim now before us would be very unreasonable; but that is no reason why the Board should not recommend a reasonable increase if it would be just to do so. The question is not whether too much has been claimed, but is what is reasonable?

Wages ought to be such as are a reasonable compensation for the services rendered; I speak of course in a general sense. There may be special reasons for giving more and for accepting less. But in such a case as this that which is just is only to be considered. Neither employee nor employer is asking favours from the other.

There is no difficulty in stating what is the true measure of wages; it is that which I have stated, compensation; the difficulty lies in the proof of the value of the services. One test, and ordinarily speaking the best test, is, in such a case as this: For what sum could the employer have the work as well performed by others as it is by those seeking higher wages; what would it cost to fill their places as well, for the employers' purposes, as such places are now filled?

Upon this question the claimants have not given any evidence, but have based their contentions mainly upon these grounds: (1) increased cost of living; (2) the need and the advantage of having experienced good men in their positions; (3) the risks which they run; (4) the fact that this Company has always

paid the highest rates of wages; and (5) that they seem to be able, financially, to pay increased wages.

These all are, of course, things to be taken into consideration in endeavouring to find a true answer to the question: What is the true value of the services rendered? But I cannot think that it can be reasonably contended that anyone, speaking generally again, is entitled to demand any more than others, equally capable and willing, are ready to do the same work for. And that is a rule which, as it seems to me, applies to all employees, from general manager to labourer, and to all classes of work, whether on the Bench, in the counting-house, or elsewhere.

That everyone ought to be able, by the work of his own hands or head, to earn a comfortable living in this country, there is no doubt; and, in the more than three score years in which I have lived in it, I have not known of a single instance in which, with average capacity of hands or head and willingness to work, not offset by any evil habits or other diverting thing, that was not so eventually. And, as often as the opposite, it was those who did not earn the highest wages that soonest owned a home of their own and who brought up sons and daughters now occupying enviable positions in the community.

But coming back to the particulars of this case, it is important to state that in the year 1911 a scale of wages and a set of working rules were agreed upon between the Brotherhood and the Company, and that agreement, as it seems to me, affords a reasonable starting point for considering what are fair wages and reasonable rules, between the same parties, two and a half years or so afterwards—in January, 1914. In making that agreement, all the considerations that the claimants now urge were involved and taken into consideration; but that which was agreed upon as reasonable and fair then may, of course, be unreasonable and unfair now; proof that that is so should, however, rest upon those who assert it in claiming more.

And really the only substantial proof offered by the claimants is proof of increase in the cost of living since that time, a fact of which I think we can all take notice. What the real increase, between July, 1911, and the present time, is, has not been well proved; it would be very difficult, if at all possible to prove it exactly as affecting the, possibly, 5,000 to 7,000, or more, men who are engaged, permanently and temporarily, in road work on the railway in question. But if that alone regulated the rate of wages, and there were no countervailing causes, there would be no very great difficulty in finding approximately the rate of increase, out of the mass of inquiries and information upon the subject generally accessible.

The increased cost of living is, unfortunately, a thing that seems to thrive upon itself; the increased cost of living requires higher wages and higher wages increase the cost of production, and the increased cost of production causes increased cost of living.

Both parties to this investigation aid much, indirectly, increased cost of living in making and improving the great highways, which the one owns, and the other helps to maintain in high efficiency, giving to every producer, substantially, a market in all parts of the world, instead of as, in the early days, only in his own neighbourhood. Those of us who have known the going price of the whole carcase of a sheep, less the hide, to be from 50c to 75c, of a fine goose 25c, of eggs 4c a dozen, and cheese 6c a pound, know the difference between prices with markets the world over and prices with markets less accessible even in the same Province. The vast difference is made palpable to all, in one of many instances, that affecting our own fish, the best of which are now rarely seen in our own homes because of transportation facilities which enable the greater markets in foreign lands to outbid us.

So that one very effectual—but impossible practically—remedy for high prices of Canadian products would be cutting off the outgo to all outside mar-

kets; whilst the most effectual way of raising wages—and perhaps the only very effectual way—would be the cutting off of all the income of wage-earners from without. It is easy to make Canada a cheap country to live in; you have only to reverse the customs' duties—take them off the imports and put them on the exports; but that, and some other things, would make the country "cheap" indeed in things infinitely more essential to its welfare. Individual, and every sort of class, advantage must give way to the public good. But these are of course merely observations by the way, indicating in a measure the complex character of any accurate enquiry into the subject of the increase, from time to time, in the cost of the necessities and comforts of life. High prices, like ill-winds, however, blow someone good; the producer is having his innings.

The employers' answer to the claim for increased wages was mainly: 1) that the claim made was really too extravagant and unreasonable for serious consideration; that it would involve an additional cost to the Company of \$3,000,000 a year in this one branch of its many burdens; (2) that the wages now paid are liberal, higher than paid on like roads; whilst the additional advantages given to their roadmen are exceptionally advantageous in respect of (a) pensions, (b) care of the injured, (c) holidays on full pay, (d) houses at low rental, and (e) liberty to cultivate the Company's land along their tracks for the workingman's own benefit.

It has not been denied that the Company's terms were fair, if not liberal, better, generally speaking, than those prevailing on other railways; but it was contended that, notwithstanding all this, the time had come for increased wages, because of the increased cost of living.

And so the question of what is done on other similar railways, and whether there ought not to be uniformity, as far as reasonably possible, regarding pay, conditions, and rules, on all of the

greater Canadian railways, was pointedly raised.

Upon that question there seemed to be, in the end, no substantial difference of opinion; there hardly could be. It would be difficult to understand why one equally capable member of the same Brotherhood, doing the same work, should be paid less, or be under greater disadvantages in any way in his service, than another, simply because one happened to be employed on one railway and the other upon another. So, too, it would be hardly in the public interests that the better men should flock to one railway for better terms, leaving other like railways in the care of inferior men. There is of course nothing in the law to prevent one Company outbidding another, or others, for the best workmen; but it would be quite a different thing to compel any particular Company to bid for all the better men in any such way. So, as I have said, it seemed to be considered, on all hands, that these things should be as uniform as practically possible—standardized as it was called.

The Brotherhood was quite within its legal rights in adopting such tactics as it thought best to attain its object—the highest wages possible; but it might be well to consider the question, whether its purposes would not be better served in making a demand, reasonable rather than unreasonable, as to the amount of increase in wages; as well as, whether it would not be wiser to attempt, in the first place, to bring the wages of those employees who are getting less up to that of those who are getting more, for the same services, under different employers. It was said that the other employers are not as well able to pay, but every great railway Company is able to pay reasonable compensation for the services of its workmen; if they were not they should not be in business. Let me, however, add that though the tactics employed may breed resentment in some minds, as they undoubtedly have, they have no effect upon anyone long accustomed to determine the legal rights of litigants. With me the whole question

in regard to wages is: Are these employees entitled to an increase from their employers; and, if so, how much?

Starting then on the basis of the agreement of 1911, when all such things as the character of the work done, and of the character of the men doing it, were of course urged and taken into consideration, the one ground upon which this claim for higher wages can be rested is the increased cost of living, as it affects these claimants. That, as I have said, is a very reasonable ground for the making of such a claim; but it does not follow from that that the wages of all of us, who are all wage earners, whether our pay is spoken of as a salary or as wages, should increase in proportion automatically. It is but one, though an important one of many things which must have weight, more or less, in considering what sum is a reasonable compensation for the services rendered. What are their real money value; and that, as I have already said, is best ascertained in a true answer to the question: For what sum can the man who pays for them get them performed? If the pay of all of us were automatically increased in proportion to our increased cost of living, it would be difficult to keep down the cost of living; and if pay increased accordingly it ought to decrease accordingly.

But, notwithstanding these considerations, if the conditions affecting the matter were otherwise than as to the cost of living, the same as when the agreement of 1911 was made, I would be in favour of recommending some increase, though nothing at all approaching the amount demanded, which, at the least, seems to be a dollar a day to all of the 6,000 or 7,000 men employed upon the ways, and considerably more to many of them through a proposed re-grading of them in some of the branches of the service.

Before referring to the different conditions now prevailing, it is well to say a word upon the question: Where is the money to come from, if the increased wages are to be paid. Out of whose pocket must it come?

Not out of the Company, because that is a mere name.

Not out of the employees of the Company who are opposing this application—those who fill the higher offices in the service of the employers. They are but fellow servants with the claimants, each one of whom, from the highest to the lowest, is in a sense a trustee for their employers, bound, in law as well as in morals, to aid, in his own sphere—whether little or much—in the efficient maintenance of the road, and in the protection and advancement of its owners' interests in it. And so they, too, instead of paying out any money, might demand more for the same reason—increased cost of living.

Not out of the public, which generally has, sooner or later, to stand the brunt of these things; on the contrary, the public, as far as it at present seems to be interested, is, at the present moment, endeavouring to reduce the earning of the Company in cutting down the freight rates; and there are always with us those who agitate for a large reduction of passenger rates—the advocates of two, instead of three, cents a mile.

It is not right for anyone to shut his eyes to the fact that those who must pay are the shareholders, the real owners of the railway; nor to the fact that they are very many, some doubtless women and children, upon whom the pinch of the increased cost of living comes with greater severity than upon the rest of us, who are physically and mentally capable of earning our living anywhere. The homely adage "Live and let live" applies to all alike.

Then as to changed and changing circumstances now existing: There was not in the year 1911 an impending application, to a judicial body having power to give effect to that application, to cut down, very materially, the earning power of the Company.

There was not in the year 1911, as there is now, a severe financial stringency, which, increasingly, makes harder times on all hands.

There were not in the year 1911, and especially in the summer season, when

the last agreement was made, many men out of and eagerly seeking employment, as there now are, especially in the more westerly Provinces.

In the year 1911, and especially in the summer time, the work of construction of the great transcontinental railways was not coming towards its end, as it now gradually is, with the consequent putting out of employment of very many men who, in the work of construction of such railways, must have had that experience which would train them, in a measure at least, for the duties of "maintenance of the way employees"; so that, for some length of time to come the supply of men competent for the position which the claimants now occupy is likely to be much greater than the demand.

At the present time the Brotherhood has, I understand, accepted a unanimous Conciliation Board report in favour of the promise, by a like Company, of a new scale of wages, to be announced on or before the first of March next, and to new working rules already agreed upon; and the employers in this case are willing to give to the claimants the same wages under the same rules, when the new scales of wages had been announced, if the claimants prefer them to the wages and rules which they now have, and so bring about equality in the Brotherhood, and "Standardization."

At the present time it seems probable that, through legislation in the Province of Ontario, employees shall this year receive substantial benefit, in case of accidents, at the cost of the employer, and, if so, such benefits are likely to be spread in like manner in the other Provinces.

None of these certain, and possible, advantages and disadvantages could have been taken into account in making the last agreement—in July, 1911; and they all, with the one exception of the increased cost of living, make against the claim, for increased wages and better terms under the rules, and outweigh that exception.

So that the claim now made by the employees comes on for consideration by

this Board at a time singularly unfortunate for them in pressing it; and, I can have no doubt, that the interests of all concerned would be best served by withdrawing the claim, and allowing matters to remain in the same state as they have been since the year 1911, until conditions are more favourable to the claimants.

It is certainly not an advantageous time for making an agreement of any permanency; and continuous agitation, either to increase or decrease wages is against the public interests, as well as against the interests of employer and employee alike.

And the policy of the legislation, under which we are now acting, was not to foster, or encourage disputes, but was to settle them and to settle them in as lasting a manner as possible.

So, too, the present time is not one for inviting reprisals. It is no more than human if employers, when they feel that they have been unjustly dealt with, endeavour to counteract an increase of wages by a decrease of wage-earners, or by other lawful means; and, assuredly, under existing circumstances, especially as long as the winter lasts, no reason, or excuse, should be given for increasing the number of men now out of employment. All will agree that everything possible should be done to induce every employer, in every calling and everywhere, to retain his full staff of employees, even if that may make it needful to retain them on "short-time"; so that, as far as can be, the stress of the times, such as unquestionably there is to some extent, may fall, as evenly as possible, on all alike.

Some of the things that carry weight against the employees' claims may be ended in their favour before long; all of them are likely to be made plainer, one way or other, during the present year; whilst they are in doubt decisive action, one way or other, cannot be advisable, and, if it had to be, must be adverse to the claim.

Nor is any great harm being done in the meantime; the claimants in this case are, and have always been, receiving the

highest rate of wages under the best terms obtainable by any "maintenance of ways employees"; they are "taken care of" in case of bodily injuries or accident; receive, in due course, the benefits of a pension paid entirely by the Company out of its own funds; have a fortnight's leave of absence a year on full pay; have some free transportation facilities; can have as much of the Company's lands along its track as they wish to cultivate themselves for their own benefit, a privilege the benefits of which ought to be taken much greater advantage of than it seems to have been in the past; and the Company is now active in constructing more dwelling houses for the use of their men, at a low rental, an advantage of considerable worth, and one which, with the cultivation of the land, I cannot but think a valuable one, and a system which the more general it becomes must become the more mutually beneficial.

Under all these circumstances, if the parties will not by mutual consent withdraw for the present all claims made before this Board, there seems to me to be but one thing which this Board can wisely and justly do: recommend no action upon the claims of the employees, on the counterclaim of the employers, for the present, or during the current year.

After our proposed report was drafted, and seen by those representing the employees, the Board was requested, in their behalf, to recommend only that no change be made for the present, leaving out the words "or in the current year." But I cannot think that would really be even in their interests. If they accept the report without such words, it would not be reasonable for them to apply again as long as present conditions exist; and present conditions, in some of their more important respects, may last, and some are likely to last, for more than a year. It would be unreasonable to leave it open to either employer or employees to make another application, under the Act, at once, and so keep up continuous agitation. So, too, it would be unfortunate to have a

contest, at once, over the question whether or not present conditions continue. It seems to me to be much better, from all points of view, to name a definite time; and, having regard to all things, the current year can hardly be deemed too long.

But it was contended that "the current year" really meant a year and a half, because, under some agreement between the Company and the men, application for increased wages could be made only during certain months of any year. That circumstance, however, cannot prevent an application being made during any year, for an increase or decrease, or change of the rules, on either sides, to begin on the first day of the following year. The plain words of the report cover only a change during the present year; it does not extend, directly or indirectly, a day beyond that; but if the report be accepted it would be unreasonable to apply again until some substantial change in "present conditions" takes place.

And at the same time—the last meeting of the Board—it was again vigorously urged that, as increased wages had been given by the Company to some of the employees during last year, "present conditions" should not be considered a good reason for delaying this application.

But when fully investigated, and given its logical result, that contention does not help, but really makes against, those who urge it.

The only instance of an increase of wages, of which any evidence was given before us, was that of the Company's locomotive firemen; given, it was said, last December, before the effects of the stringency of the times had developed as much as they have now. Some slight reference was made to increases much earlier in last year; but then "present conditions" did not exist.

It should be obvious to everyone that the circumstances which call for an increase of wages to one trade may not at all affect another, or may indeed have the opposite effect. Each must stand or fall upon its own circumstances. And

so, whenever such an increase is relied upon, evidence should be given of all the circumstances of that particular case, so that it may be made to appear whether it really has any application to the case in hand, and if so, to what extent.

No such evidence was given in any instance; it was merely stated that the firemen had received an increase; and in answer to that statement it was said that the firemen's increase was given because, having regard to the wages paid to other men in the like work upon the other railways in the United States and Canada, as well as upon this railway, and to the wages paid to firemen on other railways, these firemen were getting less than their fair share; that, in order to bring all such men to one "standard," their wages had to be, and were, increased. And this statement was not denied, or called in question in any way.

So that very material difference, between the two cases, are obvious, for instance:

These firemen were getting less than other men in the same, and the like work; and their increase was made with a view to that desirable and "standardization"; whilst these "maintenance of way employees" are getting the highest wages and best terms now given; and their brothers, in the same Brotherhood, are getting less on other railways. To increase them would be to give to him that has, and to get further away from "standardization." I cannot but think that would be beginning at the wrong end.

Again, just an instance, the conversion of the new transcontinental roads from roads in construction into roads in operation—a very important circumstance in present conditions—must help firemen and other men engaged in the operation of trains, in the demand for such men that such operation must create; but, on the other hand, must be equally detrimental to maintenance of way men, in the necessary discharge, in large numbers, of men who have been engaged in the construction work; men

capable, or who soon could be made capable, in maintenance of the ways work.

But, again, there is an instance much more in point than that of the firemen; a case of maintenance of way men; and of an application by the Brotherhood for increased wages to such men, and of an investigation by a Board, such as we are, and the unanimous report of that Board on that application. So that that case is quite the same as this, except that it was against another of the greater Canadian railway companies, and one which, it was said by the claimants in this application, is not as well able to pay as the railway Company involved in this investigation.

Upon that application a set of working rules was agreed upon, and the promise of the Company to give increased wages, on a scale to be announced on or before the first day of March next, was unanimously accepted; that scale of wages when announced, together with the rules applicable to it, the employers in this case are willing to adopt; and so take a long step towards "standardization," as well as toward putting all men in the one Brotherhood on an equality. But the employees in this case are not now willing to accept that position; they ask to be put further away from "standardization," and further away from equality with their brothers, brothers who are doing just the same work, and no one has said they are not doing it quite as well.

In these circumstances, to protest so much about the firemen's increase, and to ignore so much their own application and the unanimous result of it, seems to me to be altogether unreasonable.

It is but fair and proper for me to make acknowledgment of the great assistance given to the Board by my fellow members upon it. A Chairman is fortunate in having, upon one hand, one whose legal training and experience has well fitted him for dealing in a judicial manner with every material matter that could come before us; and, in ad-

dition to that having, by reason of his experience as counsel for this and other railway companies, a special knowledge of matters of more or less consequence in the investigation of any such case as this. And, on the other hand, one who is not only an officer in the Brotherhood, but also one of the Company's employees making this claim, and so especially well-informed regarding every fact that could weigh in favour of the claim; and especially qualified to say all that could be said in favour of the employees, and one also who was always willing to give to the Board the fullest information, in the most frank and straightforward manner, regarding any and every material fact or circumstance, the accuracy of which was invariably shown on verification.

So that the Board was, at all times and in all things, under the most favourable circumstances for reaching a just and true conclusion; which, I am fully convinced, they have reached.

Toronto, Canada,

January 14, 1914.

Minority Report.

The minority report of Mr. Henry Irwin is as follows:—

Hon. R. M. Meredith, Chairman of Conciliation:

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of report of the majority dealing with the matter of a dispute between the maintenance-of-way employees on the C. P. Ry. and the employers, the C. P. Railway Company, also a copy of your reason for such a report, all of which I have considered carefully, and have not the slightest hesitation in submitting a dissenting report from your opinion and reasons as expressed and implied in that report.

The report deals with several points not discussed at any time before the Board. The probabilities mentioned here do not help the men's present needs,

more especially when it was clearly proven that the cost of living had increased since the men received their latest increase, viz.: 1910-11.

This is admitted in the report. It is quite clear that your report simply says to the men: you made a mistake; you are governed by the labor market; you may get something along the lines of legislation; the financial stringency affects you, the freight rates may be reduced; wait a year, things may be better. My position is this: that the men are justly entitled to an increase; the purchasing power of their dollar has decreased considerably.

To make wages depend on the law of supply and demand, as in the case of commodities such as wheat, oats, or barley, is an opinion being relegated to where it properly belongs, certainly not to this enlightened time. Other countries have adopted the principle of legislating a minimum wage to every man; conciliation should adopt the same principle of a minimum wage, the necessary amount required to live on.

No more potent factor than this report is required to awaken the men to a need of their meeting this opinion.

Instead of conciliating, my opinion is that this report will widen the breach between the men and the Company, and the responsibility of creating such a situation cannot be charged to me. As a conciliator, my position was to deal with points in dispute in the application, the increase of wages and interpretation of a rule.

The men's grounds for the increase asked for were:—

- 1st. Ability to pay;
- 2nd. The increased cost of living; and
- 3rd. The fact that the men had never received a rate in keeping with the responsibility of their position.

The ability to pay was never questioned. The increased cost of living is admitted in the report, the abundant

argument produced to maintain the question of responsibility.

There is no financial stringency so insistent as that which exists among the maintenance-of-way employees of the Company. There is no Company that can so well afford to relieve that stringency as the C. P. R. Company, and there is no pending legislation that can meet this stringency.

The freight rates being reduced would affect the Company's earnings, but they are not reduced yet, and may not be, but those earnings could stand considerable reduction by reduction in freight rates, as well as the amount necessary to give an increase to these employees. It was shown that other employees received increases in 1913, despite all the probabilities of the report, including the financial stringency, which was much more evident than at present.

The condition of the labour market has nothing to do, in my opinion, with men who are not receiving adequate rates to live on.

The reasons given in the report, coupled with the fact that no less than four classes of employees received increases from this Company in 1913 (two of them agreed to no later than December, 1913), tends to irritate rather than conciliate the situation.

The attempt to bind the men down to exist under the present conditions for the current year is a new feature, thus preventing the men, if possible, from taking advantage of the probabilities recited in the report being accomplished during the current year.

The report does this with a full knowledge that the rules, which are not disturbed by the report, reads that no change in the rules or rates shall take place without sixty days' notice being given between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of November in any year, which means at least July, 1915, before the men could meet the Company regarding a new schedule of rates of rules. If this report was possible of ac-

ceptance by the men, notwithstanding the fact that both parties may do as they choose after these reports are in the hands of the department, there would not be much choice on either side against an unanimous report.

I, therefore, as stated above, emphatically dissent from the report, and

say that the increase asked by the claimants be reduced by thirty-five cents per day. This is done with a view to conciliate, and without prejudice to the men's claims.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) HENRY IRWIN.

STRIKES IN CANADA FOR TWELVE YEARS.—RECORD OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE DOMINION FROM 1901 TO 1912.

A SPECIAL report has been issued by the Department of Labour containing particulars concerning strikes and lockouts which have occurred in Canada during the period 1901-1912. The report shows that strikes taking place during these twelve years have numbered 1,319, an average of 110 annually. There were 319,880 employees concerned in these strikes. The time losses in strikes during the twelve years reach nearly nine million working days and would represent, it is suggested, at \$2.50 a day, an annual loss to the workers of about \$1,900,000, or a total estimated loss for the twelve years of between twenty-two and twenty-three million dollars.

The report contains numerous charts and diagrams bearing on different phases of the matters discussed. The record of industrial disputes is set forth year by year, and in addition, for the purposes of comparison, the statistics for the decade 1901-10 have been tabulated for quinquennial periods and statistics covering the same periods are given for other countries. The strikes occurring in Canada in each period are classified variously by years, industries, causes, magnitude, provinces, duration and results.

In the introductory chapter, some general observations are offered by the Deputy Minister of Labour.

"It need hardly be observed," it is remarked, "that the industrial problem in its various aspects is the theme of universal interest and discussion to-day. The methods particularly of dealing

with industrial disputes, the avoidance of the strike or lockout so far as possible, and the best means of settling strikes or lockouts (though in Canada the lockout is a theory rather than a fact) which are not avoided, are matters which in recent years have received the closest consideration in all countries pursuing modern industrial methods. Every nation seeks information and guidance from the general experience of other countries. On several recent occasions the vast issues involved have forced industrial disputes on the attention of the greatest of the world's governments. The Prime Ministers of Great Britain and France and the President of the United States have each come into closest contact with disputes which have seemed to threaten their respective countries with perils graver than war, famine, or plague, and which have in each case caused positive suffering and disaster to an alarming degree. It is hence inevitable that inquiry should be made on the widest scale as to the relative merit and value of legislation bearing on the subject in different countries. This is a point which it would be difficult under any circumstances to determine, but which cannot be intelligently discussed until the fullest information obtainable on many vital facts has been gathered and carefully arranged. Here, therefore, lies the essential value of statistics found in the present report; first, for the purposes of comparison between year and year, and period and period in treating of the industrial history of Canada, particularly during those past

recent years of rapid development; and, secondly, in permitting comparison, useful, though admittedly not exact, between relative conditions in Canada and other countries."

"A cursory examination of the information collected," it is remarked, "will show to how great an extent industrial troubles fall on special classes of workers. Coal mining and the building trades stand out in strong relief as those industries which are most afflicted with disputes. It is in connection with organized labour rather than unorganized labour that strikes chiefly occur. The reason is obvious. A strike means unity of action, which is impossible without organization. Wage earners are seldom inclined to enter on a struggle with their employers until a degree of organization is found in their ranks. The situation is fairly reflected in the very large proportion found of strikes concerning union recognition or some aspect of union recognition. It will, it is true, frequently happen that union and non-union employees are both concerned in a particular strike. The unionists may even be sometimes in a minority, but, being organized and including quite inevitably the more aggressive spirits, they will often largely control the action of the employees as a whole.

"Naturally labour organization reaches its most advanced and most successful form in the ranks of the most skilled and responsible workers. The upper grades of railroad workers—engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen, telegraphers, etc.—stand perhaps at the apex of organized labour, having achieved that most desirable of industrial systems, that of working under agreement, and having learned the further valuable art of renewing these agreements, modified or otherwise, without cessation of work. The facilities for arranging working agreements in the case of these great railroad brotherhoods are superior in a measure to those open to many other classes of workmen because of (1) the good relations that fortunately exist between the great railroad companies and the unions, and (2) the relatively small number of employers with whom it is

necessary to treat—the great railroads in any case set the pace in these matters. One important fact, however, which stands out in the present report is that during the twelve years under review there has been but a single strike in which any one of the five railroad brotherhoods indicated has been concerned. In other words, of the thirteen hundred strikes recorded in Canada during twelve years only one is debited to railroad engineers, railroad firemen, railroad conductors, railroad trainmen or railroad telegraphers.

"While therefore it is on organized labour that the strike burden chiefly falls, some branches of labour, and these the most highly organized, appear to have largely eliminated the strike as an actual experience. Those who have been behind the scenes in connection with these matters will be aware that even here the menacing figure of the strike is found none the less somewhere in the background and there plays its part in the preliminary negotiations."

In discussing the question of losses resulting from strikes, the Deputy Minister points out that the figures are less startling than they may at first appear, and, referring particularly to Time Losses, which are held to be the best gauge, the following observations are made:

"The year 1911 was, as noted, exceptionally high in Time Losses, showing, at 2,021,440 wasted days, twice the volume of Time Losses recorded for any other year. The wage earners for that year are estimated at slightly under 1,300,000, and the possible working days for 1911 may be therefore placed at 390,000,000; this estimate allows an average of 300 working days a year to each worker. Analysis shows that these Time Losses of two million days were no more than the one hundred and ninety-fifth part ($1/95$) of the number of days worked, or, putting it in another way, if spread evenly over the whole wage-earning population of Canada, the Time Losses by strikes for 1911 would represent a loss per worker of a fraction under two days. For 1912 the figure representing Time Losses, as against

number of days worked, dwindles to less than one day per worker; the Time Losses were only fifty per cent. of those of 1911, and the industrial population had grown.

"Analyses of this character tend, it is believed, to show that however largely the problem of industrial disputes may loom in the public mind, and, however acute may be sometimes the inconvenience, injury or loss resulting from them in a particular locality, yet the net sum of the losses which may be directly debited to industrial disputes does not justify dismay or despair; and is but an item in a year's industrial account. The mass of wage earners works steadily on, and is affected only as part of society at large."

A chapter of the report gives much information as to disputes during the same period in other countries, more fully in the case of Great Britain than in most countries, because of the complete reports printed by the British Labour Bureau. The figures permit of some comparisons as between Canada and other countries in these matters.

Statisticians compiling the British reports have dwelt also on the point noted in the preceding paragraph, the smallness, relatively speaking, of the numbers of strikers or Time Losses from strikes as compared with the totals of workers or days worked. "Thus," says the British report for 1911, "although the number of workpeople involved in disputes was higher than any previously recorded by the department, the proportion affected of the total number of persons engaged in industrial occupations was only nine per cent. as compared with 4.9 per cent. in 1910 and 2.9 per cent., the mean for the ten years 1902-11." It is also pointed out, as to Great Britain, that while in 1912 (the year of the great coal strike) the Time Losses stood at the amazingly high figure of forty million days, surpassing all earlier records, yet these losses, "spread over the British industrial population, would show an average loss for 1912 of four days per head; even this high figure, therefore, leaving a hardly perceptible effect on the sum total of possible working

days for British industry in the year concerned."

"In a word," observes the Deputy Minister, "the worst deduction to be drawn from the figures is that the great prosperity of these twelve years would have been yet greater could Canada have escaped its share of the industrial tumults falling to the nations of the modern world."

A chapter of the report is devoted to a discussion of the salient features which have come to the knowledge of the Department regarding the strikes which have occurred in Canada in the twelve years 1901-12. The longest strike recorded is that which began in the coal mines at Springhill, N.S., in August, 1909, and continued for twenty-two months; entailing time losses placed at 760,000 working days. A strike of 7,000 coal miners in Eastern British Columbia and Southern Alberta began on April 1, 1911, and lasted until November 20, the Time Losses being estimated at the large figure of 1,390,000 days, which alone was greatly larger than the Time Losses of all strikes in Canada in any preceding year. These two coal strikes alone, it will be seen, caused a loss of 2,150,000 days, or nearly one-quarter of the total Time Losses from strikes in the whole twelve-year period.

An analysis of the strikes according to their causes shows that, as might be expected, the wage question figured most prominently, the great majority of strikes having for their object an increase of wages, and this is the cause also of the heaviest time losses. The question of union recognition was also a frequent subject of dispute between employer and employees, and was responsible, especially in the later years, for a large proportion of the Time Losses.

Other aspects of industrial disputes in Canada during the period under review are discussed in some detail and are reflected in the tables which occupy a large section of the report, a few of the more striking of which are reprinted in the present article.

DISPUTES, TIME LOSSES, ETC., CLASSIFIED BY YEARS.

The report shows in the following table the number of disputes year by year from 1901 to 1912, the number of establishments and of employees affected, and approximate Time Losses in working days:—

YEAR.	No. Disputes.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate Time Losses in Working Days.
1901.....	104	273	28,086	632,311
1902.....	121	420	12,264	120,940
1903.....	146	927	50,041	1,226,500
1904.....	99	575	16,482	265,004
1905.....	89	437	16,233	217,244
1906.....	141	1,015	26,050	359,797
1907.....	149	825	36,224	621,962
1908.....	68	175	25,293	708,285
1909.....	69	397	17,332	871,845
1910.....	84	1,335	21,280	718,635
1911.....	99	475	30,094	2,046,650
1912.....	150	989	40,511	1,099,208
Total.....	1,319	7,843	319,880	8,888,38

DISPUTES CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES.

Industry..	1901-05.	1906-10.	1911.	1912.	Total.
Fishing.....	6	4	..	1	11
Lumbering.....	13	15	..	4	32
Mining.....	37	50	7	6	100
Building.....	143	123	29	52	347
Metal.....	95	75	18	29	217
Woodworking.....	33	14	2	..	49
Printing and allied.....	18	10	..	3	31
Textile.....	15	21	4	1	41
Clothing.....	51	56	13	19	139
Food and Tobacco.....	41	21	3	2	67
Leather.....	9	11	1	..	21
General transport.....	43	54	12	14	123
Unskilled labour.....	33	40	4	9	86
Miscellaneous.....	22	17	6	10	55
	559	511	99	150	319

DISPUTES TABULATED BY PROVINCES.

The following tables show the situation in each Province as to strikes and Time Losses respectively:—

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES CLASSIFIED BY PROVINCES.

	1901-05.	1906-10.	1911.	1912.	Total.
Nova Scotia.....	36	34	2	4	76
Prince Edward Island.....	2	..	..	..	2
New Brunswick.....	20	26	3	7	56
Quebec.....	131	106	19	24	280
Ontario.....	276	223	41	67	607
Manitoba.....	28	29	8	7	72
Saskatchewan.....	1	7	..	16	24
Alberta.....	8	33	12	14	67
British Columbia.....	53	46	12	10	121
Interprovincial.....	4	7	2	1	14
	559	511	99	150	1,319

APPROXIMATE LOSS OF TIME IN WORKING DAYS, CLASSIFIED BY PROVINCES.

	1901-05.	1906-10.	1911.	1912.	Total.
Nova Scotia.....	156,703	1,058,678	193,230	1,790	1,410,491
Prince Edward Island.....	819	.....	.....	.....	819
New Brunswick.....	45,993	53,910	405	13,274	113,583
Quebec.....	382,275	450,080	42,270	181,926	1,065,551
Ontario.....	715,257	513,206	77,243	270,589	1,567,295
Manitoba.....	34,340	108,695	1,165	28,450	172,650
Saskatchewan.....	.....	12,268	.....	11,116	23,384
Alberta.....	18,182	201,162	8,545	76,837	304,726
British Columbia.....	788,230	151,385	312,791	490,726	1,743,132
Interprovincial.....	320,200	722,050	1,411,000	24,500	2,477,750
	2,461,999	3,280,524	2,046,650	1,099,208	8,888,381

The approximate Time Losses to each industry are represented in working days as follows:—

TIME LOSSES BY CAUSES.

The following summary statement shows approximately the losses in working days debited to each cause:—

	1901-05.	1906-10.	1911.	1912.	Total.
For increase in wages.....	1,195,336	562,793	88,340	474,931	2,321,400
Against reduction in wages.....	42,748	250,526	32,590	60,460	386,234
For increase in wages and decrease in hours.....	177,473	154,277	10,245	193,445	535,440
For recognition of union.....	423,425	876,698	190,000	1,780	1,491,903
Against employment of non-unionists.....	28,141	140,979	2,295	3,210	174,625
For increase in wages and other changes.....	38,696	387,109	1,414,280	145,033	1,985,118
Against discharge of employees.....	126,140	38,111	280	157,690	322,221
Sympathetic disputes.....	37,688	37,524	243,476	3,328	322,016
Against employment of particular persons.....	2,307	31,431	2,483	6,905	43,126
Unclassified.....	305,124	707,549	62,239	43,239	1,118,827
	2,461,999	3,280,524	2,046,650	1,099,208	8,888,381

REVIEW OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1913.

THE following article presents an analysis of the strike situation in Canada during 1913. The accompanying large table (pp. 938-943) shows in detail the number of disputes in existence, together with the locality, cause, method of settlement and result of each, dates of commencement and termination, the numbers of establishments and employees concerned and the approximate time losses in working days through each dispute.

There was a decrease in the number of trade disputes in Canada during 1913 as compared with the previous year. There were altogether 113 disputes in existence, as compared with 150 in 1912, 99 in 1911, and 84 in 1910. There were also fewer employees involved in trade disputes, the number being 39,536 for 1913, as compared with 40,511 during the previous year, 30,094 in 1911, and 21,280 in 1910. A slight increase, however, took place in the number of working days lost during 1913, the figures being 1,287,678 and 1,099,208 for 1913 and 1912 respectively. The increase in time losses is accounted for by the fact that two disputes, one of coal miners on Vancouver Island, and another involving lumber mill hands in St. John, were together responsible for the loss of 722,850 working days, about fifty-six per cent. of the total time losses of the year. Other disputes of importance during the year were those of carpenters at Toronto, painters at Winnipeg, garment workers at Montreal, and shoe machine workers at Quebec. One hundred and

six disputes actually commenced during 1913, thirty-two less than commenced during 1912.

The chart on the following page shows a comparison between 1913 and the preceding twelve years from the viewpoint of the number of strikes and lockouts in existence.

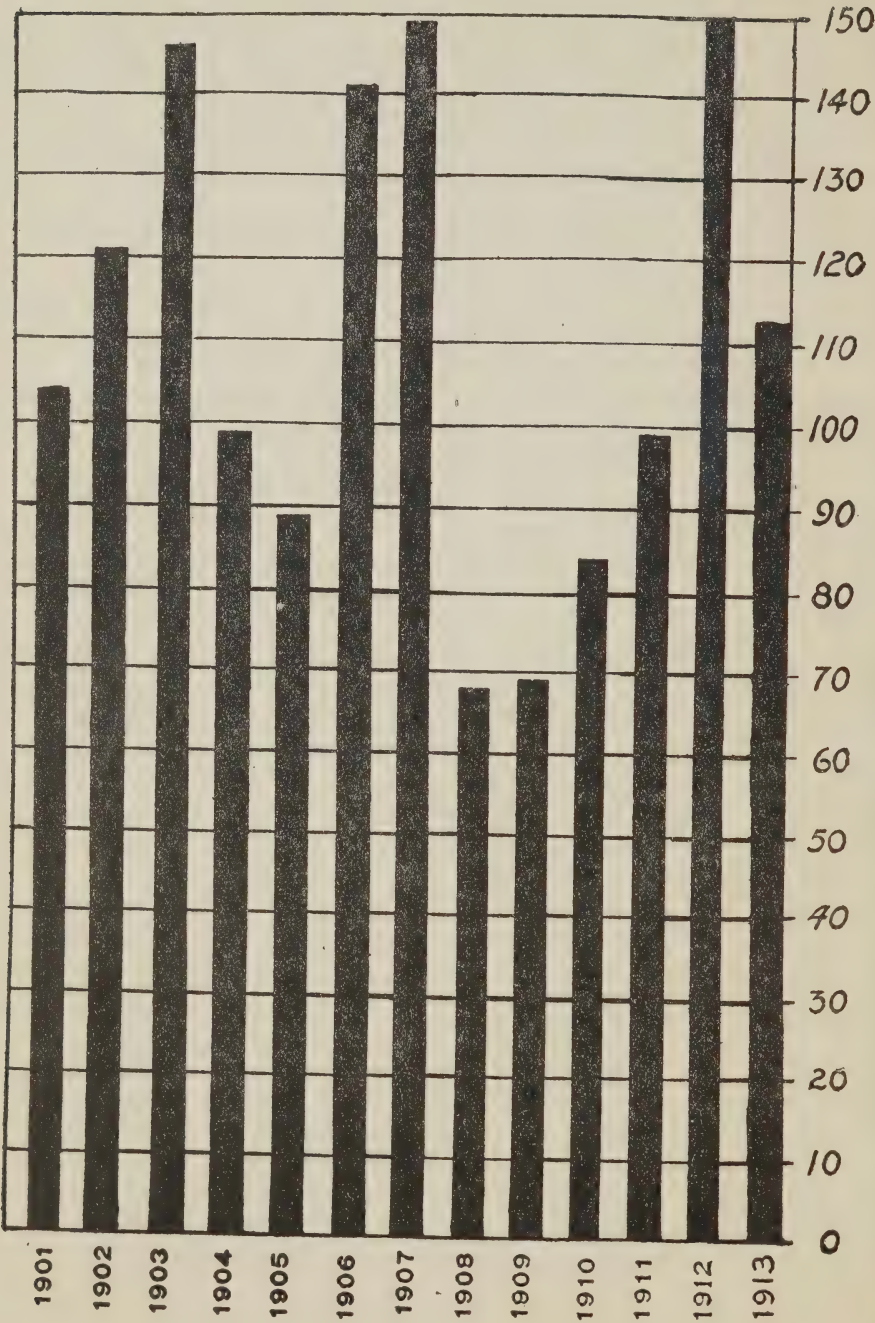
There were altogether 1,432 trade disputes in Canada during the thirteen years which have elapsed since the Department's record was commenced. This gives an average of 110 disputes a year.

Dispute of Coal Miners on Vancouver Island.

One dispute in 1913 stands out prominently during the year, the strike, namely, of coal miners on Vancouver Island, which, however, commenced some months prior to the end of 1912, so that the dispute is not to be charged wholly to 1913. The dispute dates back to a cessation of work which occurred during September, 1912, in the Cumberland and Extension mines operated by the Canadian Collieries, Limited, the number of men idle at its commencement being about 1,700. The men claimed that they had intended to take only a holiday to mark their disapproval of the Company's action in discriminating, as it was alleged, against certain workmen, and the Company called upon them to remove their tools. Inquiry, however, shows that many of the men objected to returning to work without a recognition of the union. The mines at Cumberland had regained almost normal output

Strikes and Lockouts, 1901-1913.

CHART SHOWING STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA YEAR BY YEAR FROM 1901
TO 1913 INCLUSIVE.



at the end of the year, and that at Extension was practically closed. The dispute became more serious in May, when the U.M.W.A. called out all the men employed in and around the mines at Nanaimo, South Wellington and Jinglepot. The operating companies affected were, in addition to the Canadian Collieries, Limited, the Western Fuel Company, at Nanaimo, the Pacific Coast Coal Company at South Wellington, and the Vancouver-Nanaimo Company at Jinglepot. About 3,500 men were idle during the summer months of 1913. No agreement was arrived at between the operating companies and their employees until August, when a partial settlement of the dispute was effected through an agreement between the Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Company and its employees, numbering between 200 and 250 men. The dispute in other respects remained unsettled at the end of 1913, when it was estimated that about 1,000 former employees were idle at various points. In all about 588,000 working days were lost during 1913 as a result of this dispute.

This dispute is also specially noteworthy because although of the class of industries falling within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, the machinery of the Act was not utilized by the disputing parties and no application for a Board being received from either party no Board could be established. This dispute was made the subject of a special enquiry by Mr. Samuel Price, as a Royal Commissioner

during the summer of 1913, and the district affected was visited at different times by officers of the Department for purposes of inquiry and conciliation. The Minister also visited the strike area in the summer of 1913. An extract of Mr. Price's report was published in the *Labour Gazette* of October, 1913. Serious disturbances of the peace occurred about the middle of August, resulting in numerous arrests, and several hundred militia and special constables remained in the affected areas during the later months of the year.

Lockout of Millmen at St. John.

All the sawmills in St. John, N.B., were idle during the summer months by reason of a lockout during June on the part of the mill owners following a demand for increased wages made by raftsmen, pondsmen and pilers. The owners refused to grant the increase and closed down the mills. Eleven firms were involved in the dispute, and upwards of 1,500 men were thrown out of work, although only 150 were directly concerned in the demand for higher wages. Trades of all kinds were seriously affected; building operations particularly were in many cases at a standstill owing to lack of material. None of the mills were sawing until September, when one or two resumed work. At the end of that month, however, operations were generally resumed, the men returning to work at the former rate of wages. This dispute resulted in time losses of 134,850.

Magnitude of trade disputes.

There were approximately 39,536 employees involved directly and indirectly in trade disputes during 1913. Of the total number of disputes in existence during 1913, three affected more than 2,500 employees, six involved between 1,000 and 2,500 employees, and eleven

affected between 500 and 1,000. Twenty-three disputes affected between 250 and 500 employees, while seventy affected less than 250 employees. A table is appended showing the classification according to magnitude, with reference to the number of employees concerned, of the disputes in existence in Canada during 1913:—

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1913.—CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAGNITUDE.
(NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES)

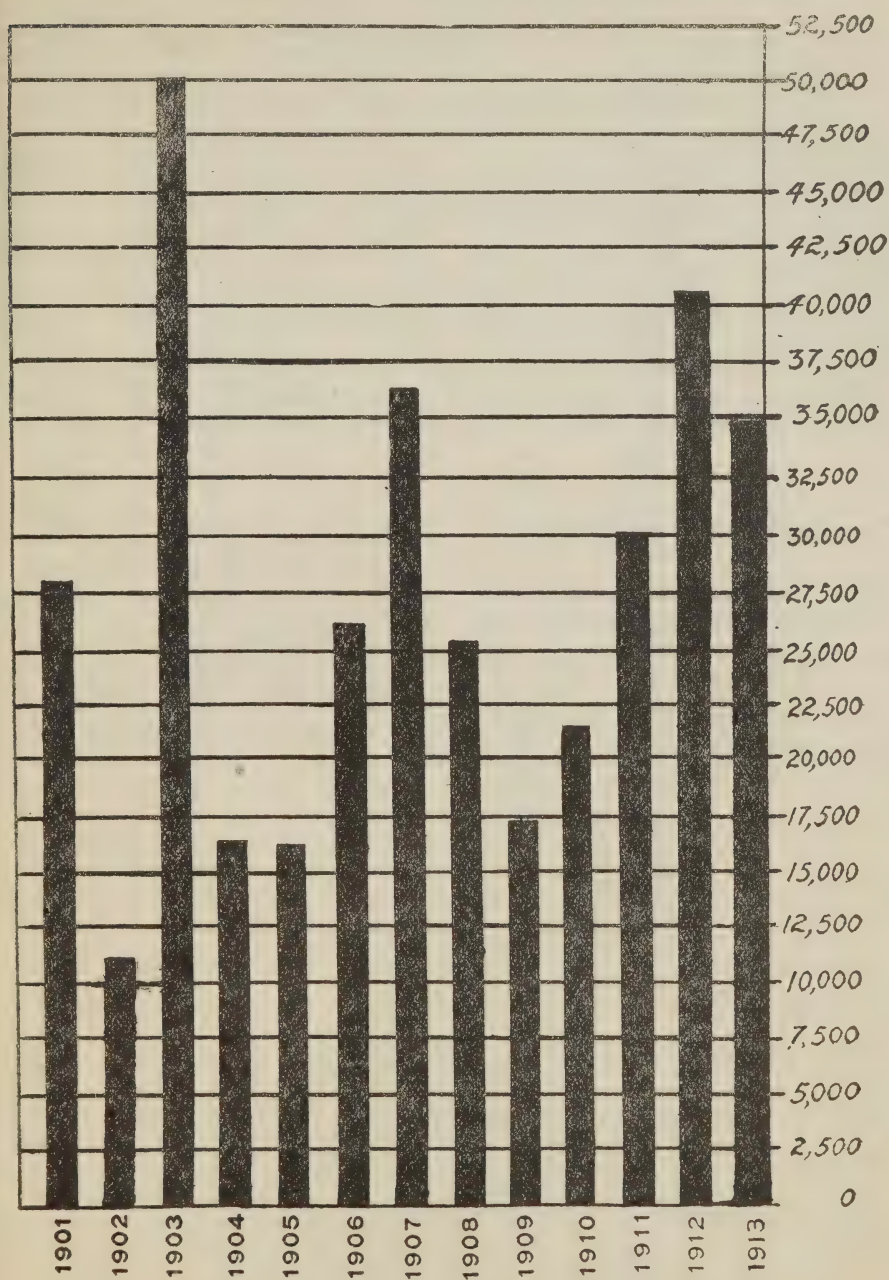
Limits of Groups.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working Days.
2,500 and under 5,000 employees.....	3	268	10,500	613,520
1,000 and under 2,500 employees.....	6	73	10,250	231,800
500 and under 1,000 employees.....	11	184	6,607	200,986
250 and under 500 employees.....	23	189	7,335	134,804
100 and under 250 employees.....	18	143	2,720	45,540
50 and under 100 employees.....	18	82	1,276	37,526
25 and under 50 employees.....	16	52	604	20,001
Under 25 employees.....	18	24	244	3,501
Total.....	113	1,015	39,536	1,287,678

With reference to the magnitude of disputes, considered in the light of time losses, there were two disputes causing a loss of more than 100,000 working days; one of these was still unsettled at the end of the year. Three disputes each caused a loss of between 50,000 and 100,000 working days. Sixty-one disputes were each responsible for a loss of between 500 and 5,000 working days;

twenty-two disputes were each accountable for a loss of less than 250 days. Two disputes, the time losses caused by which had amounted to 54,670 at the end of the year, were unsettled at that time. The following table shows the magnitude of disputes during 1913, with particular reference to the number of working days lost.

Numbers of Employees.

CHART SHOWING NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED IN STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS
IN CANADA, 1901-1913.



STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1913.—CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAGNITUDE
(TIME LOSSES)

Limits of Groups.	No. of Disputes	No. of Establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
100,000 days and upwards.....	2	15	5,050	722,850
50,000 days and under 100,000 days.....	3	35	1,600	151,400
25,000 days and under 50,000 days.....	1	1	500	13,500
15,000 days and under 25,000 days.....	7	400	6,936	128,835
10,000 days and under 15,000 days.....	3	39	2,480	36,120
5,000 days and under 10,000 days.....	12	123	4,058	78,599
2,500 days and under 5,000 days.....	11	95	4,680	39,162
1,500 days and under 2,500 days.....	30	184	6,412	47,53
500 days and under 1,000 days.....	14	66	1,988	10,336
250 days and under 500 days.....	6	11	297	2,027
100 days and under 250 days.....	15	22	417	2,230
Under 100 days.....	7	7	118	411
Unsettled at end of year.....	2	17	5,000	54,670
Total.....	113	1,015	39,536	1,287,678

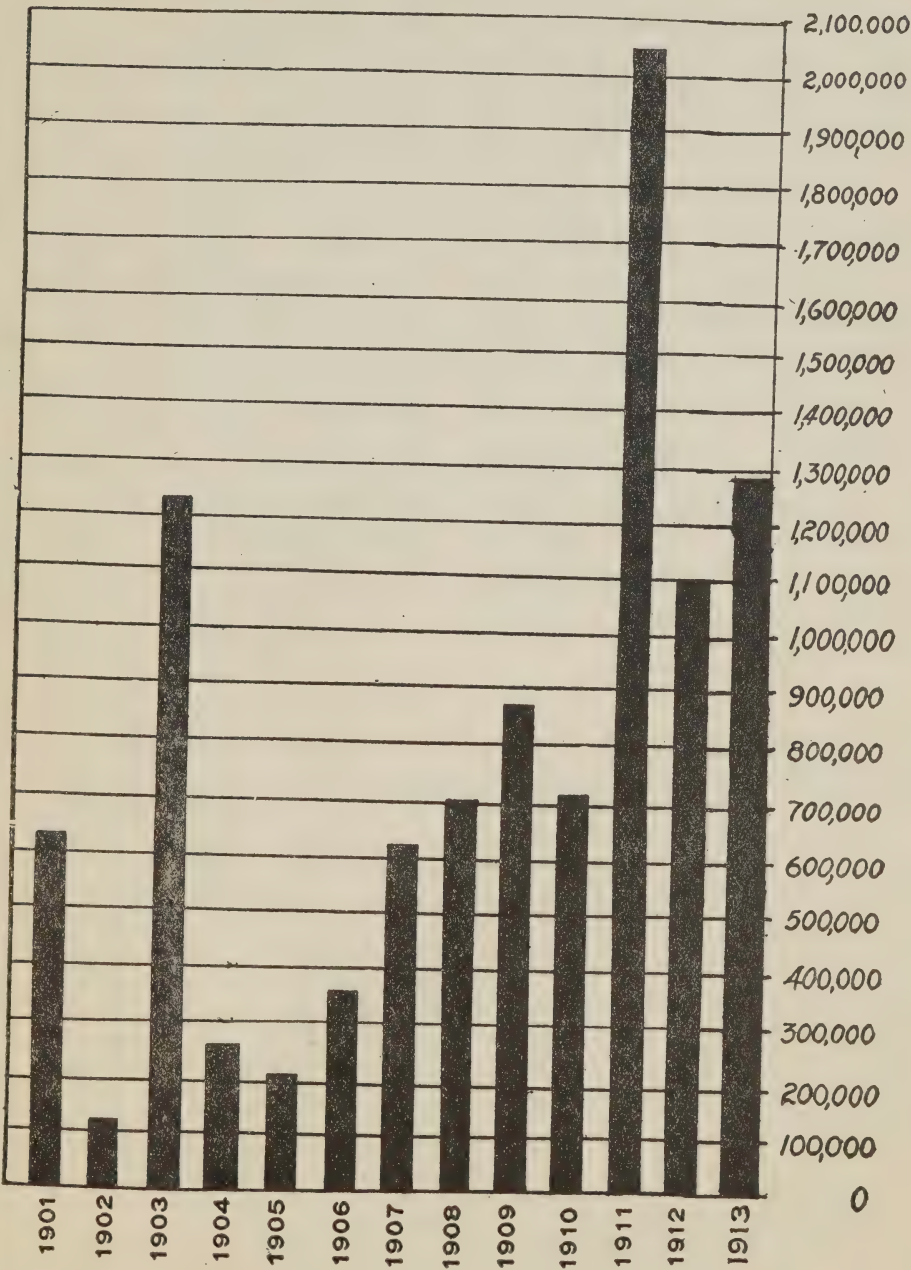
Time losses in working days.

The loss of time to employees through trade disputes in 1913 amounted approximately to 1,287,678 working days. This is an increase over the time losses of 1912, when approximately 1,099,208 working days were lost. A feature of

the time losses of 1913 is the fact that less than one-half (612,478), were the result of disputes which commenced during that year. The chart on page 925 shows the variation from years to year from 1901 to 1913, inclusive, of the time losses caused by strikes and lockouts.

Time Losses.

CHART SHOWING BY NUMBERS OF WORKING DAYS THE TIME LOSSES CAUSED BY STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1901-1913.



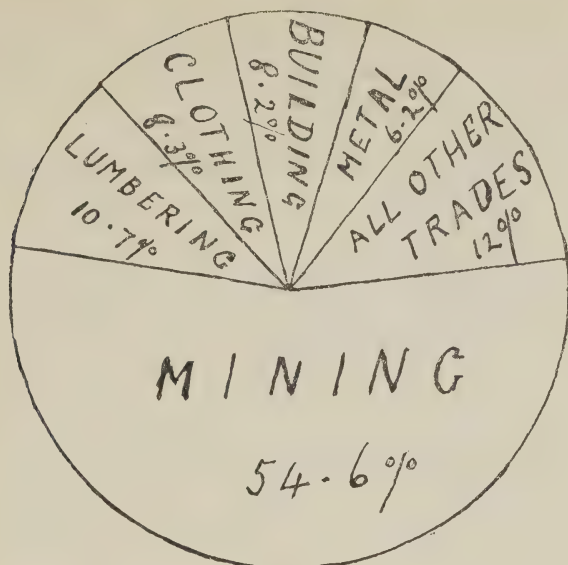
Number of disputes according to industries affected.

Of the 113 disputes in existence during 1913, more than one-half affected employees in the building and metal trades. Conditions in this respect were similar to those prevailing in 1912, when out of a total of 150 disputes in existence eighty-one involved employees of these two industries. It is worthy of note, however, that these trades were accountable for a small percentage of time losses during 1913. The thirty-one disputes in the building trades resulted in a loss of 105,510 days, and the twenty-nine in the metal trades were responsible for a loss of only 79,479 working days. During the previous year the number of working days lost in the building trades amounted to 114,224. The metal trades, however, were more adversely affected during 1913 from the viewpoint of time losses than during the previous year. The outstanding feature

of the strike situation during 1913 was the influence of the unrest in the mining industry in regard to the number of working days lost. There were six separate disputes among miners which accounted for time losses to the number of 677,926, more than half of the total time losses. Next in importance, from the viewpoint of time losses, were the lumbering and clothing industries, with 137,300 and 107,052 working days lost respectively. Comparatively little time was lost as a result of trade disputes affecting members of any other special industry. The following table shows the number of trade disputes in the various industries and trades during the year 1913, together with the number of establishments concerned, the number of employees affected and the approximate time losses in working days. A diagram is also given, which shows the percentage of time losses attributable to each of the industries which were seriously affected by strikes and lockouts during 1913:—

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1913.—CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES.

Class of industry.	No disputes.	No Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
Fishing.....	3	59	3,100	49,600
Lumbering.....	3	18	2,000	137,300
Mining.....	6	10	4,581	702,726
Building.....	31	661	7,312	105,510
Metal.....	29	109	4,084	79,479
Wood working.....	3	47	550	30,020
Textile.....	3	3	1,379	7,351
Clothing.....	10	56	9,726	107,052
Food and Tobacco Preparation.....	4	16	750	14,420
General Transport.....	8	11	1,917	23,988
Unskilled Labour.....	7	7	3,541	20,382
Miscellaneous.....	5	18	596	9,850
Totals.....	113	1,015	39,536	1,287,678



TIME LOSSES BY OCCUPATIONS.

Diagram showing in working days proportions of time lost to various occupations by strikes and lockouts, 1913.

Duration of disputes.

A considerable number of the disputes during 1913 were of comparatively short duration. Twenty-seven did not last more than five days, while a similar number affected industrial conditions for a space of time between six and ten days. Twenty-six disputes lasted more than thirty days each, and altogether resulted in time losses of 1,052,422 days. Two tables are appended, one of which shows the number of strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1913, classified

according to industries and duration. It will be seen from the table that sixty disputes (or more than one-half) were in existence for less than two weeks. In the case of one dispute the Department received no information as to its duration; another (shoe machine workers in Quebec) was unsettled at the end of the year, after having already been in existence for eight days. The second table presents an analysis of trade disputes classified according to causes and duration:—

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1913. CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES AND DURATION.

	Five days or less			6-10 days			11-15 days			16-20 days			21-30 days			Over 30 days			Indefinite			Total							
	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.					
Fishing.....	1	25	2000	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumbering.....	1	7	250	1250	1	200	1200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mining.....	1	1	400	1000	1	100	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Building Trades.....	3	27	422	1076	10 263	3318	20701	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metal Trades.....	6	20	1589	22294	9 14	594	4836	3 33	515	8400	2 2	185	2960	2 8	466	7929	7 32	735	33060	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodworking.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Textile.....	2	2	585	2425	1	821	4926	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clothing.....	3	35	2255	13275	1	75	675	1	2000	23800	1	175	3150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Food and Tobacco.....	1	1	50	1250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Transport.....	5	8	932	4378	1	400	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unskilled.....	4	4	1391	3482	2	21900	11400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	27	130	9847	54430	27	284	7418	48738	6 44	3039	39980	7 55	1627	16375	17	235	2857	67313	26	252	10622	1052222	3 15	4126	8620	113	1015	39536	1287678

	Five days or less			6-10 days			11-15 days.			16-20 days			21-30 days.			Over 30 days.			Indefinite			Total										
	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.								
For increase in wages	17	96	6004	44109	13270	4480	28308	1	2000	23800	550	1432	12610	10207	1798	47504	9	12	3062	222486	1	16	100	56	735	18792	378917					
Against reduction of wages	1	25	2000	4000	2	1900	13000	116	115	2850							3	29	1560	73450	1	1	110	8	73	5685	94300					
For shorter hours	2	2	512	1736	1	96	864	1	8	10	120			1	2	61	1464	2	8	271	9472				7	21	950	13656				
For higher wages and shorter hours	1	1	600	1200	2	50	380	1	3	514	7660	1	4	45	765	1	6	430	7119	4	77	780	37580				10	93	2419	54704		
For recognition of union	1	1	40	200	3	77	486										4	21	4230	684020				8	25	4347	684706					
Against employment of non-unionists																					1	14	4000	1	14	4000	7520					
For increase in wages and other changes					2	2	600	3800	217	400	5550													4	19	1000	9350					
Against discharge of employees	1	1	15	75	2	150	1250										1	2	200	10600				4	5	365	11925					
Sympathetic					1	1	55	550			1	1	150	3000										2	2	205	3550					
Against employment of particular persons																	1	1	290	6670							1	290	6670			
Unclassified	4	4	676	3110	1	1	100							4	19	278	4556	3	519	14614				12	27	1483	22380					
Total	27	130	9847	54430	27	284	7418	48738	6	44	3039	39980	7	55	1627	16375	17	235	2857	67313	26	252	10622	1052222	3	15	4126	8620	113	1015	39536	1287678

Disputes by localities affected.

Nearly half the disputes (51) of the year occurred in Ontario; eighteen occurred in Quebec, and fifteen in British Columbia. Here, again, the influence of the coal miners' dispute on Vancouver Island is seen, inasmuch as the fifteen strikes and lockouts in British Columbia resulted in time losses of 756,202 days,

while the fifty-one Ontario disputes were responsible for a loss of only 219,608 days. A considerable amount of time was lost in New Brunswick through the eight disputes in that Province, a strike of mill hands in St. John being largely accountable for this. The following table shows the number of strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1913 classified by Provinces:—

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1913.—CLASSIFIED BY PROVINCES.

Province.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days
Nova Scotia.....	4	56	1,015	18,324
Prince Edward Island.....	1	1	18	36
New Brunswick.....	8	33	2,362	154,136
Quebec.....	18	63	9,293	85,751
Ontario.....	51	519	14,093	219,608
Manitoba.....	5	118	1,138	23,501
Saskatchewan.....	4	36	188	3,569
Alberta.....	6	107	1,369	13,051
British Columbia.....	15	81	9,560	756,202
Interprovincial.....	1	1	500	13,500
Total.....	113	1,015	39,536	1,287,678

Disputes by months.

Two tables are appended, as well as two diagrams showing the effect of industrial disputes during each month of the year 1913. Taking the first of these tables, which shows the number of disputes actually commencing during each month, together with the number of firms involved, the number of employees affected and the number of working days lost throughout the year as a result of such, it will be seen that more than fifty per cent. of the disputes occurred during April, May and June, and also that a similar pro-

portion of time losses were caused by disputes which commenced during these months. During the last six months of the year only twenty-four disputes occurred, as compared with eighty-two during the first half. The second of this series of tables deals with the number of disputes in existence during each month. Here, again, it will be seen that the three months, April, May and June, not only provided the largest number of disputes in existence, but also the largest number of employees involved, May proving the worst month in this respect, when 11,515 employees were out of work as a result of strikes and lockouts:—

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF FIRMS AND EMPLOYEES AFFECTED AND TOTAL TIME LOSSES IN WORKING DAYS THROUGH DISPUTES COMMENCING DURING EACH MONTH OF 1913.

	No. of disputes	No. of firms involved	No. of employees affected	Approximate time losses through working days lost
January.....	5	23	303	16936
February.....	10	17	908	90959
March.....	6	44	3300	43875
April.....	25	233	6841	91841
May.....	25	143	4921	81585
June.....	11	351	5808	184439
July.....	7	68	1552	9060
August.....	8	56	2477	16707
September.....	2	4	1250	47650
October.....	4	4	1077	11906
November.....	1	1	1500	9000
December.....	2	15	4100	8520
Total.....	106	959	34,047	612,478

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING EACH MONTH OF 1913,
TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBERS OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES
AFFECTED AND THE TIME LOSSES IN WORKING DAYS.

	No Disputes.	No. of Estab- lishments. concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days
January.....	12	75	2,783	59,366
February.....	16	73	2,553	42,880
March.....	15	96	5,222	68,285
April.....	33	275	8,430	112,446
May.....	41	252	11,515	188,193
June.....	29	429	11,175	186,287
July.....	26	165	8,571	180,137
August.....	20	134	9,130	155,044
September.....	11	46	5,586	108,174
October.....	7	12	4,387	86,035
November.....	7	12	2,987	68,091
December.....	5	21	4,970	32,740
Total.....	222	1,590	78,309	1,287,678

CHART SHOWING TIME LOSSES BY MONTHS, 1913.

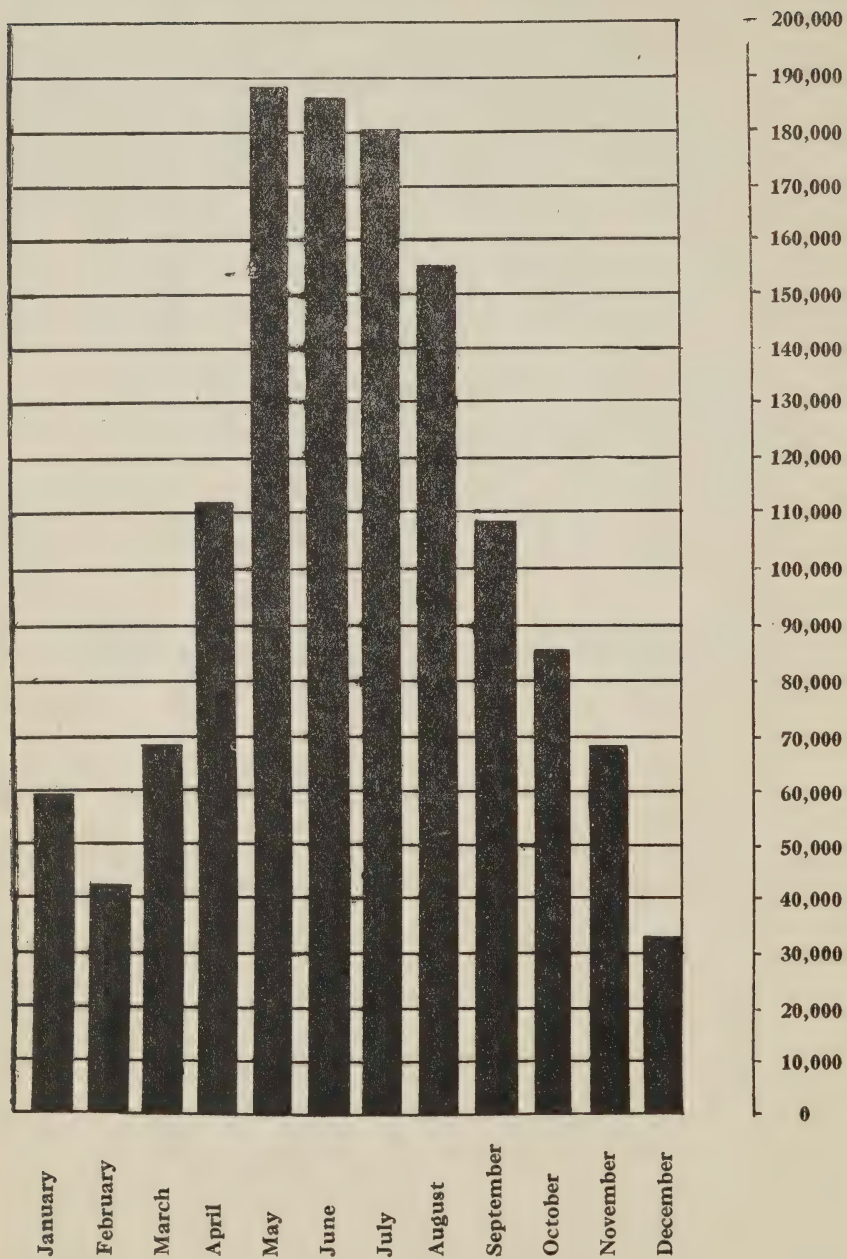
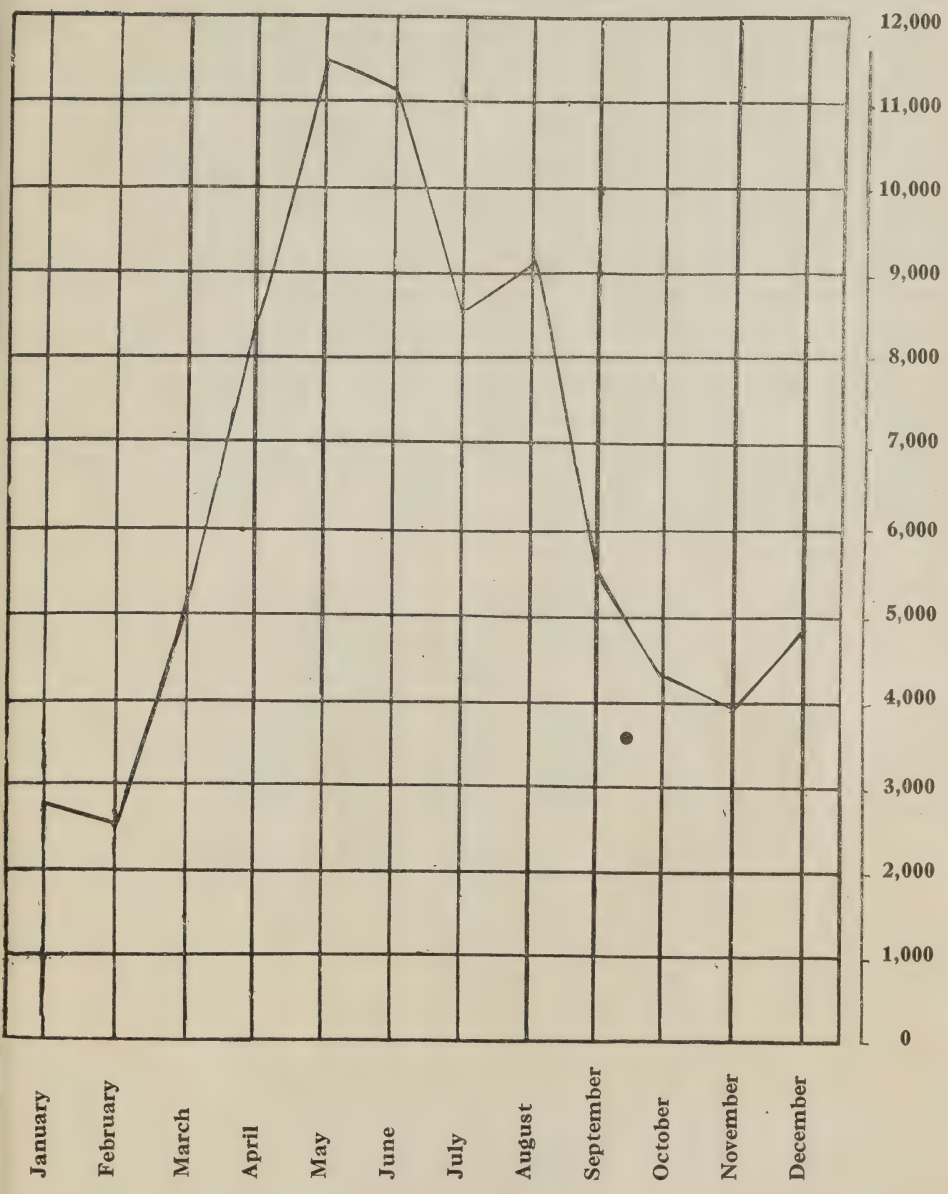


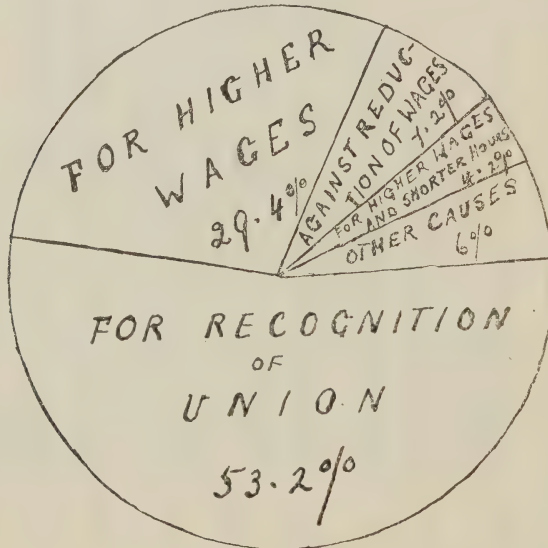
CHART SHOWING NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING EACH MONTH OF 1913.



Causes of disputes.

As in 1912, by far the greatest number of disputes of the year occurred by reason of differences between employers and employees on the wage question. Out of the 113 disputes in existence, seventy-eight involved some phase of the wage question. Fifty-six of these were the result of the refusal of the employers to grant an increase demanded by the men, eight were occasioned by the refusal of the employees to accept a reduction of wages, and four were caused by the employees presenting a demand for higher wages and other concessions. In ten disputes the strikers demanded a reduction in working hours, as well as an increase in wages. These disputes resulted in total time losses of more than 537,000 days. The largest number of

time losses, however, were those caused by disputes involving the union question. This was chiefly due to the effect of the Vancouver Island coal miners' strike, which was primarily the outcome of alleged discrimination on the part of the operators against some of their employees, but which afterwards took the form of a dispute to enforce the demand of the men for recognition of the union. Seven disputes were the result of the demands on the part of the men for shorter hours, while four were caused by the dismissal of employees. Two sympathetic disputes occurred during the year. A table on the following page shows the number of strikes and lockouts during 1913, classified by causes, and showing the number of establishments concerned, number of employees affected, and the approximate time losses.



TIME LOSSES BY CAUSES.

Diagram showing in working days proportions of time losses by causes of disputes in strikes and lockouts, 1913.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1913.—CLASSIFIED BY CAUSES.

Cause or Object.	No. disputes.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate time Losses in working Days.
For increase in wages.....	56	735	18,792	378,917
Against reduction of wages.....	8	73	5,685	94,300
For shorter hours.....	7	21	950	13,656
For increase in wages and shorter hours.....	10	93	2,419	54,704
For recognition of union.....	8	25	4,347	684,706
Against employment of non-unionists.....	1	14	4,000	7,520
For increase in wages and other changes.....	4	19	1,000	9,350
Against discharge of employees.....	4	5	365	11,925
Sympathetic.....	2	2	205	3,550
Against employment of particular persons.....	1	1	290	6,670
Unclassified.....	12	27	1,483	22,380
Total.....	113	1,015	39,536	1,287,678

A diagram on the preceding page illustrates graphically the final column in the above table.

Methods of settlement.

By far the largest number (54) of disputes in the case of which a termination was effected were settled through negotiations between the parties concerned, generally through a meeting of representatives of either side. A considerable number (23) ended by work being resumed on the employers' terms, no negotiations having been in progress. The strikers' places were filled in the

case of eight disputes, while six strikes terminated partly by resumption of work and partly by the replacement of the strikers with new hands. The settlement of four disputes was the direct outcome of mediation, and in one case the strikers returned to work pending an investigation. In two cases the strikers obtained work elsewhere, in two others a settlement was effected through the employers individually coming to an agreement with their employees. The following table shows the number of strikes in Canada, classified according to the methods of settlement:—

METHODS OF SETTLEMENTS OF DISPUTES.—1913.

Method.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Establishments concerned	No. of employees affected	Approximate time losses in working days.
Mediation.....	4	4	1,255	8,564
Negotiations between parties concerned.....	54	826	18,008	296,381
Replacement of strikers.....	8	8	663	7,414
Work resumed on employers terms without negotiations.....	23	102	9,132	297,356
Partly by resumption of work; partly by replacement of strikers.....	6	12	1,278	17,496
Work resumed pending investigation.....	1	1	40	280
Strikers obtained work elsewhere.....	2	6	43	391
Unclassified, indefinite, unsettled or not reported.....	15	56	9,117	659,796
Total.....	113	1,015	39,536	1,287,678

Results of disputes.

The excess of disputes ending in favour of the employers over those in favour of the employees was about the same as during the previous year. Out of the 113 disputes of 1913, forty-seven ended in favour of the employers, thirty-three being successful. A compromise was effected in twenty-five disputes, while eight were either unsettled at the end of the year, or their results were indefinite, or not reported to the Department. The disputes in which the employees were completely successful resulted in a loss of 109,172 working days (8.5 per cent.); those which resulted in a victory for the employers were accountable for a loss of 350,050 working days (27.2 per cent.) In the twenty-

five disputes where a compromise was effected 163,065 working days were lost (or 12.7 per cent. of the total time losses). About fifty-two per cent. of the time losses were occasioned by disputes which were either indefinite, unsettled or not reported. This large number is due to the influence of the coal miners' strike on Vancouver Island, which was unsettled at the end of the year. The following table presents an analysis of the principal causes of the trade disputes which were in existence in Canada during 1913, classified according to their results. An accompanying diagram also shows the proportions of time losses occasioned by strikes and lockouts during 1913, with reference to the results of the disputes causing such losses.

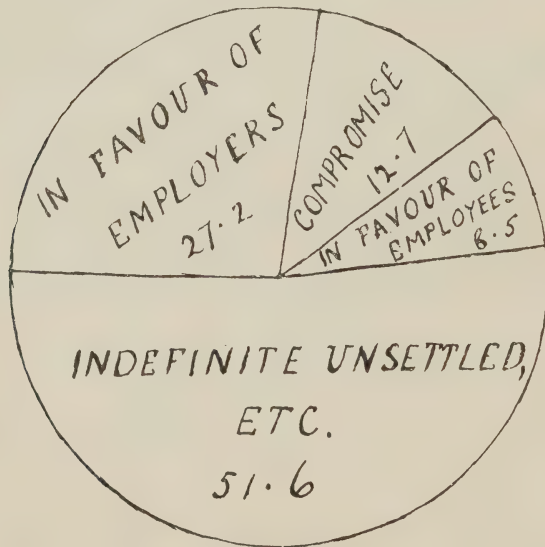
**RESULTS OF STRIKES.**

Diagram showing results as estimated in working days of strikes and lockouts, 1913

	In favour of employees				In favour of employers				Compromise				Indefinite, unsettled, or not reported				Total			
	No. of disputes.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate No. of working days lost.	No. of disputes.	No. of firms involved.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate No. of working days lost.	No. of disputes.	No. of firms involved.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate No. of working days lost.	No. of disputes.	No. of firms involved.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate No. of working days lost.	No. of disputes.	No. of firms affected.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate no. of working days lost.	Total
For increase in wages.....	17 420	9,840	80,747	21	87	5,090	178,914	15 214	3,485	108,135	3 14	377	11,121	56	735	18,792	378,917			
Against reduction of wages.....	1 16	115	2,850	5	53	4,460	43,300	2 4	1,110	48,150	8	73	5,685	94,300						
For shorter hours.....	1 8	10	120	3	9	762	10,326	3 4	178	3,210	7	21	950	13,656						
For increased wages and shorter hours.....	5 29	1,084	16,239	2	5	645	1,965	3 59	690	36,500	10	93	2,419	54,704						
For recognition of union.....	2 13	190	2,700	5	8	657	94,006	1 4	3,500	588,000	7	21	847	684,706						
Against employment of non-unionists.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For increased wages and other changes.....	1 1	200	1,400	1	1	400	2,400	2 17	400	5,550	1 14	4,000	7,520	14	4,000	7,520	7,520			
Against discharge of employees.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	165	1,325	.....	.....	.....	1 2	200	10,600	4	5	385	11,925			
Sympathetic.....	1 1	55	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1	150	3,000	.....	.....	.....	2	2	205	3,550			
Against employment of particular persons.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1	290	6,670	.....	.....	.....	1	1	290	6,670			
Unclassified.....	5 6	652	4,566	7	21	831	17,814	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	31	4,983	22,380			
Total.....	33 494	12,146	109,172	47 187	130,10	350,050	103,065	25 296	5,193	163,065	8 88	9,187	664,391	113	1,015	39,536	1,287,678			

DETAILED LIST OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1913.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commence- ment.	Date of Termina- tion.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate Time Lost in Working Days.
<i>Fishing—</i> Halibut fishermen	Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	Nov 1-12	Mar. 29	9	600	45,600
Salmon fishermen	Fraser River, B.C.	Against reduction of wages.	Strikers returned to work.	In favour of employers.	Aug.	3 Aug.	25	2,000	4,000
					Total.		34	2,600	49,600
<i>Lumbering—</i> Seawomen	St. John, N. B.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employers.	Dec 30-12	Jan. 8	200	200	1,200
Lumber Shippers	Miramichi, N.B.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Strikers partly successful.	Apr. 29	May 7	7	250	1,250
Mill Hands	St. John, N. B.	Lockout following demand for higher wages.	Strikers returned to work.	In favour of employers.	June 13	Sept. 30	11	1,550	134,850
					Total.		18	2,000	137,300
<i>Mining—</i> Coal miners.	Vancouver Is- land, B.C.	Alleged discrimination against employees; later for recognition of the union.	Unsettled at end of year.		Sept 17-12		4	3,500	588,000
Coal Miners	Taber, Alta.	Company objected to men forming union.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employees.	Oct., 15	Nov. 15	1	37	1,036
Gold Miners	Porcupine, Ont.	Against reduction of wages.	Strike called off by Union.	In favour of employers.	Nov 15-12	June 14	25	500	24,800
Silver miners	Cobalt, Ont.	Against discharge of employee.	Strikers returned to work.	In favour of employers.	Mar. 22	Apr. 3	1	100	900
Metal Miners	Sheep Creek & Salmo, B.C.	For higher wages.	"Open shop" declared; operations ceased for a time.	Indefinite.	Feb. 22		2	44	5,990
Quartz miners.	Britannia Beach B.C.	For recognition of union.	Strike called off by union.	In favour of employers.	Feb. 19	Aug. 27	1	500	81,000
Asbestos miners.	Black Lake, Que.	For higher wages.	Strikers returned to work.	In favour of employers.	Apr. 16	Apr. 18	1	400	1,000
					Total.		35	5,081	702,726

[illegible]

DETAILED LIST OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1913.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commence- ment.	Date of Termina- tion.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate Time Lost in Working Days.
<i>Metal—</i>									
Iron Moulders...	Sackville, N. B.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	June	2 Aug.	2	260	15,080
Iron Moulders...	Montreal, Que.	For shorter hours.	Two firms granted demands; em- ployees of others returned to work.	Strikers partly successful.	Aug.	4 Sept.	7	250	8,590
Iron Moulders...	Toronto, Ont.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	May	5 May	12	370	740
Iron Moulders...	St. Catharines, Ont.	For higher wages.	Not reported.	Increase granted.	June	25 July	2	34	306
Iron Moulders...	Hamilton, Ont.	For higher wages.	Strike called off by union.	In favour of employers.	Mar.	26 Aug.	3	276	18,955
Iron Moulders...	Brantford, Ont.	Firms refused to lay aside contract for Hamilton firm.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employees.	June	2 July	2	36	810
Iron Moulders...	Guelph, Ont.	For higher wages.	One firm granted increase.	Strikers partly successful.	May	19 Sept.	2	25	2,040
Iron Moulders...	Galt, Ont.	Men refused to do work on mater- ial for Hamilton firm whose em- ployees were on strike.	Strike called off when Hamilton dispute ended.	In favour of employees.	May	7 Aug.	1	11	1,034
Iron Moulders...	Galt, Ont.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employees.	May	17 Sept.	1	39	3,736
Iron Moulders...	Sault Ste Marie Ont.	Lockout. Men refused to work on Sunday and claimed reduction of overtime rate.	Some returned to work, others se- cured employment elsewhere.	In favour of employees.	Nov 11-12 Jan.	29	1	60	1,500
Iron Moulders...	Owen Sound, Ont.	Refusal to employ members of Union.	Men severed connection with union and resumed work.	In favour of employer.	Apr.	4 Apr.	1	17	136
Coremakers...	Hamilton, Ont.	Discharge of employee.	Strikers returned to work.	In favour of employer.	Feb.	27 Mar.	1	50	350
Foundrymen...	St. Catharines, Ont.	For re-arrangement of pay day.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employees.	May	1 May	2	550	1,650
Machinists...	Ottawa, Ont.	Higher wages and shorter hours.	Men returned to work pending in- vestigation.	Strikers partly successful.	Jan.	2 Jan.	1	40	280
Machinists, black- smiths, etc.	Ottawa, Ont.	For shorter hours.	Conferences arranged by Depart- ment of Labour.	Compromise.	Feb.	13 Feb.	1	96	864
Electrical workers	Toronto, Ont.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Part increase granted, fur- ther increase given after arbitration.	May	29 May	1	300	600
Electrical workers	Hamilton, Ont.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	Apr.	1 Apr.	1	20	180
Electrical workers	Hamilton, Ont.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	Apr.	20 May	5	10	160
Electrical workers	Brantford, Ont.	For weekly payment of wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	May	1 May	9	125	1,200
Electrical workers	Regina, Sask.	For higher wages.	Men returned to work.	In favour of employers.	May	30 June	1	58	174
Electrical workers	Edmonton, Ont.	For higher wages and other chan- ges.	Negotiations between parties.	Increase granted.	May	28 May	2	35	175
Electrical workers	Edmonton, Ont.	For higher wages and other chan- ges.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	July	7 July	15	150	1,800

[illegible]

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commence- ment.	Date of Termina- tion.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate Time Lost in Working Days.
<i>Clothing—Con.</i>									
Garment workers.	Vancouver, B.C.	For shorter hours.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	Aug.	9 Sept.	1	21	882
Shoe machine workers.	Quebec, Que.	Refusal to work with non-unionists and to sign agreement.	Unsettled at end of year.		Dec.	19	14	4,000	7,520
Boot and Shoe workers.	Toronto, Ont.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	Apr.	25 May	1	75	675
					Total.		56	9,726	107,052
<i>Food and Tobacco preparation.—</i>									
Bakers.	Winnipeg, Man.	For recognition of union and other changes.	Negotiations between parties.	Strikers generally successful.	May	1 June	12	150	2,500
Cigarmakers.	Montreal, Que.	For dismissal of foreman and better working conditions.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	Oct.	27 Nov.	1	290	6,670
Cigarmakers.	Toronto, Ont.	Sympathetic.	Montreal dispute ended.	Compromise.	Oct.	30 Nov.	1	150	3,000
Cigarmakers.	London, Ont.	For supervision of engagement of new employees.	Strikers returned to work.	In favour of employer.	Jan.	27 Feb.	1	50	1,250
Cigarmakers.	Montreal, Que.	Against reduction of wages.	Unsettled at end of year.		Dec.	13	1	110	1,000
					Total.		16	750	14,420
<i>General Transport—</i>									
Freight, Clerks, & C. P. R.		Refusal of company to consider application for rules and rates of pay.	Men ordered by Union to return to work.	In favour of employers.	Nov 4-12	Feb.	1	500	13,500
Sectionmen.	St. Thomas, Ont.	Against reduction of wages.	Mediation.	In favour of employers.	July	3 July	1	400	4,000
Steamboat firemen.	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	For rearrangement of shifts.	Investigation by officers of Marine Department.	Some were conceded de- mands; places of others filled.	Jan.	3 Jan.	5	18	300
Street Railway Employees.	Halifax, N.S.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Part increase granted.	May	16 May	1	200	800

<i>General Transport—</i>		Some strikers returned to work, where others secured employment else-where	In favour of employers.....	May	10 June	1	85	2,110
Street Railway Employees.	Con. Port Arthur & Port William, Ont.							
Teamsters.....	For higher wages.	Mediation.	In favour of employers.....	Apr. 19	Apr. 24	1	300	1,500
Teamsters.....	For higher wages.	Strikers' places filled.	New men were given increase demanded.	Apr. 10	Apr. 14	1	14	42
Teamsters.....	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.....	Compromise.....	Apr. 16	Apr. 21	4	400	2,000
		Total.....				11	1,917	23,988
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>								
Barbers.....	For shorter hours.	Negotiations between parties.....	Demands granted.....	July 28	Aug. 8	8	10	120
Quarry workers.....	For higher wages and shorter hours	Negotiations between parties.....	In favour of employees.....	Apr. 21	May 7	3	514	7,660
Theatre employees.....	For recognition of union.....	Strikers' places filled.....	In favour of employees.....	Feb. 14	Feb. 10	1	10	100
Bill Posters.....	Difference with management over amount paid by employees into union.	Strikers' places filled, higher wages and shorter hours granted later.	Strikers partly successful.....	Feb. 27	Apr. 30	1	8	80
Glass Workers.....	For higher wages.....	Employers individually granted demands.	In favour of employees.....	May 1	June 10	5	54	1,890
		Total.....				18	596	8,950
<i>Unskilled—</i>								
Labourers.....	For shorter hours.....	Negotiations between parties.....	In favour of employers.....	Apr. 28	May 2	1	500	1,700
Labourers.....	For higher wages and shorter hours	Strikers returned to work.....	In favour of employers.....	Oct. 21	Oct. 23	1	600	1,200
Labourers.....	For higher wages.....	Strikers' places filled.....	In favour of employers.....	Apr. 28	Apr. 30	1	41	82
Labourers.....	For higher wages.....	Strikers returned to work.....	In favour of employers.....	Sept. 18	Sept. 21	1	250	500
Labourers.....	For higher wages.....	Strikers' places filled.....	In favour of employers.....	Apr. 14	May 9	1	250	5,500
Railway labourers.....	For higher wages and other changes.	Strikers returned to work.....	In favour of employers.....	May 3	May 10	1	400	2,400
Railway labourers.....	Against reduction of wages.....	Strikers returned to work.....	In favour of employers.....	Nov. 5	Nov. 12	1	1,500	9,000
		Total.....				7	3,541	20,382

UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA DURING WINTER SEASON, 1913-1914.

DURING the winter season of 1913-14 there was somewhat greater unemployment in many parts of Canada than had been the case for a number of years previous. Reports show that local authorities in communities where unemployment is severe have been active in meeting emergencies which have arisen. This and the fact that mild weather prevailed until after the New Year have tended to lessen the severity of the situation.

The lack of work was chiefly felt in the larger centres of population, especially in the Western Provinces, conditions in most parts of Eastern Canada being well up to the average. Unemployment was most prevalent in the building trades and in occupations requiring unskilled labour. In a few places many skilled mechanics were also laid off, and some factories were working on short time. The situation was partially relieved by a greater exodus than usual of foreign labour when work began to be slack. On the whole, the current rates of wages were fairly well maintained.

An account is given below of the state of employment in the principal cities and towns of the Dominion, based on reports received from correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* and from other sources.

The Maritime Provinces.

Sydney.—The state of employment compared favourably with the previous year in most industries, and it was not necessary for the municipality to give help to the unemployed. According to the Trades and Labour Council, the building trades had about one-third the work of last year. The Sydney steel plant was closed in January for repairs, but it was expected to resume operations in a short time. The Sydney Mines dis-

trict was about as active as last year. There were prospects of a steady improvement in conditions until the opening of navigation, when it was expected that all classes of labour would be well employed.

Truro.—Conditions were even better than in the winter of 1912-13, and there were reported to be almost no idle people. Any slight lack of employment was due to seasonal conditions.

Westville.—There were practically no men out of employment, except at the plant of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company at Trenton, where about two hundred men were temporarily laid off.

Halifax.—The labour market was not so active as in the previous winter, which was an exceptionally good year, but it compared favourably with other winters. The building trades were better employed than usual at this season, and the City had double the usual number of men engaged on sewer construction. Various estimates placed the number of unemployed at from one to two thousand men, but there appeared to be very little serious want, as the charitable societies were not called upon to undertake any special measures for relief.

Amherst.—There were very few unemployed in this town, although the number was reported to be slightly in excess of the previous winter.

Charlottetown.—The general opinion was that there was less unemployment among those willing to work than in previous years, and the business men have enjoyed an exceptionally good season for trade. Money was plentiful, and the charitable societies had fewer poor to provide for than in former years.

Moncton.—Unemployment did not prevail to any great extent, and represented less than 7 per cent. of the total amount of employed labour. Apart

from those affected by seasonal conditions, such as the workers in the building trades, the only others affected by slackness of work were moulders, iron helpers and stove mounters. The very few isolated cases of destitution that existed were, for the most part, attributed to other causes than lack of employment.

Newcastle.—There was less unemployment in this district than for several years past. A number of new industries had recently been opened up and several public works were being constructed, such as a new wireless station, a bridge across the Mirimichi River, and various other undertakings. The men who were thrown out of employment at their own trades through seasonal conditions readily found work in the lumber shanties, or as unskilled labourers. In the factories no employees were laid off, and in some cases they were working overtime.

St. John.—There were no more unemployed than in former years. No relief measures were taken by the city, and applications for relief made to charitable societies were less than in any previous winter.

Fredericton.—The lack of employment in this district was not nearly of the same extent as in previous winters, and it was reported that anyone who really wanted work could find it in some form or other. It was reported that there had not been a single application for aid from the Charity Commissioner on the plea of non-employment.

Quebec.

Quebec.—There was more unemployment in the City of Quebec than usual in the winter season, which was attributed largely to the completion of a number of large works, and the temporary cessation of work on several others employing large numbers of men. Apart from those out of work in the shoe factories through labour disputes, it was estimated that there were approximately from 1,800 to 2,000 unemployed in January. It was expected that about half this number

would find work in February. Owing to the abundance of employment before the winter set in, there was very little poverty or real suffering among the working population, as they were for the most part prepared for a slack season. No special relief measures were requested by the labour bodies, but in January special works requiring from 1,000 to 2,000 men were begun by the city, which afforded some measure of relief.

Sherbrooke.—There were practically no unemployed in this district, beyond, perhaps, a few unskilled labourers. Some of the factories had shortened their hours from ten to nine per day, on account of their not having the usual quantity of orders, but all the plants were working. There were no more calls for poor relief than usual.

St. Hyacinthe.—There was a general depression in this district, and there were more unemployed than for a number of years past, nearly all industries being affected. In the boot and shoe factory about twenty-seven per cent. were unemployed, and the rest were working eight hours a day. In the iron industry an eight-hour day was also in force, and a few were out of work. The woollen factories were working only five days a week, and in the carding department eight hours a day. About forty employees of these factories were reported to be out of work. Few workpeople, however, suffered from want, those in need of relief being cared for by the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

Sorel.—There was less unemployment in this district than in the previous winter, and everyone wishing to work found employment. In some industries fewer men were required than before, but any man thrown out of a job through this cause could find work at other occupations.

Montreal. — The number of unemployed was greater than in recent years, being from 50 to 100 per cent. above the average. The charitable organizations had double the normal number of applicants for assistance, but notwithstanding

this increase, all in need were cared for. Apart from the usual causes, such as the cessation of building operations and street excavation work, and the closing of the port, the situation was intensified by the heavy immigration of last year and by the large influx of labourers and artisans from other parts of Canada, attracted by the large amount of building operations in prospect. In a number of large establishments, chiefly in the metal industries, the staffs were reduced and the working hours were shortened.

Ontario.

Ottawa.—The number of unskilled labourers out of work in this district was far greater than usual, and they had the effect of lowering the wages in the lumbering camps. There was also a slackness in the metal working industries. There was less employment in the building trades than in the previous winter.

Brockville.—The number of unemployed was only slightly more than in the previous winter. Most of the factories were running full time, with plenty of orders ahead, and in only a few instances was the trade below normal.

Kingston.—Conditions with regard to unemployment were about the same as in previous winters. Beyond the fact that building operations ceased somewhat earlier than usual, and more than the usual number of immigrants arrived late in the autumn, there was very little change from former years. The City opened its quarries for the benefit of those seeking work, paying \$4 per toise for breaking stone. Up to the end of January only about twenty-five took advantage of this opportunity.

Peterborough.—Unemployment was considerably in excess of previous years. It was estimated by the City Relief Officer that fifty per cent. more charity was being dispensed this winter than last. Apart from those working outside, the greatest lack of employment was felt in the iron industry. No definite statistics of the number of unemployed were ob-

tainable, but various estimates placed them at from twenty-five to fifty per cent. more than in the previous year.

Orillia.—The falling off in Western orders caused a slackness in a number of the industries, principally in the implement and automobile factories, the tannery and carriage factory. The greater part of the men who were laid off left the town to seek work elsewhere. Most of the woodworking industries, on the other hand, were running to full capacity, and none of their men were laid off. There was less casual work than usual, but the mild weather made conditions easier, and more than the usual number of men were engaged in fishing through the ice.

Toronto.—According to the general opinion, there was more unemployment in Toronto than for some years past. A civic employment bureau for the registration of those seeking work was opened about the middle of January, and up to the end of the month 7,650 men had registered. As many municipal works as possible were started, and by this means, and with the help of private citizens, temporary employment was provided for from 5,600 to 6,000 men. Relief was afforded to large numbers of the unemployed by the Salvation Army, the House of Industry, the Toronto Daily Star Relief Fund, and other charitable organizations. The depression was felt in practically all trades. The number of unemployed was largely augmented by the arrival of workpeople from other parts of Canada and from abroad.

Niagara Falls.—The extent of unemployment was less than in many previous years, and whatever existed was entirely due to seasonal conditions. The building trades were chiefly affected, but the mild weather enabled building operations to be carried on to some extent. Railway employment was good, and all the factories were in operation, but it was reported that there was no opening for the unemployed from other places.

Hamilton.—There was greater scarcity of work than in former years, few fac-

tories having as many employees as in the previous winter. Many large factories were working on short time, and in some cases certain departments were closed down altogether. An employment bureau was opened by the City, and worthy applicants were provided with temporary work. Up to the end of January about 2,000 men had registered. The City Relief Department was kept busy, but it was stated that the amount of poverty was not as great as might have been expected.

Guelph.—The extent of unemployment was greater than in previous years. While no definite statistics are available, it was estimated that about 40 per cent. more bricklayers and masons were idle than in the previous year, and about 10 per cent. more carpenters and joiners, while the manufacturing industries were employing 30 to 40 per cent. less workers. Charitable institutions reported that though the demand for relief was greater than in former years, it was not so great as was expected.

Berlin.—It was estimated that not more than two hundred and fifty men were out of work, most of whom were foreigners, or people from outside points. The City Council established a stone yard for the unemployed, but only twelve or fifteen men worked there at a time, although there was room for more. The amount spent on charity was much less than some other years.

Stratford.—It was estimated that from 250 to 275 men, mostly labourers, were out of work, being about 100 more than a year ago. None of the skilled trades were affected by the depression, but the building trades experienced the usual dullness of the winter season. Work was provided for the labourers in ice-cutting and in the construction of a sewer. The charitable organizations claimed that the season compared favourably with previous years.

London.—There was a slight increase in the number of unemployed compared with the previous year, but hardship was not encountered to any great extent.

Conditions in the building trades were better than for years. The largest curtailment of production was in the iron and brass industries, in which a great number of men were idle for six weeks, or were compelled to work shorter hours. Cigarmakers were also working shorter hours than formerly. No special relief measures were undertaken, the ordinary channels of relief being found sufficient.

St. Thomas.—Conditions were not quite so favourable as in the previous winter, but there were no more requests for relief on account of unemployment. A few industries were quieter than before owing to a decrease in the orders from the West. The Canadian Iron Corporation especially was quieter than in the previous winter, and in the shops of the Michigan Central Railway a number of men were temporarily laid off, and working hours were reduced. No relief work was started, but it was the intention of the City to commence sewer work and to have some road brick cleaned off, affording employment in these ways to about 100 men.

Chatham.—With the exception of ice cutting and carriage building, employment was reported to have been fully as good as in the previous winter. All the factories were in operation, but some of them were working only eight hours per day. Outdoor work was carried on without interruption, and it was claimed that all could get work who wanted it.

Windsor.—Conditions were about the same as in the previous winter. The factories were running with all hands employed. About fifty per cent. of men in the building trades were out of work, owing to the season. The City placed \$1,000 to the relief of destitute families, and prepared to construct sewers with the unemployed labourers.

Owen Sound.—Conditions were very favourable as regards unemployment. Only one factory was closed down for a few weeks, owing to a falling off in the Western trade. In two factories the hours were reduced to nine per day. Two others were running full time, with

an increasing number of employees. Most of the unemployed were recently arrived immigrants. An employment bureau was opened by the City, but only about a dozen applied for work, and they were at once directed where to find it.

Sault Ste. Marie. — Conditions were about the same as last year, except that about 100 men were out of employment, owing to slackness of work in the lumber shanties, and from four 400 to 500 men were temporarily thrown out of employment at the steel plant. A few men in the building trades were unemployed, but no more than in the previous year.

Fort William and Port Arthur. — While there was a considerable number of unemployed in both towns, conditions were not serious, and there was comparatively little suffering. The open winter restricted operations in the lumber camps, and caused a number of railway and elevator employees to be laid off. Building operations were almost completely suspended, and the depression was felt in all the transport trades and in the railway workshops. The City Councils were pushing on public works as rapidly as possible, and a registration office for the unemployed was opened by the Port Arthur City Council. The number of unemployed in Fort William in January was estimated at 2,500, and in Port Arthur at 1,500, mostly unskilled labourers and foreigners.

Manitoba.

Winnipeg. — The number of unemployed was greater than in any winter since 1907. From returns received from the trade unions, it was estimated that from twenty to thirty per cent. more were out of work than in the previous year. The printing trades were quieter than they have been for many years, and the railway trades were working on shorter hours. The absence of snow until the last week of January delayed work in the lumber camps and diminished the usual quantity of winter employment in clearing the railroad tracks. The City Council found employment for a

few hundred men on sewer construction. A fairly large number found work on wood piles, and a few hundred more found work on farms. The influx of unemployed from further west accentuated the situation. Not many women and girls were looking for work, but it was more difficult for them to find openings than for some years past. More women were seeking work by the day than formerly, and the labour market was somewhat overcrowded in this respect.

Brandon. — Work was somewhat slacker than in the previous winter, but there was practically no distress from unemployment. The City continued sewer construction throughout the winter, giving employment to over 100 men. No more relief was given than in the previous year. A number of men were laid off by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the building trades were very quiet.

Saskatchewan.

Moose Jaw. — Following a canvas made by the various trade unions, it was estimated that only thirty per cent. of the skilled labour in the City was employed. This was partly due to the laying off of a large number of men by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and to dullness in the building trades. A relief station was opened by the City Council about Christmas time, but it was found that only about twelve men per day applied for aid there. These were practically all transients, and it did not appear that there was absolute want in any of the homes of the residents.

Saskatoon. — The number of unemployed was larger than in the previous winter, the building trades being particularly dull. Large numbers in these trades left the City, and most of those who were left obtained work in other lines. There was no pronounced distress, however, all who asked for assistance being looked after by the Associated Charities. Some firms were working short time.

Prince Albert. — The extent of unem-

ployment was estimated at between ten and twenty per cent. above the average, but ample provisions were made for all who needed work, and there was no distress. All the married men seeking work were given employment by the City in opening up new streets, while temporary jobs were found for single men who did not go to the cordwood and lumber camps.

Alberta.

Calgary. — The extent of unemployment was greatly in excess of previous years. A census of unemployed trade unionists showed the number to be 1,825, with several unions not reporting. There were also, according to this census, 2,000 unskilled labourers out of work, to which might be added a large number of non-unionists. The building trades were most seriously affected, partly owing to the delay in commencing proposed work, such as the new post office, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway terminal, and other buildings whose construction had been advertised some months ago. It was reported that the Associated Charities Office was overtaxed in caring for the destitute.

Edmonton. — There was a larger number of unemployed than in any previous winter. The building trades were the most affected, but very few men in these trades applied for work at the City Hall. The City provided work for three and a half hours per day at 30 cents per hour for all men with dependents. Between six and seven hundred men took advantage of this work. Towards the end of January, after the first heavy snowfall, a number of men found employment in the lumber and tie camps, and the situation was relieved.

Lethbridge. — There was more unemployment than ever before, it being estimated that about 300 men were out of work, and about thirty families were dependent on charity. The logging camps were tied up through the lack of snow, and the Canadian Pacific Railway miners were working on half time. No relief measures were undertaken.

Regina. — Conditions of employment were somewhat worse than in previous years, the building trades being especially dull. Unskilled labour was also affected owing to the absence of snow. The only relief measures were those of the Bureau of Public Welfare, which assisted every person who applied according to his individual need and merits, and provided work at chopping wood for those who wished it.

Medicine Hat. — There was less employment in nearly all trades compared with the previous year, especially in the building trades and the railway service, but there did not appear to be any cases of actual destitution. Work was provided by the City for the unemployed, married men receiving regular pay, and single men receiving board and lodging for their day's work.

British Columbia.

Vancouver. — A census of employment conditions among trade unionists in January showed 1,379 men unemployed in sixteen out of forty-two unions. The Secretary of the Trades and Labour Council estimated that there were altogether 2,500 union men out of employment, and that in the building trades about forty per cent. were working. There were 500 men employed on relief work for the City. The Associated Charities stated that owing to the mild winter relief work was not as general as it would otherwise have been. A very large proportion of the unemployed were foreigners.

New Westminster. — Unemployment was more general than any time during the past six years. The building trades and unskilled labour were chiefly affected. The mills were running short time, and the factories were finding little demand for their products. An employment bureau was established by the City, and special efforts were made to find employment for the married men.

Victoria. — It was estimated that there were about three times as many unem-

ployed than any time during the past five or six years. About 300 married men were registered at the City Employment Bureau, waiting for work. About three-quarters of the members of the building trades were out of work, and from twenty to thirty per cent. of the other trades. The charitable societies reported a far larger number of applications for relief than in any previous winter during the past ten years.

Nanaimo.—There were a great many more out of employment than in previous winters, but there appeared to be no more cases of destitution than in former years. The building trades were chiefly affected, and the other trades were also affected, but in a smaller degree.

The strike of coal miners still affects this locality considerably, but the number of miners at work is being continually increased.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOUR.—PROCEEDINGS OF FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

THE fourth annual convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour was held in the Eagles' Hall, New Westminster, B.C., from the 26th to the 30th of January, 1914.

Mr. D. S. Cameron, president of the New Westminster Trades and Labour Council, presided at the opening exercises and extended a welcome to the delegates on behalf of organized labour. Mayor Gray, Aldermen Dodds and Kellington extended a welcome on behalf of the City of New Westminster. School Trustee Stoney and Building Inspector Turnbull also delivered brief addresses.

The convention was the largest yet held by the Federation. The report of the credentials committee showed 111 delegates present at the opening, and others arriving later brought the total number up to 120. Mrs. Ida V. Zeigler, of Everett, Wash., was in attendance as fraternal delegate from the Washington State Federation of Labour. During the progress of the convention, addresses were also delivered by Messrs. E. P. Marsh and C. P. Taylor, president and secretary-treasurer respectively of the Washington State Federation of Labour.

The President's Report.

The report opened with an expression of satisfaction at the substantial increase

in membership, notwithstanding the depression that has prevailed and the limited amount of funds at the disposal of the Executive Committee for organization work. Complaint was made that the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada had not only failed to accede to the modest request of the Federation for financial assistance, but had also failed to do promised organization work during the year, contrasting this with the treatment accorded to other Provinces. Attention was invited to a scheme to be laid before the convention having for its purpose the defraying, wholly or partially, by the Federation, of the expenses of delegates to future conventions, in the hope of securing more equitable representation. A large portion of the report was devoted to a review of the coal miners' strike on Vancouver Island and the efforts put forth on behalf of the miners in an endeavour to effect a settlement. In this connection the alleged action of the Provincial Government, in sending militia and special constables into the strike district, was severely criticized, and the militia as an institution was condemned. Disappointment was expressed at the lack of co-operation between officials of Vancouver Trades and Labour Council and officials of the Federation in the protest entered by the latter body against the use of the militia in connection with the coal miners' strike.

Report of Executive Committee.

The opening paragraphs of this report state "that the past year has been marked by the greatest industrial struggle experienced in this Province since the formation of the Federation; that the power of the State has been called into use in an attempt to beat down the strikers on Vancouver Island; that the true function of government has been laid bare, and the true position of the workers made manifest." The Committee recommends the enactment of legislation having for its object the abolition of private employment agencies; also that efforts should be made to secure the passage of a Federal Act to prevent the employment of white women and girls by Orientals. Regarding Workmen's Compensation the Committee expressed the opinion that the time is ripe for "the adoption of a broader, more humane and equitable principle as a basis for compensation for industrial accidents than at present exists," and recommended that the convention definitely decide either in favour of the present Act, with suggested amendments, or the draft Act of Ontario, which is based on the principle laid down in the Washington State Act. The efforts of the Committee on behalf of the striking miners were enumerated. Certain changes in the constitution were proposed, which, if given effect, will provide a fund for the payment of expenses of all delegates attending future conventions of the Federation.

Secretary-Treasurer's Report.

Total receipts for the year 1913 were shown to be \$3,617.62, and the total disbursements \$3,533.73, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$83.89. The Federation is made up of 115 local unions, three trades and labour councils, and two building trades councils.

The report states that "since last convention three unions have withdrawn from the Federation, three organizations have disbanded and forty unions have

become affiliated. The unions that have withdrawn or disbanded represent a membership of 470, and the forty new affiliations represent a membership of 2,011. During the year there has been a decrease in the membership of the unions affiliated with the Federation, particularly among the building trades organizations, owing to the prevailing industrial depression, but the increase in the membership of other unions has been more than enough to offset this, and the aggregate membership of the unions affiliated at the last convention has increased by 582. This brings the membership now affiliated with the Federation to 13,950." The report shows that in 1910 there were forty-three unions affiliated with an aggregated membership of 4,635; in 1911 there were seventy-one organizations having a membership of 8,578; in 1912 the organizations affiliated were eighty-six, with a total membership of 11,827; in 1913 this had increased to 120 affiliations having an aggregate membership of 13,950. The location of these affiliations are: At Vancouver, forty; Victoria, twenty-seven; New Westminster, fourteen; Nelson, four, and Prince Rupert four each; Fernie, three; Cranbrook, three, and Nanaimo three; Revelstoke, two, and one each at North Bend, Vernon, Britannia, Greenwood, Hedley, Kimberley, Moyie, Phoenix, Rossland, Sandon, Silverton, Texada, Trail, Corbin, Cumberland, Hosmer, Ladysmith, Michel, South Wellington and Ymir.

During the year five questions had been submitted to a referendum vote. Three had reference to changes in the constitution, one being "That the basis of representation shall be one vote for every hundred members, no delegate to have more than five votes." This was defeated, the vote being 1,984 for and 2,254 against. The other two were of minor importance and were approved. The adoption of a "Universal Working Card" system for the entire membership of the Federation was approved on a vote of 4,598 for to 501 against. In submitting the question of a 48-hour

strike as a protest of organized labour against the treatment accorded the striking miners on Vancouver Island, the Executive Committee put the question as follows: "If you are willing to lay down your tools and leave your employment for a period of forty-eight hours in order to make the most emphatic protest possible against the actions of the Government, you will say *yes*; if, however, you approve of the use of the militia in an attempt to defeat the workers, you will say *no*." Of the 120 organizations asked to vote on this question, only twelve sent in returns, the votes cast being 670 in favour of strike and 270 against.

Report of Special Committee to Present Views of Organized Labour Before Royal Labour Commission.

This committee spent several days before the Royal Labour Commission inquiring into industrial conditions in British Columbia, and presented the views of organized labour on a multitude of subjects of which the following is a brief summary:—

Amendments to the Municipal Clauses Act and Provincial Elections Act, abolishing the election deposit and property qualification for office.

Endorsation of adult suffrage.

Increase of remuneration for jurymen to \$5 per day.

Compulsory payment of wages in legal tender and in fortnightly payments.

Compensation for men kept waiting for wages when laid off.

Eight-hour day and six-day week in all industries.

Limit to hours worked by electrical railway employees.

Increase in amount of exemption under income tax law.

Extension of system of supplying free school books.

Increase of school age from 14 to 16 years.

Separate schools for Asiatics.

Public ownership of telephones.

Extension of scope of Health Act so as to cover inspection of all food products.

Amend Steam Boiler Inspection Act to cover electrical and compressed air hoisting engineers.

Uniformity in construction of operating levers of hoists.

Improvement in safety devices in foundries.

Endorsation of proposed rules submitted by electrical workers for construction and maintenance of equipment used in distribution of electrical energy.

Protest against immigration policy of Salvation Army and Government policy of bonusing.

Re-enactment of the Natal Act.

Better enforcement of sanitary conditions in construction and logging camps.

Amendments to Coal Mines Regulations Act as submitted by District 28, U.M.W. of A.

Glory holes and open cuts to be brought under the Mines Inspection Act.

Endorsation of amendments to Elections Act as submitted by District No. 6, W.F. of M.

Danger to longshoremen from cement shipped in present manner.

Endorsation of the principle on which the Washington State Compensation Act is based, and pointing out antiquated nature of present British Columbia Compensation law.

A suggested method by which workmen's tools might be protected from thieves.

In addition to the foregoing a large number of other questions were taken up, some on the initiative of the committee and others in response to questions of the commissioners.

Other Reports Presented.

The trustees elected to represent the Federation of Labour on the Board of Management of the "British Columbia Federationist," presented a report criticizing the policy and management of the paper, and recommends that the British Columbia Federation of Labour dispose of its interest in the publication.

Fraternal delegates to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and to the Washington State Federation of Labour, reported briefly, eulogizing the work of these bodies. The report of the former dealt largely with the action of the Congress on the Vancouver Island strike situation.

Report of Committee on Officers' Reports.

President's Report.—The committee concurred in the action of the President in requesting a grant from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and recommended that the incoming Executive renew the request. The President was commended for his endeavours to bring about a conference between mine

operators and representatives of the miners. His action regarding the trouble on Vancouver Island in protesting against the use of the militia and arrest of the striking miners was approved, and the opinion was expressed that the parties referred to in this part of the President's report should not have allowed personal feelings to influence and prevent their co-operation.

Executive Committee's Report.—Instead of the Workmen's Compensation Law now in effect in British Columbia, the committee recommended and the convention endorsed the principle of State Insurance as enacted by the States of Washington, California and Ohio. On the question of a change in the constitution to provide for a fund for defraying expenses of all delegates attending future conventions of the Federation, the committee referred the matter to the convention without recommendation. The proposal was defeated. On the question of a sympathetic strike of forty-eight hours as a protest against the use of the militia on Vancouver Island, the Committee expressed the opinion that the small number of replies received was due to the ambiguous wording of the circular. On all other questions the report of the Executive Committee was approved.

Secretary-Treasurer's Report.—The Audit Committee reported the accounts to be correct, and complimented the Secretary-Treasurer on the manner in which the books had been kept.

Report of Special Committee to Present Views of Organized Labour before the Royal Labour Commission.—The chairman of this committee was complimented for the able manner in which the views of labour had been presented.

Other Reports.—The report of the Trustees was concurred in and the question of disposing of the Federation's interest in the "British Columbia Federationist" newspaper was referred to the incoming officers, with the instruction that if the shares were sold the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council be

given the option of purchase. The reports of the fraternal delegates to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and to the Washington State Federation of Labour were also concurred in.

Impeachment of Judges.

The following resolution was passed:

"Be it resolved that this convention, representing 14,000 affiliated workers, protest against the grossly biased attitude on the bench of Judge Howey, County Court Judge of the County of New Westminster, and Mr. Justice Morrison, of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, in their browbeating of the counsel for the defence, the unwarranted denunciation of the witnesses for the defence as liars and perjurers, in the trials of miners from Vancouver Island. And, that a special committee of three, one of whom shall be President Foster of the United Mine Workers, shall be appointed to confer with the solicitors for the defence with a view to preparing charges against one or both judges, and that the said charges be sent to the Hon. R. L. Borden, M.P., Premier of Canada; Hon. C. J. Doherty, M.P., Minister of Justice; H. H. Stevens, M.P., and J. D. Taylor, M.P., with a request for the impeachment of the said judges.

Other Resolutions

which were concurred in by the Committee on Resolutions and adopted by the convention:—

Favouring the absolute exclusion of all Asiatics from Canada.

Endorsing the movement to obtain equal suffrage for women.

Requesting the Dominion Government to extend the time specified in the order-in-council which prevents labourers and artisans from entering this Province for another six months after March 31.

Favouring the enactment of such legislation as will secure minimum wage boards and an eight-hour day for female workers.

Favouring an examination for competency of moving picture operators.

Favouring the enforcement of certain changes in construction of street cars which would ensure a greater degree of safety to motormen and passengers in cases of accident by collision.

Declaring that neither the name nor the funds of the British Columbia Federation of Labour shall be used to promote the interests of any political party.

That all future meetings of the Executive Committee of the British Columbia Federation of Labour be fully reported in the British Columbia Federationist, the Fernie Ledger and the United Mine Workers' Journal.

Declaring against military training in schools.

Favouring the patronage of the label of the United Garment Workers of America.

Protesting against the treatment of prisoners in provincial jails, and requesting the appointment of a commission to investigate; that a resident doctor be installed in every jail and penitentiary in the Province, and demanding the release of the imprisoned miners.

That future reports of conventions be properly indexed.

Opposing the contract system in vogue in coal mines.

That the best thanks of this convention be extended to all those who have used their efforts to obtain the release of the imprisoned miners.

Endorsing the demand for a weekly pay-day for all workers in and around the mines; that the Coal Mines Regulation Act be amended to make 2,000 lbs. constitute a ton instead of 2,400 lbs.; that mine scales be examined by the Government inspector every three months, each inspection to be made in the presence of a committee of three miners to be elected by employees; that expenses of mine inspection committees be borne by the Government; better provision for weighing coal at the pithead, and that it be made compulsory for employers of labour to recognize unions of their employees.

Favouring the shortening of hours of labour in mines to six hours per day, bank to bank, and to seven hours per day for all other classes of labour in British Columbia, with a minimum wage of \$4.00 per day.

That telegrams be despatched to the Attorney-General and to the Minister of Justice, requesting permission to visit J. J. Taylor, now confined in the penitentiary.

Endorsing the Domestic Employees' Union, pledging hearty co-operation and demanding that any eight-hour law enacted shall include domestic employees in its scope.

Favouring legislation that will give an eight-hour day to waitresses, with one day off in seven.

Favouring the abolition of private employment agencies.

Instructing the Executive Committee of the British Columbia Federation of Labour to use its influence with the British Columbia and Vancouver Exhibition Associations to have the union label prominently displayed on all union made goods on exhibition.

Favouring the enactment of a law for the registration and examination of plumbers.

Favouring the enactment of a law making it illegal to ship strike-breakers into any strike district.

Condemning the Provincial Government for neglecting to enforce the mining laws.

Requesting that all local unions in the Province prepare and forward petitions to the Minister of Justice asking for the release of the imprisoned miners.

Requesting the Dominion Government to extend the influence of the order-in-council regulating employment agencies to cover all classes of labour.

Favouring the payment of wages at least fortnightly and in cash.

Favouring the expiry of all trade agreements with employers on the 1st of May.

Disapproving of the sale of provincial lands in large blocks to speculators, declaring that all vacant lands should be thrown open to bona fide settlers on fair terms.

That the incoming Executive be instructed to devise ways and means to have all trade agreements expire simultaneously.

Favouring a six-day law for street car motormen and conductors.

Instructing the incoming Executive to draft a policy for united action in case of strikes and lockouts, and submit same to a referendum.

Opposing all increase in armaments or any assistance to such object.

Favouring the enactment of such legislation as will ensure to street railway employees nine hours' work within eleven consecutive hours.

That the Coal Mines Regulation Act be amended to provide that firebosses, shotlighters and shift-bosses be required to have at least two years' practical experience working at the face as a coal miner.

Requesting a stricter compliance with the regulations included in Government contracts requiring contractors to use materials manufactured within the Province.

That the convention extend a vote of sympathy to the parents and relatives of the late Joseph Mairs.

Favouring a rigid examination of all persons handling food products, to prevent the spread of contagious diseases.

Favouring a stricter examination of all places where food products are manufactured or sold.

That only those who are members of, or have something in common with the working class, be invited to address future conventions of the Federation of Labour.

That the following be submitted to a referendum: "No member of a militia corps shall be eligible for membership in any local affiliated with the British Columbia Federation of Labour."

Exonerating the senior counsel for the miners from any responsibility for the passage of the resolution asking for the impeachment of Judge Howey and Justice Morrison.

That no fraternal delegate be sent to the next meeting of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Favouring a law for the better protection of persons employed in or about the construction or repair of buildings, bridges, viaducts, etc.

Recommending all unions affiliated with the Federation to have a clause inserted in their constitutions prohibiting members from belonging to any military organization.

That all resolutions dealing with political parties be tabled.

Favouring the expulsion of all Asiatics from the mines, and that further restrictions be placed on their employment.

Favouring an amendment to the Coal Mines Regulation Act giving the miners power to elect inspectors instead of having them appointed by the Government.

Favouring the abolition of property qualification for public office.

Requiring mine owners to erect wash houses for the accommodation of miners.

Endorsation of the Universal Transfer Card system.

Favouring the abolition of all picketing laws and the substitution of a more favourable measure.

Favouring the adoption of a minimum wage law and a limit to the hours of labour of six hours per day.

Favouring the election of an officer of the Federation to be known as General Recorder, to keep data and records for convenient use, and that local unions be requested to elect a similar officer to co-operate.

That the practice of granting special and temporary certificates to steam stationary engineers be discontinued.

That the Workmen's Compensation Act be amended to take within its scope all marine workers within the three-mile limit.

Disapproving of the Dominion Government immigration advertisement appearing in the "British Columbia Federationist," and requesting the editor to discontinue publication of same.

Officers for 1914.

President, A. Watchman, Victoria; Vice-presidents, W. Dunn and H. J. McEwen, Vancouver; George Hardy, Nelson; J. W. Grey, Fernie; H. Knudson, New Westminster; B. Simmons, Victoria, and J. J. Taylor, Ladysmith; Secretary-Treasurer, A. Wells, Victoria; Trustees, H. Gibb, New Westminster; T. Doherty, Ladysmith; and J. J. Kelly, Vancouver; Delegate to Washington State Federation of Labour, Miss Guttridge, Vancouver.

The next convention will be held at Nanaimo.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, JANUARY, 1914.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

Index Number.

January, 1914.....	136.5
December, 1913.....	137.1
January, 1913.....	137.1

The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 272 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

and vegetables, textiles and fuel, although animals and meats were higher.

The chief increases as compared with January, 1913, were in cattle and beef, dairy products, woollens, silks, jutes, hides, boots and shoes, lumber and house furnishings, but important decreases appeared in fish, canned vegetables, miscellaneous foods, metals, fuel, paints and oils, and furs.

The accompanying table of the Department's index numbers, arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, shows the average price level for January, 1914, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year.

THE slight decline in the Department's index number for January was due to lower prices in dairy products, fruits

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR JANUARY 1914.
DECEMBER, 1913, AND JANUARY, 1913.

	Number of commodities.	Index Numbers.		
		Jan. 1914.	Dec. 1913.	Jan. 1913.
I. <i>Grains and Fodders :</i>				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	140.5	142.7	146.2
“ Western.....		117.1	116.0	112.9
Fodder.....	5	160.4	159.1	157.1
All.....	15	140.2	141.0	140.9
II. <i>Animals and Meats :</i>				
Cattle and beef.....	6	227.8	219.1	177.8
Hogs and hog products.....	6	176.2	174.4	172.8
Sheep and mutton.....	3	162.4	150.2	123.3
Poultry.....	2	193.6	195.1	194.3
All.....	17	194.0	188.4	168.4
III. <i>Dairy products.....</i>	9	179.2	185.5	172.6
IV. <i>Fish :</i>				
Prepared fish.....	6	151.7	151.7	160.5
Fresh fish.....	3	168.1	168.1	171.5
All.....	9	157.2	157.1	164.2
V. <i>Other Foods:</i>				
(a) <i>Fruits and vegetables</i>				
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	110.3	141.1	110.3
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	97.9	100.5	94.7
Dried fruits.....	4	116.9	116.9	113.2
Fresh vegetables.....	5	155.4	179.0	156.4
Canned vegetables.....	3	97.7	95.9	125.2
All.....	16	121.3	130.8	125.3
(b) <i>Miscellaneous groceries and provisions</i>				
Breadstuffs.....	10	122.7	122.8	126.2
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	110.3	110.3	118.2
Sugar, etc.....	6	106.3	107.7	111.0
Condiments.....	5	97.6	96.4	96.4
All.....	25	111.8	111.9	115.4
VI. <i>Textiles :</i>				
Woolens.....	5	138.6	138.6	124.3
Cottons.....	4	144.5	147.9	145.6
Silks.....	3	93.8	96.3	85.9
Jutes.....	2	242.8	243.5	203.2
Flax products.....	4	115.1	115.5	117.0
Oilcloths.....	2	104.7	104.7	104.7
All.....	20	135.4	136.6	127.3
VII. <i>Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes :</i>				
Hides and tallow.....	4	195.2	189.0	184.7
Leather.....	4	151.4	151.4	152.7
Boots & shoes.....	3	155.7	155.7	146.5
All.....	11	168.5	166.2	162.6
VIII. <i>Metals and Implements :</i>				
Iron and Steel.....	11	101.3	101.4	105.8
Other metals.....	13	128.2	128.4	136.8
Implements.....	10	106.9	106.9	105.6
All.....	34	113.3	113.3	117.3
IX. <i>Fuel and Lighting :</i>				
Fuel.....	6	127.5	129.2	153.6
Lighting.....	4	92.2	92.2	89.8
All.....	10	113.1	114.4	128.0
X. <i>Building Materials :</i>				
Lumber.....	14	184.2	184.2	174.7
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	112.0	112.8	113.5
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	140.9	140.0	145.1
All.....	48	141.5	143.1	140.6
XI. <i>House Furnishings :</i>				
Furniture.....	6	147.2	147.2	139.4
Crockery and glassware.....	4	130.9	130.9	118.0
Table cutlery.....	2	72.4	72.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	124.6	124.6	120.4
All.....	16	128.1	128.1	120.9
XII. <i>Drugs and Chemicals.....</i>	16	111.5	111.5	113.6
XIII. <i>Miscellaneous :</i>				
Furs.....	4	247.9	247.9	358.0
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	134.6	134.6	135.1
Sundries.....	7	109.3	110.7	116.5
All.....	17	150.9	151.4	179.9
All commodities.....	263*	136.5	137.1	137.1

*Nine commodities off the market, fruit, vegetables, etc.

More detailed information as to the price movement during January is as follows:—

Grains and fodders.—Manitoba wheat rose from 84½c to 86¼c, and Ontario winter wheat advanced from 84-86c to 87-88c. Favourable reports of the United States winter wheat crop weakened the market for futures somewhat, but the Argentine crop reports were unfavourable, and the European markets were higher. Western barley was firmer but Ontario barley was easier. Oats eased off in the third week, but firmed up, and shipping to the United States continued. American corn was down to 70c at Toronto. Flax fluctuated and receipts were small. Hay was steady, but bran and shorts were firmer.

Animals and meats.—Western cattle were up 50c per cwt. after a decline of 25c in the second week. At Toronto prices declined from \$8.50-9.00 to \$8.30-8.65 in the last week. Dressed beef, hindquarters, advanced 50c per cwt. to \$15.50-16.50, and forequarters were up to \$12.00-13.50. Plate beef advanced from \$21.00 to \$22.00 per 200 lb. barrel. Hogs rose from \$8.50-8.75 to \$8.90-9.00 per cwt., but declined to \$8.65. At Winnipeg prices were also up 25c, but declined later on larger receipts. Hams were down ½c to 18c, and mess pork declined from \$30.00 to \$29.00 per barrel. Lard advanced ½c. Sheep advanced to \$6.25-7.00, and dressed lamb was up \$1.50. Chickens and fowl eased off and turkeys were downward, but firmed up later.

Dairy products.—Butter was ½c lower at Montreal. Shipments to Western Canada increased, but importations from New Zealand weakened the market. Prices were steady at Toronto. Cheese was also steady. Fresh eggs declined at Montreal from 50c to 40c, and selects from 38c to 34-35c. At Toronto fresh eggs declined from 42-45c to 40c. Receipts, however, were lessened by the spell of cold weather.

Fish.—Stormy weather was experienced on the Atlantic coast, and catches were small. The markets for dry fish

were reported favourable on the whole. Frozen herrings were higher at Montreal and frozen trout were scarce at Toronto.

Fruits and vegetables.—The range of quotations for apples was lower, but the market improved and the best quality was up 50c per barrel. Oranges and lemons were lower again. Valencia raisins were down ¼-½c. Prunes were reported easier. Quotations of canned goods were raised 2½c per dozen, except on tomatoes. In canned fruits the advance was greater, ranging from 5c to 25c per dozen. Red onions were \$1.00 lower, but advanced 25c later. Beans were firmer, but turnips were easier. Potatoes were 10c lower at Montreal.

Miscellaneous groceries.—Sugar declined 10c twice, crops and supplies being reported heavy, but the market was firmer toward the end of the month. Molasses was down 4c at Montreal on account of heavy production. Glucose also declined 20c. The flour market was quiet, but the export business was reported fairly good. In rolled oats the export trade was quiet, as prices in England were low.

Textiles.—In wool the raw material market was quiet as mills were partly closed down. Prices, however, were firm on account of demand from United States. At the London sales values in wool were somewhat lower. Raw cotton declined in United States, reports indicating a large crop. Raw jute was quiet in Dundee, but the market for hesians was easier. Raw silk was up five per cent. as manufacturers' stocks were short and supplies in Europe and Asia were reported not large. Flax tow was also slightly higher.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes.—Horsehides were higher in price, and heavy leather and boots were firm.

Metals and implements.—Metal markets were firmer and demand was improving. In the United States the iron and steel trade was improving, and prices were better than a month previous. Copper advanced ¼c and lead

was firm. Solder was easier, but rose later. Tin was lower, but quicksilver was firmer.

Fuel and lighting. — Coke was down to \$1.75 for furnace at Connellsville, and foundry coke declined 10c. Gasoline also declined ½c.

Building materials. — Conditions in the lumber trade were reported to have changed little. Lack of heavy snowfalls was not favourable for bush operations. The hardwood market was steady, and shingles were quiet. Lath was strong and scarce. Pine shorts, mill culls and basswood were \$1.00 higher at Ottawa. Prices in New Brunswick were steady except for portable sawn deals which were firmer. Soil pipe was lower and copper wire was down. Benzine was ½c lower, but turpentine was up 1c. Linseed oil and white lead were firmer.

House furnishings. — No changes in prices were reported.

Drugs and chemicals. — The market for some lines was easy as demand continued quiet.

Miscellaneous. — Pulp and paper markets continued good. Prices were firm in news print, but the demand for ground wood pulp had fallen and prices were easier. Sulphite was firmer. Bohemian hops were 1c higher, but rope and raw rubber were lower.

Course of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, United States, and France.

The following table, which includes the latest findings available of the most authoritative index numbers of prices in Great Britain, United States and France, will enable a review to be made as to recent movements and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada:—

	Canada	Great Britain		United States	France
	Department of Labour	Economist	Sauerbeck	Bradstreet	La Réforme Économique
1890	110.5	2,236	72	1	100.0
1895	95.3	1,923	62	6.8220	84.4
1896	92.6	1,999	61	6.3076 ²	83.4
1897	92.2	1,950	62	6.1164	83.4
1900	108.2	2,145	75	8.0171	102.4
1906	120.0	2,342	77	8.3289	105.4
1907	126.2	2,499	80	8.9172 ³	112.2
1908	120.8	2,310*	73	8.2949	101.2
1909	121.2	2,196	74	8.2631	101.8
1910	124.0	2,390	78	9.2310	108.2
1911	127.3	2,513	80	8.7132	113.8
1912					
Jan.	133.1	2,613	81.8	8.9493	115.4
Feb.	134.7	2,667	82.9	8.9578	116.4
Mar.	134.8	2,791	84.4	8.9019	117.6
April	136.0	2,693	85.0	9.1010	119.0
May	136.3	2,687	85.3	9.2746	120.0
June	136.6	2,705	85.5	9.1896	120.0
July	134.1	2,746	86.5	9.0557	118.8
Aug.	133.3	2,722	85.9	8.1595	117.4
Sept.	132.7	2,740	86.7	9.2157	117.4
Oct.	135.0	2,722	85.8	9.4515	117.0
Nov.	136.8	2,721	85.3	9.4781	117.8
Dec.	136.8	2,747	86.4	9.5462	117.2
1913					
Jan.	137.1	2,732	86.4	9.4935	119.0
Feb.	135.8	2,717	86.1	9.4592	118.4
Mar.	136.0	2,717	86.7	9.4052	117.4
April	136.0	2,729	86.2	9.2976	117.0
May	135.1	2,694	85.7	9.1394	116.4
June	136.0	2,669	84.1	9.0711	115.2
July	134.7	2,689	84.2	8.9521	113.8
Aug.	134.1	2,693	85.0	9.0115	114.6
Sept.	134.4	2,714	85.7	9.1066	116.8
Oct.	134.6	2,684	84.5	9.1563	116.6
Nov.	135.8	2,661	83.3	9.2252	115.6
Dec.	137.1	2,623	83.9	9.2290	114.6
1914					
Jan.	136.5				

*The *Economist's* highest index number before 1913, May, 1907: 2,601.

¹Bradstreet's index number first calculated: January 1892: 8.1382.

²Bradstreet's low record index number: July, 1906: 5.7019.

³Bradstreet's highest index number before 1913, March, 1907: 9.1293.

The *Economist*, London, Jan. 10, 1913, reported:

Our index number for the last month of the year 1913 shows quite a large fall, which almost brings down to the figure for January, 1912, and well below the average for the past two years. The actual figure since last month amounts to thirty-eight points, equivalent to a drop of 1.8 in the percentage figure. . . . While the reduction during the past month has taken place in all groups, it is most marked in the second groups of food products and in textiles. Coffee and sugar, under the first heading, and cotton, wool and hemp show the largest fall.

The *Gibson* index number, embracing twenty-two articles of food of general

consumption in the United States, at the close of the week ending January 13, was 57.7 against 58.2 on January 24, 1913, compared with an average of 58.2 for January, 1914, 58.2 for December, 1913, and 55.5 for January, 1913.

The index number of *La Réforme Économique*, Paris, stood at 114.6 for December, 1913, as compared with 115.6 in November, and 117.2 in January, 1913.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE features of the month in retail prices were the general decline in eggs, a prevailing upward tendency in most lines of meats, and advances in potatoes in Eastern and Western Provinces with, however, some declines in Ontario. Fish, lard, beans and sugar showed some decreases in prices.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef.—Both sirloin steak and medium shoulder roast were higher at Truro, N.S., Montreal and Hull, Que., at Kingston, Orillia, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, London, Owen Sound and Cobalt, Ont. Prices declined at Sorel, Que., and Victoria, B.C. Roast beef was lower at St. Thomas, Ont. Supplies were more plentiful at Sorel, and wholesale prices were lower at Victoria. Sirloin steak alone was higher at Sydney, N.S., St. John, N.B., at Brockville, Stratford and Chatham, Ont. Scarcity of supplies was reported in Eastern Canada and the high price of cattle and exports to the United States were reported as causes of advances in Ontario cities.

Veal advanced at Truro, N.S., Montreal, Que., Kingston and Orillia, Ont., scarcity being reported. The price was lower at Sydney, N.S., and St. John, N.B.

Lamb was higher in price at Halifax, N.S., Truro, N.S., Montreal and Hull, Que., Brockville, Kingston, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, London, Cobalt, Vancouver, B.C. Scarcity was reported in several localities.

Pork.—Fresh pork advanced at Halifax and Truro, N.S., Montreal, Que., Brockville and Orillia, Ont. At Chatham, Ont., the price declined. Salt pork rose in price at Moncton, N.B., Brockville, Niagara Falls and St. Thomas, Ont., but declined at Sorel, Que., and Chatham, Ont.

Bacon was higher at Truro, N.S., Moncton, N.B., St. John, N.B., Ottawa and Brockville, Ont., and at Nanaimo, B.C. The price declined at Newcastle, N.B., Sorel, Que., London, Ont., Chatham, Ont., Fort William, Vancouver and Nanaimo, B.C.

Fish.—Prices were lower at Truro, N.S., Fredericton, N.B., Sorel, Que., Brockville, Orillia and St. Thomas, Ont., supplies being larger and the weather favourable for shipping. Prices were higher at New Westminster and Victoria, B.C., the weather being stormy and supplies scarce.

Lard declined at Westville, N.S., Sorel, Que., Berlin and St. Thomas, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Eggs.—Both fresh and packed eggs were lower in price in thirteen of the cities, but were higher in two cities. Fresh eggs only were lower in fourteen cities and higher in one, packed eggs declined in two, but advanced in three localities. Larger supplies were reported as the cause of the declines, and were due to the fact that hens were laying more. In some localities the weather was reported milder. Lack of demand was reported in one locality as the cause of the decline in packed eggs.

Milk was higher in price at Three Rivers, Que., and Cobalt, Ont.

Butter.—Prices were higher in thirteen cities, but lower in five. Scarcity was reported in some localities. The high price of meat increasing the demand for butter and the shipment of milk to the cities were reported as causes for advances in prices.

Cheese was higher at St. John, N.B., London and St. Thomas, Ont., and Lethbridge, Alta., but declined at Truro, N.S., and Niagara Falls, Ont.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the month into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and in

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter per lb.	Mutton, hindqrtr. per lb.	Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, strong bakers, per lb	Rolled oats, per lb
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck per lb.			Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price per lb.		
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs	cts.	cts.	cts.
1— Sydney.....	23	16	10 12	18	20	20	23	6-10	20	45 50	38	10	30	38	..	20	1	5	3 1/2	4
2— Westville.....	18	14	10 12	15	15	18	21	7-15	18	40	35	8	34	36	18	..	3	4 1/2	3 1/2	5
3— Amherst.....	20	15	15	15	17	16	25	18	19	38	35	7	30	32	20	20	1 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4
4— Halifax.....	24	17	12	23	20	18	25	10	18	40	35	9	30	35	20	18	1 1/2	4 1/2	3	4
5— Truro.....	22	15	15	18	20	18	25	10-18	20	45	..	7	30	35	18	..	1 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																				
6— Charlottetown	20	16	10	16	15	20	22	5	18	29	28	7	25	30	18	18	2	4	3 1/2	4
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																				
7— Moncton.....	20	16	..	..	18	18	26	7	20	45	35	8	30	35	..	18	2	4	3 1/2	4
8— St. John.....	28	14	12	18	20	18	25	6	20	40	35	8	32 35	36	20	24	1 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	4
9— Newcastle....	20	14	..	11	16 15	18	22	3-10 -15	18	40	35	8	35	40	20	18	2	4	5 1/2	4
10— Fredericton...	25	12	10	14	16	18	25	6-16	20	40	36	8	27	36	25	19	2	4	4	4
<i>Quebec—</i>																				
11— Quebec.....	16 18	14 15	14 16	16 18	18 20	19 20	20 22	.. 25	23 25	60 40	35 32	10 8	23 30	32 34	20 30	18 20	6 1 1/2	3 1/2 5 1/2	3 1/2 2 1/2	5 5
12— Three Rivers.	18	12	12	15	18	18	22	8-20	17	50	32	8	30	32	20	20	1 1/2	5 1/2	2 1/2	5
13— Sherbrooke...	20	16	16	18	18	18	22	8-10	20	40 50	35-40	7	32	37	20	..	1	5	3 1/2	5
14— Sorel.....	18 20	12 17	12 15	20 15	20 17	18 15	25 28	7 6-10 -20	18 18	45 30	32 40	8	28	30	20	18	6 2 1/2	3	4	
15— St. Hyacinthe.	17	12	15	15	17	15	28	6-10 -20	18	30	40	8	..	32	18	18	6	2 1/2	3	5
16— St. John.....	23	18	..	16	18	18	22	18	18	50	40	8	30	32	20	18	3	2 1/2	3 1/2	3
17— Montreal.....	20 28	15 20	12 15	20 25	18 23	18 20	23 25	9-15 -20	20 25	55 60	38 35	10 9	30 28	33 32	20 18	18	1 1/2 3	5 1/2 3 1/2	3 1/2 3	5 5
18— Hull.....	20	15	12 1/2	18	18-20	18	21	8-15	18	40 45	35	9	28 30	32 34	18 20	17	3	3 1/2	3	5

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING JANUARY, 1914.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity representative of every Province in the Dominion. in the respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 49

COMMODITIES, CANADA, JANUARY, 1914.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in wrk'gman's quarter)	
				Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black med'm, Indian on Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	Without sanitary conveniences
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5	5	12	10	6	5	25-50	60	40	1.20	10	10	8.25	3.50	5.00	3.00	22	14.00	6.00
	6	13	13	5½	5½	30	25	35	1.05	10	10	..	3.50	4.00	3.50	20	18.00	10.00 — 1
		10	12	5½	5½	30	30	40	0.90	8	10	8.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	14.00	12.00
	5	10	15	5	4½	30	50	40-60	1.10	10	10	7.75	5.75	6.00	4.00	22	18.00	9.00 — 2
		13		5	4½	30-60	.	45	0.80	10	10	8.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	15.00	12.00 — 3
													5.50				15.00	9.00 — 4
5-6	5-6	16	14	5½	5	25	..	40	0.60	15	10-12	7.50	5.00	4.00	4.00	22	6.00	5.00 — 5
																	8.00	7.00
	7	10	10	5	5	35	40	40	1.20	10	10	..	5.75	5.50	3.50	20	16.00	12.00 — 6
	6	12	15	5½	5	40	50	40	1.20	10	12	8.00	5.50	8.00	4.50	22	12.00	9.00 — 7
	5	12	10	5	5	30	..	40	0.55	10	10	9.00	6.00	5.00	..	25	12.50	8.00 — 8
	6	13	10			35	50	40	0.68	10	10	8.50	6.50	7.00	4.00	20	10.00	8.00 — 9
	7	13	12	5½	4½	35-40	35-40	40	0.75	16-20	8-10	8.50	5.00	6.00	4.50	20	16.00	18.00 — 10
									0.90				6.50	7.00	5.50			
5	6	12	12	6	5½	30-50	25-50	30-40	0.95	15	8	7.25	5.00	7.00	4.00	20	12.00	8.00 — 11
6	6	12	13	5	5	40	40	40	0.90	10	8	8.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	17	14.00	12.00 — 12
4	5	12	12	5½	5	30	30	40	0.90	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	6.00	20	13.00	6.00 — 13
4-5	6	12	13	5	4½	30-60	30-60	40	0.90	5-7	8	8.50	5.50	7.50	6.00	18	11.00	9.00 — 14
6	6	12½	12½	5	5	50	40	40	0.90	13	10	7.25	..	8.00	6.50	20	13.00	10.00 — 15
6	5	15	15	5	5	30-40	50	30-40	1.00	15	8	8.25	6.50	9.00	5.00	25	14.00	12.00 — 16
5	6	12	12	4½	4½	35-40	35	40	1.20	10	8	8.00	3.75	6.00	4.00	50	18.00	13.00 — 17
				5	5							8.50		4.50		20	17.00	15.00 — 18

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, fore quarter, per lb.	Mutton, hind quarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour, strong bakers, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		
Ontario—																				
19—Ottawa.....	25	17	..	22	23	20	26	20	20	55	40	9	30	33	22	20	3	3½	3½	4½
20—Brockville....	25	16	15	20	20	20	27	8	18	50	45	8	33	35	18	18	1½	3½	3	4
21—Kingston.....	32	18	15	20	20	17	20	12½	17	40	.....	7	...	30	20	18	3	4	3½	5
22—Belleville.....	20	18	..	20	17	.....	28	..	18	50	40	6-7	30	35	20	18	3	3½	2½	4
23—Peterborough..	25	16	16	22	20	17	26	15	20	40	38	7	30	32	20	18	1½	3½	3½	4½
24—Orillia.....	25	18	20	15	20	.....	28	12½	20	45	38	8	28	35	20	18	3	3½-4	3	3½
25—Toronto.....	25	16	22	22	18	12	22	18	18	50	35	10	28	32	20	17	3	3½-4	2½	2½
26—Niagara Falls..	30	18	18	22	14	25	20	55	40	55	40	32	32	35	20	18	1½	4	2½	4
27—St. Catharines.	25	16	20	25	25	20	25	18	20	45	35	8	30	37	22	18	1½	4	2½	4
28—Hamilton.....	24	18	22	22	18	16	24	15	20	42	35	8	28	32	22	18	3	4	2½	3
29—Guelph.....	26	20	24	24	24	24	24	45	45	35	35	8	30	33	20	18	1½	3½	3	4
30—Berlin.....	25	15	15	25	22	22	23	15	18	45	35	8	30	33	20	18	1½	3½	3	4
31—Woodstock...	25	16	18	19	22	16	25	17	18	42	35	7	30	35	20	20	3	4	2½	4
32—Stratford.....	25	18	25	20	18	18	25	18	20	37	35	8	30	32	20	18	1½	4	2½	4½
33—London.....	22	13	15	18	20	20	25	10	18	40	..	7	32	35	22	18	1½	4	2½	3½
34—St. Thomas....	22	14	16	18	22	20	27	15	18	40	30	7	28	33	18	18	1½	3½	3	4
35—Chatham.....	26	18	18	22	20	20	25	18	18	43	37	7	30	34	22	20	1½	4	3	5
36—St. Thomas....	25	16	15	20	20	..	24	18	18	40	..	7	30	34	22	18	1½	1½	3	3
37—Windsor.....	22	15	18	20	20	18	25	10	18	30	..	8	30	32	18	18	1½	3½-4	2½	4
38—Owen Sound..	23	14	15	18	20	16	18	15	20	40	..	8	30	37	24	20	1½	4	3	5
39—Cobalt.....	25	15	15	15	20	18	23	11	17	40	35	7	27	..	18	18	1½	4	2½	3½
40—Sault Ste Marie	28	18	15	22	20	18	24	12	17	60	35	12½	..	38	20	.....	3	3½	2½	5
41—Port Arthur..	28	18	..	23	22	17	24	15	18	45	30	10	27	35	20	18	1½	4½	3½	5
42—Fort William..	25	15	20	25	25	18	28	12	18	40	35	10	30	35	20	20	1½	5	3½	3½
43—Manitoba—	25	18	22	22	20	..	35	12	20	50	35	10	30	38	22½	22½	1½	3½	3½	5
44—Winnipeg.....	25	16	18	24	22	18	35	15	18	55	38	10	30	35	23	20	1	5	3½	3½
45—Brandon.....	25	18	18	22	20	..	35	12	20	50	35	10	30	38	22½	22½	1½	3½	3½	5
Saskatchewan—																				
46—Regina.....	25	18	22	25	25	22	32	15	20	50	35	12½	30	40	20	20	1½	4½	3½	5
47—Prince Albert..	22	15	15	22	20	18	25	15	18	45	35	12½	20	35	25	25	2	3½	3½	4½
48—Moosejaw.....	30	20	20	28	25	20	30	15	18	45	35	11	35	40	30	20	1	5	3½	3½
49—Saskatoon.....	28	18	22	25	20	20	30	15	20	50	35	15	35	40	25	..	1½	6	5½	4
Alberta—																				
50—Medicine Hat..	30	18	25	25	25	18	25	18	15	50	40	12	35	40	25	25	1½	6½	3½	5
51—Calgary.....	22½	15	20	22	20	18	30	15	15	50	40	10	..	35	20	20	2½	6½	3½	5
52—Edmonton....	27	15	22	25	20	20	28	20	20	60	50	10	35	40	20	20	1½	5	3½	4
53—Lethbridge....	25	16	18	22½	20	18	25	15	15	50	40	10	35	40	25	20	1	5	3½	4
British Columbia—																				
54—Nelson.....	28	18	20	25	20	30	20	30	18	50	35	15	30	45	20	20	1½	6½	4	5
55—New Westminster	30	22	16	25	25	22	28	15	25	50	35	15	30	45	20	20	1½	6½	4	5
56—Vancouver....	25	18	22	25	25	20	35	15	20	45	40	12½	..	40	30	25	1½	5	3½	6
57—Vancouver....	22	16	22	22	22	18	31	15	15	55	45	10	35	40	25	20	1½	4	3½	3
58—Victoria.....	25	15	25	25	25	18	35	15	18	45	35	15	35	50	30	25	1	6½	4	5½
59—Nanaimo.....	25	20	23	28	25	20	28	10	18	60	40	12	35	40	25	25	1½	4½	3½	5

COMMODITIES, CANADA, JANUARY, 1914.—*Concluded.*

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in wk ngm ns quarter).	
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences
5	6	10	12½	4½	4½	30	35	10	1.10	10	7	8.00	5.50	6.50	4.50	25	22.00	15.00 —19
5	5	10	10	5	4½	40	35	40	1.20	9	8	7.50	5.00	6.50	5.00	20	13.00	10.00 —20
5	6	12½	12½	6½	5½	35	35	40	1.10	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	13.00	10.00 —21
5-6	6	..	10	5½	5	30	30	30	1.30	10	8	7.75	....	6.00	5.00	20	15.00	12.00 —22
5	7	12½	12½	5	4½	60	60	40	1.00	10	8	7.25	5.50	6.50	6.00	20	18.00	14.00 —22
5	5	12	12½	4½	4½	30	30	40	1.15	10	8	7.70	6.00	6.75	4.50	15	15.00	12.00 —23
5	5	10	12	5	4½	25	35	25	1.10	10	7	8.25	5.50	8.50	5.50	20	14.00	11.00 —24
5	7	12½	10	5½	5	30	30	28	1.25	13	10	6.75	5.00	7.00	5.00	23	27.00	21.00 —25
5	7	10	12	5½	4½	30	30	40	1.20	10	7	7.50	4.75	8.50	7.50	18	18.00	12.00 —26
5	5½	12	13	5	4½	25	25	30	1.10	10	8	7.75	5.00	8.50	7.50	20	18.00	12.00 —27
5	5	.....	12½	6	5½	25	25	25	1.10	10	8	7.50	6.00	10.00	8.00	18	18.00	14.00 —28
5-8	5	7	7	5	4½	25	30	25	1.25	10	8	8.00	6.00	9.00	6.00	18	13.00	10.00 —29
10	5	5	10	12½	5½	5½	25	30	1.20	10	10	7.75	5.00	8.50	5.00	22	16.00	14.00 —30
5	5	10	8	7	5½	30	30	30	1.25	10	10	7.75	7.75	8.50	7.00	18	12.00	8.00 —31
5	6	..	13	5½	5	30	30	40	1.10	10	8	8.00	6.50	8.00	6.00	18	14.00	8.00 —32
5	5	12½	12½	5½	5	30	30	30	1.25	10	10	7.50	5.00	3.50	....	17	18.00	12.00 —33
5	5	12½	12½	5½	5½	40	40	40	1.25	10	8	7.75	5.00	....	....	18	16.00	13.00 —34
8	7	12½	12½	6	6	30	30	35	1.25	10	8	8.00	5.00	....	....	15	14.00	8.00 —35
..	7	12½	12½	5½	5½	30	30	30	1.50	10	10	8.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	20	15.00	12.00 —36
6	5	10	13	6½	5½	30	30	45	1.35	10	10	7.75	5.00	7.00	3.50	15	20.00	15.00 —37
7	6	10	12½	5½	5½	30	30	45	1.10	10	10	10.00	....	5.00	4.00	25	12.00	8.00 —38
5	5	12½	12½	5½	5½	30	30	45	1.10	10	10	8.50	4.50	5.00	4.00	22	25.00	15.00 —39
5	5	10	8½	5½	5½	30	30	50	1.10	10	8	8.25	6.00	6.00	4.50	25	18.00	16.00 —40
6½	5	12	10	6½	6½	35	35	35	1.50	10	8	8.25	6.00	6.00	4.50	25	20.00	15.00 —41
6½	6½	10	12½	6½	6½	35	35	40	1.15	15	10	11.50	9.00	7.00	6.00	25	25.00	20.00 —42
6½	5	15	12½	6½	6½	35	35	40	1.20	15	10	11.50	9.00	7.00	5.75	30	35.00	20.00 —43
8½	7	15	12½	6	6	40	40	35	1.00	12½	10	13.25	10.00	c 9.00	8.50	30	45.00	25.00 —44
6	5	15	15	6½	6½	40	40	40	0.90	15	15	13.50	8.50	c 5.50	4.50	30	50.00	25.00 —45
7	6	12½	12½	7½	6½	40	40	40	1.35	25	15	13.50	10.00	6.75	6.00	30	35.00	20.00 —46
8	8	15	12½	7½	6½	40	40	30	1.50	15	12½	d	d	d	d	40	30.00	25.00 —47
6	7	15	10	5½	5½	35	35	30	1.00	15	10	7.00	6.25	5.00	4.00	35	35.00	20.00 —48
8	7	12½	11	6	5½	40	40	40	1.00	15	12½	b	4.00	c 4.00	....	30	50.00	25.00 —49
8	7	12½	15	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.50	20	10	4.75	....	....	....	35	35.00	25.00 —50
8½	8½	16	12½	7	6	50	45	30—60	e 1.50	25	12½	12.00	8.75	....	6.50	40	25.00	12.00 —51
8	6	15	15	6½	6½	40	40	40	e 1.25	20	10	7.50	....	....	6.50	40	20.00	15.00 —52
5	6	15	12½	6½	5½	25	35	32	e 1.25	15	7	9.00	....	....	3.00	30	22.00	17.00 —53
8	8	20	15	6½	6½	40	50	40	e 1.25	15	10	7.50	....	....	3.00	30	20.00	17.00 —54
8	7	15	12½	6	5½	40	40	40	e 1.60	20	12½	12.50	8.50	....	6.50	40	25.00	20.00 —55
												8.00	....	....	....	40	27.00	12.00 —56
												5.00	....	....	....	40	15.00	16.00 —56

b. Lignite.

d. Natural gas used.

e. In British Columbia a bag of potatoes usually weighs 100 lbs.

c. Jack pine, poplar, etc.

f. Delivery extra.

Bread declined at Sorel, Que.

Flour.—The price was lower at Three Rivers, Que., St. John's, Que., and Edmonton, Alta., but advanced at Orillia, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C.

Rolled oats declined at St. Thomas and Owen Sound, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Rice declined at Halifax, N.S.

Beans.—The price was lower at Belleville and at Guelph, Ont., where the crop was reported larger, and at Nanaimo, B.C.

Evaporated apples advanced in price at Sydney and Truro, N.S., Medicine Hat, Alta., New Westminster and Nanaimo, B.C. The price was lower at Brandon, Man.

Prunes advanced in price at St. John, N.B., Niagara Falls and Ottawa, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C.

Sugar declined at St. John, N.B., Toronto, St. Thomas, St. Catharines and Port Arthur, Ont., Medicine Hat, Alta., and at New Westminster, B.C. The cause reported was a drop in price by the refiners. At Vancouver, B.C., the price was reported higher.

Tea was quoted lower at Newcastle, N.B.

Coffee.—Prices were lower at Truro, N.S., but advanced at Vancouver, B.C.

Potatoes.—Prices advanced in seventeen of the cities and declined in five. Some scarcity was reported in the Maritime Provinces and in Western Canada. In central Ontario supplies were coming in more plentifully.

Vinegar advanced at Brandon, Man., and Vancouver, B.C.

Starch was higher in price at Orillia, Ont., but was quoted lower at Vancouver, B.C.

Coal.—Anthracite coal was higher at Newcastle, N.B., as navigation had closed. The price was also higher at Woodstock, Ont., the result of an increase at the mines. The price decreased at Peterborough, Ont., and also at St. Catharines, Ont., competition among dealers being the cause reported.

Wood.—Both hard and soft wood advanced in price at Halifax, N.S., the supply being short, at Fredericton, N.B., and Woodstock, Ont. Prices were lower at Hull, Que., and Saskatoon, Sask. At Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., prices were lower as the weather permitted farmers to bring it into the city.

Coal oil was lower at Vancouver, B.C.

Rentals were higher at Truro, N.S., on account of increase in the population, at Moncton, N.B., and Belleville, Ont.

LABOUR, WAGES AND PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING 1913.

PRELIMINARY figures as regards employment, wages, prices, and labour disputes in the United Kingdom in 1913 have been published in the Board of Trade Labour Gazette. The final figures will be published, in a more fully-analyzed form, in the annual reports of the Department.

There have now been, according to this return, three good years of employment in Great Britain. The first half of 1913 was the maximum period, and

in the later months various industries showed symptoms of some contraction. On the whole, however, employment at the end of 1913 was still good. During those three years of an exceptionally active demand for labour, rates of wages have improved in most industries, so that the workers have benefited both by a greater volume of employment and by higher rates of pay. Against this, however, has to be set a rise during the same period in the shop prices of food. This

rise was very marked as between 1911 and 1912, but the further advance in 1913 was, on balance, of a fractional character only. The time lost owing to labour disputes in 1913 was greater than in 1911, and much above that of an average year, but a great deal less than in 1912, the year of the national coal strike.

Employment.

The decline in employment in the second half of the year was especially noticeable in the pig-iron and textile industries. But in some important industries, notably coal-mining and ship-building, it remained very good, and showed little or no decline from the maximum period. Returns relating to about 900,000 members of trade unions show that the mean percentage of members returned as unemployed at the end of each month of 1913 was 2.1, compared with 3.2 in 1912 (omitting the months affected by the coal strike, the percentage was 2.4), 3.0 in 1911, and 4.7 in 1910. In the last fifteen years the only period which closely corresponds to the last three years of good employment was 1899-1901, and that was followed by a gradual increase in the percentage in 1902-4. The other two years with low percentages were 1906-7—an exceptionally short period of improved employment—but in this case there was a very sharp rise in the percentage in 1908.

Rates of Wages.

During the first nine months wages showed a marked upward tendency; but in the last quarter of the year the rise was inconsiderable, largely owing to a fall in selling prices in those metal industries in which wages are more or less directly regulated by prices. In the remaining groups of trades the outstanding feature was the increase in wages in the building trades, which exceeded the largest recorded for any previous year. The total amount of the net increase per week in all trades, exclusive of seamen, railway servants, agricultural

labourers, police, and Government employees, in each quarter of the year was as follows: January-March, £68,583; April-June, £59,044; July-September, £34,101; and October-December, £2,450. Altogether the total number of workpeople whose rates of wages were reported to have been changed in 1913 was 1,770,072. Of these, 1,730,872 received a net increase of £165,944 per week, and 36,135 sustained a net decrease of £1,766 per week, whilst the remaining 3,065 had upward or downward changes which left their wages at the same level at the end as at the beginning of the year. The net result of all the changes was thus an increase of £164,178 per week.

Hours of Labour.

The changes in hours of labour affected 111,258 workpeople. Of these, 7,621 had their hours increased by 4,783 per week, and 103,637 had an aggregate reduction of 274,897 hours per week. The increases were almost entirely confined to the building trades, and were due to extensions of the summer period, or to re-arrangements in the winter period.

The high level of wholesale prices which has been a feature of recent years continued, and the Board of Trade Index Number showed a rise of 1.4 per cent. compared with the previous year, and of 16.5 per cent. compared with 1900.

Retail Prices of Food in London.

The retail prices of food in London maintained the high level of 1912, and the index number for the year was the highest recorded for any year in the period 1892-1913 for which these statistics have been collected. Compared with 1900, the base year, the prices of 1913 showed an increase of 14.8 per cent. For the first three months prices remained high, but in the next two months there was a decline, which, however, was not very marked. In June and July prices rose again, to be follow-

ed in the succeeding two months by a slight fall. In the last three months of the year there was a further rise, and at the end of the year prices were rather higher than at the beginning.

Trade Disputes.

One of the outstanding features of the year was the large number of disputes, amounting to more than double the average (628) of the preceding twenty years. The number of workpeople involved was about twice as many as the average (345,482) of the same period. The aggregate duration in working days (11,491,000) of all disputes in progress in 1913 was greater than in any year, except 1893 and 1912, both years in which great coal disputes were in progress. Two important disputes materially contributed towards this total—(1) the strike of metal workers in the Midlands, which began in April and ended in July, aggregating about 1,400,000 working days; and (2), the dispute in Dublin, which, beginning with a tramwaymen's strike in August,

developed in September into a general dispute involving numerous trades. This dispute is still in progress, and it is estimated that up to December 31 the aggregate duration amounted to 1,780,000 working days.

The majority of the disputes of the year arose on demands for increased wages, the proportion of such disputes to the total being considerably higher than in recent years. Although the greater number of disputes were settled by compromises, the number of those settled in favour of the workpeople exceeded those settled in favour of the employers, and the proportion of such completely successful disputes to the total was higher than in any of the previous five years.

The proportion of the total number of persons engaged in industrial occupations who were involved in disputes was about 5.6 per cent., and the amount of working time lost by disputes at the works immediately affected was equivalent to about one day per head if spread over the whole industrial population.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1913.

AS was the case in the last quarter of 1912 there was a considerable decrease in the number of changes in wages and hours of labour during the last quarter of 1913 as compared with any of the three previous quarters. There were only six changes reported to the Department as having gone into effect during this period, three of which were of the nature of increases in wages, two reductions of working hours, and one reduction of wages. During the first quarter of 1913 fifty-five changes were recorded, ninety-four during the second and twenty-three during the third, bringing the total up to 178 during the year. The number of employees affected by the six changes in the last quarter of 1913 was 1,907 as compared with 2,886 involved in the twenty-seven

changes of the corresponding period of 1912.

The following table shows the approximate number of employees affected in each group of trades:—

TABLE SHOWING BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1913.

Industry or group of trades.	No. of changes	Approximate No. of Employees affected.
Metal.....	2	1,549
Woodworking.....	1	30
Printing.....	1	25
Transport.....	2	303
Total.....	6	1,907

In a larger table following are shown the changes in rates of wages and hours of labour according to classes of workmen affected, with the number affected in each case, the date from which each change took effect, and the particulars of the changes in so far as could be ascertained.

Changes by industries and groups of trades.

The following is a statement of changes in wages and hours of labour according to the several industries and groups of trades affected:—

Metal trades.—Six hundred and thirteen employees of the Ottawa Car and Manufacturing Company had their working hours reduced from ten to nine a day on November 1. It will be remembered that a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was appointed during January, 1913, the application for the Board being made by the employees as a result of the refusal by the Company to grant a nine hour day instead of ten. As a result of the award of the Board a working day of nine hours went into effect on November 1. The number of hours previously worked was fifty-five a week, the change provided for a working week of fifty-four hours. The same hourly wages were paid as before the change. The classes involved in this change included machinists and fitters, blacksmiths and iron workers and their helpers, woodworkers, painters and labourers.

An important change affecting 936 employees of the metal trades went into effect at Ford, Ontario, on December 1. This was the result of the decision of the Ford Motor Company, Limited, to

put their employees on a nine hour day instead of ten hours as previously.

Woodworking.—Thirty upholsterers in Winnipeg were given an increase in wages of five cents an hour on October 1. Maximum weekly wages were raised by the change from \$18.00 to \$20.40. An agreement having reference to this change was published in the December, 1913 issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

Printing.—Printers at Guelph, in accordance with an agreement entered into with master printers three years ago, automatically, received an increase of one dollar a week on October 25, the increase raising the minimum weekly wages from \$12.00 to \$13.00 and maximum from \$16.00 to \$17.00. About twenty-five men were affected.

Transport.—Conductors and motor-men in the employ of the Quebec Light, Heat and Power Company were given an increase of one cent an hour on November 1. This change was made in accordance with the findings of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during September, 1912. In the award the Board recommended an increase of one cent an hour from the first of November, 1912, and a further increase on November 1, 1913. As a result of the latter change, first year men received 18½ cents instead of 17½; second year 19½ cents instead of 18½; fifth year men 21½ cents instead of 20½; seventh year men 22½ cents instead of 21½, and twelfth year men 23½ cents instead of 22½ cents.

Another change involving street railway employees was that affecting labourers on the Regina Street Railway. This change, however, was a decrease in wages of two and one-half cents an hour and affected seventy employees.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1913.

Class of Workpeople affected	Locality	Approximate Number of Work people affected	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of change	Estimated rate of wage per week		Estimated hours of labour per week		Change in wages per head per week		Change in working hours per head		Manner in which change was brought about
					Before change	After change	Before change	After change	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
<i>Metal Trades.</i> — Employees of Ottawa Car Manufacturing Co. Ltd. classified as under: Machinists and Fitters.....	Ottawa.....	62	Nos. 1.....	Reduction of working hours from ten to nine a day.....	18.70	18.36	55	54	.....	34c	.....	1	
Blacksmiths & Iron workers.....		134	.....	.....	16.50	16.20	55	54	.....	30c	.....	1	
Helpers.....		136	.....	.....	12.10	11.88	55	54	.....	22c	.....	1	
Woodworkers.....		53	.....	.....	15.40	15.12	55	54	.....	28c	.....	1	
Painters.....		10	.....	.....	15.12	14.85	55	54	.....	27c	.....	1	
Labourers.....		118	.....	.....	10.45	10.26	55	54	.....	19c	.....	1	Award of Board of Conciliation and Investigation
Employees of Ford Motor Co., Ltd., as under:.....	Ford, Ont.....	.....	Dec. 1.....	Reduction in working hours from ten to nine hours a day with slight increases in weekly wages.....	13.75	14.42	55	49½	67c	.....	.....	5½	
Machine hands.....		407	.....	.....	12.89	13.69	55	49½	80c	.....	.....	5½	
Assemblers.....		204	.....	.....	17.03	18.10	55	49½	\$1.07	.....	.....	5½	
Millwrights.....		31	.....	.....	16.76	18.15	55	49½	\$1.39	.....	.....	5½	
Steamfitters.....		19	.....	.....	16.62	18.12	55	49½	\$1.50	.....	.....	5½	Voluntary concession.
Electricians.....		9	.....	.....	12.48	13.14	55	49½	66c	.....	.....	5½	
Labourers.....		206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Woodworking.</i> — Upholsterers.....	Winnipeg.....	30	Oct. 1.....	Increase in wages of 5c per hour.....	18.00	min. 20.40	48-49	48-49	\$2.40	.....	.....	.....	Demand of men.

Printing.— Printers.....	Guelph.....	25	Oct. 25..	Increase of \$1.00 a week.....	\$12.00 to \$16.00	\$13.00 to \$17.00	48	48	\$1.00	.....	.....	By agreement reach ed three years ago
<i>Street Railway Em- ployees— Conductors and Motormen...</i>	Quebec, Que...	233	Nov. 1..	Increase of 1 cent an hour.								
				1st year men from 17½c to 18c an hour.....	\$8.05	\$8.51	46	46	46c			
				2nd year men from 18½c to 19½c an hour.....	9.34	9.85	51	51	51c			
				5th year men from 20½c to 21½c an hour.....	12.30	12.90	60	60	60c			
				7th year men from 21½c to 22½c an hour.....	12.26	12.83	57	57	57c			
				12th year men from 22½c to 25½c an hour.....	12.98	13.53	58	58	58c			
Labourers.....	Regina, Sask...	70	Nov. 4..	Wages reduced from 27½c to 25c an hour.....								Award of Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CANADA DURING 1913.

IN this article is contained a review of the building operations in the principal cities and towns in Canada during the year 1913. It is somewhat similar in scope to that published in the *Labour Gazette* for the years 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912. The review is based on statistical returns supplied by city and town clerks, engineers, building inspectors and other municipal officials, to whom the Department is indebted for their courtesy in furnishing the desired particulars.

The number of permits is given in the case of municipalities where building permits are issued, and in the case of others estimates are given of the actual cost of building construction, based on as accurate information as could be obtained.

The Department obtained information from one hundred localities, the total value for these being \$178,069,838. The total value of permits issued during the year in Toronto was the highest in any one municipality, being \$27,038,624, followed very closely with Montreal, the figures for which were \$27,032,097, a difference of only \$6,527. Winnipeg came third with permits valued at \$18,621,650, followed in succession by Vancouver with permits valued at \$10,423,197; Edmonton, the figures for which were \$9,242,450, and Calgary with a valuation of \$8,619,653.

It will be observed after a study of the table on the following pages that the amount of building construction carried on during 1913 was considerably less than during 1912, all the Provinces, with the exception of Quebec, for which comparative returns were received showing a decrease. The decrease in the volume of building is most noticeable in the Province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, where out of thirty-six localities for

which comparative statistics were obtained thirty show a decrease. The total decrease in the Province of Ontario was \$1,908,826, and the increase recorded for Quebec is \$2,080,829 over the figures for 1912. The increase in the total value of permits issued during 1913 in Montreal was \$1,148,407 over 1912 figures. Large increases are also shown for Quebec, Shawinigan Falls, Westmount and Outremont, indicating exceptional activity. An outstanding feature is shown in the St. John, N.B., figures, where an increase of \$1,843,550 over the 1912 figures is recorded. This is the largest increase for any one municipality.

The following statement shows the localities other than those already mentioned where an expenditure of not less than \$400,000 was made:—

Hamilton, Ont.	\$5,110,000
Moose Jaw, Sask.	4,538,470
Saskatoon, Sask.	4,453,845
Victoria, B.C.	4,037,992
Regina, Sask.	4,018,350
Fort William, Ont.	4,009,565
Ottawa, Ont.	3,991,380
Medicine Hat, Alta.	3,851,450
Maisonneuve, Que.	2,466,823
St. John, N.B.	2,412,000
Westmount, Que.	2,009,544
Quebec, Que.	1,939,781
Port Arthur, Ont.	1,935,575
Outremont, Que.	1,902,000
London, Ont.	1,789,920
Point Grey, B.C.	1,595,542
Prince Albert, Sask.	1,380,390
Windsor, Ont.	1,148,975
St. Boniface, Man.	1,038,340
Swift Current, Sask.	1,019,158
Brantford, Ont.	1,015,886
New Westminster, B.C.	958,975
South Vancouver, B.C.	894,196
North Battleford, Sask.	859,195
Halifax, N.S.	837,756
Oak Bay, B.C.	836,708
St. Catharines, Ont.	759,468
Sudbury, Ont.	728,385
Kingston, Ont.	666,474
Berlin, Ont.	650,271
Welland, Ont.	611,157
Brandon, Man.	523,014
Lethbridge, Alta.	504,954
North Bay, Ont.	492,940
Peterborough, Ont.	488,540
Three Rivers, Que.	482,250
Amherst, N.S.	440,000

TABLE SHOWING EXTENT OF BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES
DURING 1913.

LOCALITY.	PERMITS ISSUED DURING 1913.		PERMITS ISSUED DURING 1912.		Increase
	Number	Value	Number	Value	
NOVA SCOTIA:—					
Sydney.....	197	321,198	269	656,111	334,913*
Halifax.....	402	837,756	425	578,100	259,656
Stellarton.....	27	75,000	64	132,000	57,000*
Amherst.....	113	440,000	633	426,500	13,500*
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:—					
Charlottetown.....	16	230,400	.....	40,000	190,400
NEW BRUNSWICK:—					
St. John.....	236	2,412,000	172	568,450	1,843,550
QUEBEC:—					
Chicoutimi.....	50	294,150	85	426,000	131,850*
Quebec.....	341	1,939,781	232	987,709	952,072
Three Rivers.....	150	482,250	77	389,000	93,250
Shawinigan Falls.....	.....	778,432	.....	304,200	474,232
Sherbrooke.....	.....	747,450	.....	1,100,000	352,550
St. Hyacinthe.....	65	137,000	37	182,000	45,000*
Maisonneuve.....	414	2,466,823	361	2,579,740	112,917*
Montreal.....	3,794	27,032,097	3,791	25,883,690	1,148,407
Westmount.....	149	2,009,544	158	1,845,283	164,261
Lachine.....	211	369,136	213	676,040	306,904
Outremont.....	.....	1,902,000	.....	1,582,490	319,510
ONTARIO:—					
Ottawa.....	545	3,991,380	627	3,621,850	369,530
Smith's Falls.....	79	222,060	59	141,600	80,460
Brockville.....	103	93,492	89	80,268	13,124
Kingston.....	.....	666,474	.....	637,764	26,710
Belleville.....	117	303,200	39	96,500	206,700
Peterborough.....	310	488,540	230	465,905	22,635
Toronto.....	.....	27,038,642	.....	27,401,761	363,137*
St. Catharines.....	416	759,468	398	811,335	51,867*
Niagara Falls.....	164	398,350	157	1,985,400	1,587,050*
Welland.....	292	611,157	178	469,744	141,413
Hamilton.....	2,019	5,110,000	2,391	5,491,800	381,800*
Dundas.....	122	208,010	29	63,950	144,060
Brantford.....	594	1,015,886	.....	1,167,105	151,219*
Paris.....	40	80,000	20	40,000	40,000
Galt.....	256	523,014	242	506,130	16,884
Preston.....	122	400,055	144	337,160	62,895
Guelph.....	.....	357,335	.....	453,499	96,164*
Berlin.....	519	650,271	236	729,728	79,457*
Woodstock.....	160	191,333	29	94,450	96,883
Stratford.....	196	334,085	195	367,233	33,148*
London.....	1,463	1,789,920	1,179	1,136,118	653,802
St. Thomas.....	.....	154,471	.....	177,945	23,494*
Chatham.....	.....	338,310	.....	210,560	127,750
Windsor.....	457	1,148,975	436	1,107,383	41,592
Oshawa.....	97	100,000	170	255,000	155,000*
Collingwood.....	10	133,850	14	115,525	18,325
Owen Sound.....	98	103,000	154	296,017	193,017*
North Bay.....	203	492,940	164	462,675	30,365
Cobalt.....	68	132,360	23	41,660	90,700
Haileybury.....	13	72,900	22	93,110	20,210*
Sudbury.....	272	728,385	172	557,363	171,022
Sault Ste. Marie.....	190	384,936	269	754,745	369,800*
Port Arthur.....	611	1,935,575	243	2,494,179	558,604*
Fort William.....	.....	4,009,565	449	4,211,285	201,720*
MANITOBA:—					
Winnipeg.....	4,834	18,621,650	5,328	20,563,750	1,942,100*
St. Boniface.....	296	1,038,840	357	1,252,412	213,572*
Dauphin.....	37	96,225	.....	135,425	38,200*
Brandon.....	219	609,609	157	1,024,520	414,920*

*Decrease.

TABLE SHOWING EXTENT OF BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES
DURING 1913.—*Con.*

LOCALITY.	PERMITS ISSUED DURING 1913.		PERMITS ISSUED DURING 1912		Increase.
	Number	Value	Number	Value	
SASKATCHEWAN:—					
Regina.....	1,141	4,018,350	1,221	8,045,233	4,026,883*
Moose Jaw.....	550	4,538,470	710	5,275,797	737,327*
Saskatoon.....	834	4,453,845	1,783	7,640,530	3,186,685*
Prince Albert.....	334	1,380,390	376	2,042,450	662,060*
North Battleford.....	272	859,195	268	850,995	8,200
Yorkton.....	131	337,777	198	735,956	398,179*
Canora.....	.....	388,000	.....	190,000	198,000
Weyburn.....	69	177,400	.....	1,000,000	822,600*
Maple Creek.....	43	146,100	.....	88,400	57,700
Morse.....	17	77,200	60	200,000	122,800*
Biggar.....	54	74,125	100	50,000	24,125
Rosetown.....	94	72,350	99	220,000	147,650*
Kindersley.....	29	51,900	.....	200,000	148,100*
Broadview.....	6	32,000	7	60,000	28,000*
ALBERTA:—					
Edmonton.....	3,178	9,242,450	3,654	14,446,819	5,204,369*
Calgary.....	2,078	8,619,653	3,483	20,394,220	11,774,567*
Medicine Hat.....	.....	3,851,572	638	2,892,967	958,605
Lethbridge.....	172	504,954	370	1,358,250	853,296*
Macleod.....	43	150,535	124	220,150	69,615*
Red Deer.....	.....	149,250	94	389,015	239,765*
Cardston.....	26	218,400	.....	.....	.....
Edson.....	.....	136,975	.....	.....	.....
Bassano.....	50	80,000	.....	.....	.....
Coronation.....	60	77,600	.....	.....	.....
Taber.....	56	70,865	.....	.....	.....
Viking.....	.....	45,900	.....	.....	.....
Vermilion.....	.....	43,200	.....	.....	.....
Hardisty.....	43	21,585	.....	.....	.....
Gleichen.....	7	20,800	.....	.....	.....
Innisfail.....	12	18,700	.....	.....	.....
Wetaskiwin.....	27	15,075	.....	.....	.....
Olds.....	7	5,850	.....	.....	.....
BRITISH COLUMBIA:—					
Vancouver.....	2,020	10,423,197	3,221	19,388,322	8,965,125*
Victoria.....	1,167	4,037,992	1,831	8,208,155	4,170,163*
New Westminster.....	471	958,975	623	1,634,508	675,533*
Point Grey.....	713	1,595,542	500	3,004,515	1,408,973*
South Vancouver.....	1,242	894,196	2,600	2,600,000	1,705,804*
Oak Bay.....	218	836,708	385	1,138,051	301,343*
Kamloops.....	109	300,422	192	559,203	258,781*
Nanaimo.....	146	295,360	219	321,422	26,062*
Prince Rupert.....	124	198,332	180	316,717	118,385*
North Vancouver.....	.....	178,835	460	543,605	364,770*
Vernon.....	151	175,067	.....	446,142	271,075*
Nelson.....	66	131,276	.....	273,865	142,589*

*Decrease.

The following table shows the amount expended in each Province in building operations during 1913:—

	1913	1912	Decrease
Nova Scotia (4 localities)	\$ 1,673,954	\$ 1,792,711	\$ 118,757
Prince Edward Island (1 locality)	230,400	40,000	190,400*
New Brunswick (1 locality)	2,412,000	568,450	1,843,550*
Quebec (11 localities)	38,158,663	35,956,152	2,202,511*
Ontario (34 localities)	54,967,921	56,876,747	1,908,826
Manitoba (4 localities)	20,366,324	22,975,116	2,608,792
Saskatchewan (15 localities)	17,716,260	27,391,375	9,675,115
Alberta (6 localities only)	22,518,414	39,701,421	17,183,007
*Alberta (other 12 localities)	754,950		
British Columbia (12 localities)	20,025,902	38,434,505	18,408,603
	\$178,069,838	\$223,736,477	\$45,666,639

*The \$45,666,639 represents the total decrease in the value of building permits issued, taking into consideration only those localities (87) for which com-

parative statistics were received, in other words not taking into account the amount of \$754,950 shown above for the twelve localities in Alberta.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING JANUARY, 1914.

THERE was little change in the strike situation from the preceding month. The three disputes which affected industrial conditions during December remained unsettled at the end of January without any material change in the respective situations having taken place. Only one strike was reported to the Department as having occurred during January, silver miners at Cobalt ceasing work because, as they claimed, the Company was not observing the eight-hour day which recently went into effect in the mines of Ontario. In this case an adjustment was soon effected and the men resumed work.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during January.

Number and magnitude. — The number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence in Canada during January was five, the same number as during the preceding month, and a decrease

of seven as compared with the corresponding month of last year. Twenty-one firms and 4,450 employees were affected by disputes, one firm and seventy-five employees being involved in the new dispute of the month.

Loss of time in working days. — The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during January was approximately 117,450 working days, compared with a loss of about 46,900 working days in December and 47,116 working days lost during January, 1913.

Locality, cause, etc., of new disputes. — The only new dispute of the month involved about seventy-five silver miners in Cobalt who struck work to secure a reduction of working hours.

Results of disputes. — In only one dispute was a definite termination effected during January. This was in the case of the miners at Cobalt above referred to, who returned to work soon after the occurrence of the dispute.

Disputes beginning before January.

The trade disputes of the previous month which were still in existence during January were disputes of coal miners on Vancouver Island, garment workers and cigarmakers at Montreal, and shoe machine workers at Quebec.

Coal miners, Vancouver Island.—The dispute of coal miners on Vancouver Island remained unsettled at the end of January. Latest reports received in the Department during that month showed that at Cumberland men were being laid off in some cases owing to a falling off in the demand for products. With regard to the other points affected, namely, Nanaimo, Extension, and South Wellington, there was little change in the situation, with the exception of the fact that more men were taken on.

Garment workers, Montreal. — No change was reported to the Department in conditions affecting employees of the H. Vineberg Company at Montreal who went on strike during September. About 350 employees were still out of work during January as a result of the dispute.

Shoe machine workers, Quebec.—No settlement was effected in the dispute of shoe machine workers of Quebec, employees of the members of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association. It was estimated that the employees who were directly thrown out of work as a result of the dispute numbered in all about 3,000. It was reported, however, that a large number of workers in other classes of employment, particularly curriers, box makers, etc., were indirectly affected by this dispute. Four factories which were not under the control of members of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association were working during the whole month; these employed only 140 workmen.

Cigar makers, Montreal. — A dispute

of cigar makers in the employ of Messrs. S. Davis and Sons was reported to have occurred in Montreal during December. The representative of the men in a communication to the Department under date of January 29, stated that on December 11 the firm laid off seventy-five members of the union, informing them that they did not need any more cigars, and that when the cigar makers went for their pay they were offered work at reduced wages. The Department's informant also stated that the strike was still on at the end of January, but that the strikers were gradually securing work in other factories. The Company stated that they had no dispute with their employees, but that they let them go owing to the fact that they had no more work for them on the particular job on which they were engaged.

Disputes beginning during January.

The only new dispute of the month was a short strike of silver miners in the employ of the Coniagas mine at Cobalt. On January 27 the night shift refused to work, and on the following morning the day shift also refused, contending that the operators were ignoring the eight hour day which went into effect on January 1 as a result of legislation enacted by the Ontario House during the last session. The Company stated that seventy-five men were on strike, while the strikers claimed a slightly higher number than this. The Company further stated that the eight hour day as provided for by legislation applied only to work at the face, the hours from collar to collar being from seven a.m. to twelve noon, and from one to five p.m. The dispute in question was of short duration, the men returning to work after being out for about two days.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING JANUARY, 1914.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	No. of Firms or Establishments affected		Approximate No. of Employees affected.			Date of commencement	Date of termination	Result
			Directly	Indirectly	Male	Female	Male	Female		
<i>Mining—</i> Coal miners.....	Vancouver Island B.C.	Alleged discrimination against employees.....	3	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	Sep. 17 '12	.....
<i>Clothing—</i> Garment workers..	Montreal, Que....	Against reduction in wages.	1	.....	260	90	.....	.....	May 1 '13	.....
Shoe machine workers.....	Quebec, Que....	Employees of two firms struck, refusing to work with non-unionists; later a general strike occurred through refusal of employees to sign individual contracts.....	15	.....	1800	1200	.....	.....	Sept. 19	Unsettled at end of the month
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i> Cigar makers.....	Montreal, Que....	Against reduction in wages.	1	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 19	.....

DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE JANUARY.

DISPUTE BEGINNING DURING JANUARY.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	No. of Firms or Establishments affected		Approximate No. of Employees affected.			Date of commencement	Date of termination	Result
<i>Mining—</i> Silver miners.....	Cobalt.....	For reduction of working hours.....	1	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 29	Strikers returned to work

* Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

Agreement between Ottawa Typographical Union No. 102 and the Employing Printers of Ottawa.

IT is agreed that the following scale and laws of the Ottawa Typographical Union, No. 102, shall continue in force from January 1, 1914, to June 30, 1917.

Job Offices, Hand Scale.

Job printers shall receive not less than \$19.50 per week of 48 hours from January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1915; from January 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, \$20.00 per week.

Overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and one-third on wages paid.

Operators and caster men in job offices shall receive not less than \$20.50 per week of 48 hours, from January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1915; from January 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, \$21.00 per week.

Overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and one-third on wages paid.

Combination men or machinist operators to get \$1.00 in advance of operators' scale per week; and if two or three linotype plant, to get \$1.00 per week over operators' scale, for each machine.

In monotype plants, where two or more casters are installed, a caster man shall be employed whose duties shall not include operating keyboard.

Machine Tenders' Scale.

The wage scale for machine tenders shall be \$22.00 per week of 48 hours from January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1915; from January 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, \$23.00 per week.

Overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and one-third on wages paid.

Work performed on New Year's Day, Labour Day, Christmas Day, Sundays,

Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Civic Holiday and Thanksgiving Day shall be paid for at double rate of wages.

Hours of work shall be between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. for day work, and between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. for night work.

Employees in job offices who may be required to do night work shall be paid at the rate of (15) fifteen per cent. in advance of day wages.

No member of Ottawa Typographical Union No. 102 shall act as an operator-machinist in an office where over three linotype machines are in operation, unless the regular operator fails to supply a substitute.

It is desirable, where possible, employees be paid weekly.

In no case shall a member of this Union receive less than a day's pay. This shall not apply to a regular employee working overtime.

No office operated under this agreement shall have work done in a non-union office, or in an office that is considered unfair by this union, or in which a strike exists. And no such office shall accept any work from any such non-union office, unfair office, or office in which a strike exists.

The apprenticeship on linotype and monotype machines shall consist of six months, to be paid for at the rate of \$12.00 per week for the first two weeks, \$14.00 per week for the next two weeks, \$15.00 per week for the following nine weeks, and \$16.50 per week for the remaining thirteen weeks. Provided, however, that employers may pay apprentices on linotype machines 10 cents per 1,000 ems. All apprentices must be members of O. T. U. No. 102. All time spent by an apprentice on the machine in the last six months of his time to apply on his time of apprenticeship.

The proportion of apprentices shall be as follows:—

In job rooms, one apprentice to each office, one when three journeymen are employed, and one for every following four journeymen. Not more than five in any one office.

Four years shall constitute the minimum term of apprenticeship, after registration, and apprentices may be allowed to practice on machines during all of the last six months of their apprenticeship.

Apprentices in all offices may be duly and legally indentured. On entering the trade they shall be registered with the Chairman of Executive of O. T. U. No. 102.

Nothing in this agreement shall prevent superior workmen from getting a higher rate of pay; but it shall be held that no workman shall work for less than the price herein specified.

Any case that may arise not specified in this agreement shall be referred to a local board of arbitration, should the necessity arise, and the officers of the local union or the Executive Committee be unable to adjust the disputed point, as follows:—

Within ten (10) days after the question or questions referred to arbitration have been fully determined, a local board of arbitration must be named, composed of residents of the City of Ottawa, two members thereof to be named by each side, one such representative of each contending party to be free from personal connection with or direct interest in firm affected or local union. The board as thus constituted, if unable to decide the matter in controversy, shall then select a fifth member, who shall act as chairman, put motions, etc., and have power to cast a deciding vote when a tie occurs or to declare a motion carried. The decision of the Board as above constituted shall be final and binding upon both parties to the dispute. *Provided* that nothing eliminated from the above agreement be construed as a question for arbitration concerning the employment of non-union printers and operators or expelled members of the local

union—that, the refusal of members of local union to work with any such.

(Signed)

THE MORTIMER CO., LIMITED.

THE OTTAWA PRINTING CO., LIMITED.

DOMINION PRINTING AND LOOSE LEAF CO., LIMITED.

THE MODERN PRESS.

LA JUSTICE LTÉE.

CAPITAL PRESS, LIMITED.

KUHN, MERRILL, LIMITED.

CRAIN PRINTERS, LIMITED.

THE ROLLA L. CRAIN CO., LIMITED.

CROWN LITHGRAPHING CO., LIMITED.

GEO. H. POPHAM.

LOWE-MARTIN COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Signed on behalf of Ottawa Typographical Union No. 102)

P. M. DRAPER, President.

A. E. SHEPPARD, Chairman Executive.

JAMES DRURY, I. T. U. Representative International Typographical Union,

JAMES M. DUNCAN, President.

Agreement between Ottawa Typographical Union No. 102 and the Ottawa Newspaper Publishers.

IT is agreed that the following scale and laws of the Ottawa Typographical Union No. 102 shall continue in force from January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1917.

Hand Scale.

1. Journeymen, other than machine operators, on evening papers, shall receive not less than:—

\$20.00 per week from January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914.

\$21.00 per week from January 1, 1915, to December 31, 1915.

\$22.00 per week from January 1, 1916, to December 31, 1917.

Forty-eight hours to constitute a week's work.

Overtime, price and a third on wages paid.

2. Journeymen other than machine operators, on morning papers, shall receive not less than:—

\$21.00 per week from January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914.

\$22.00 per week from January 1, 1915, to December 31, 1915.

\$23.00 per week from January 1, 1916, to December 31, 1917.

Forty-eight hours to constitute a week's work.

Overtime, price and a third on wages paid.

Machine Scale.

3. Operators and machine tenders on evening papers shall receive not less than:—

\$22.00 per week from January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914.

\$23.00 per week from January 1, 1915, to December 31, 1915.

\$24.00 per week from January 1, 1916, to December 31, 1917.

Forty-eight hours to constitute a week's work.

Overtime, price and a third on wages paid.

4. Operators and machine tenders on morning papers shall receive not less than:—

\$23.00 per week from January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914.

\$24.00 per week from January 1, 1915, to December 31, 1915.

\$25.00 per week from January 1, 1916, to December 31, 1917.

Forty-eight hours to constitute a week's work.

Overtime, price and a third on wages paid.

5. Any person called back on a Saturday afternoon shall receive a bonus of fifty cents.

Miscellaneous.

6. Work performed on New Year's Day, Labour Day, Christmas Day, Sundays, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Civic Holiday and Thanksgiving Day shall be paid for at the rate of price and one-half on wages paid, when no paper is issued.

7. Hours of work shall be between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. for day work, and 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. for night work.

8. No member of Ottawa Typographical Union No. 102 shall act as operator-machinist in an office where over three machines are in operation, unless the regular operator fails to supply a substitute. Newspapers issuing morning and evening editions shall not be required to engage more than one machinist.

9. The apprenticeship on linotype and monotype machines shall consist of six months, to be paid for at the rate of \$12.00 per week for the first two weeks, \$14.00 per week for the next two weeks, \$15.00 per week for the following nine weeks, and \$16.50 per week for the remaining thirteen weeks. Provided, however, that employers may pay apprentices on linotype machines 8 cents per 1,000 ems. Learners at night to get 15% in advance of these figures. All learners must be members of O. T. U. No. 102. All time spent on the machine by an apprentice in the last six months of his time shall apply on his term of apprenticeship on same.

10. The loaning, borrowing, exchanging, purchasing or sale of matter or matrices of local advertisements, between newspapers in Ottawa shall be prohibited, except as follows:—

It shall be permissible for an office to borrow, exchange or purchase matter or matrices of local advertisements to the extent of three columns per day; this amount shall be allowed on an accumulative basis. The foreman of each office shall keep a book in which he shall enter a record of all matter or matrices so borrowed, exchanged or purchased by that office, with the size of same and also

the date or dates on which said matter or matrices were used in his office. The Chapel Chairman shall have access to this book, and with the foreman shall make a weekly reckoning of all matter or matrices so borrowed, exchanged or purchased, and used in said office during that week. It is agreed that the three columns per day hereby allowed shall not be exceeded in any six months; all accumulation of credits as regards the said matter or matrices shall date from January 1 and July 1, and all such accumulations shall lapse at the end of said periods. This shall not apply in any way to advertisements sent in by foreign advertisers or advertising agents. It is also agreed that the present working staff in any office shall not be reduced.

This Union at all times reserves the right to refuse to execute work emanating from or destined to printing offices that are considered unfair, or in which a strike exists.

11. All members of Ottawa Typographical Union No. 102 shall be paid weekly.

Apprentices.

12. The proportion of apprentices shall be as follows for news rooms:

For four journeymen or less, one apprentice; for every additional four, or fractional part thereof, one apprentice.

13. Four years shall constitute the minimum term of apprenticeship; and this shall be understood to be four years actually at the trade, and apprentices so entering on the trade shall be registered with the Chairman of Executive of O. T. U. No. 102. Apprentices may be allowed to practise on machines during all the last six months of their apprenticeship.

14. Apprentices in news rooms shall spend not more than one and one-half years on the dump, and not less than one and one-half years in composition of advertisements.

15. Nothing in this agreement shall prevent superior workmen from getting

a higher rate of pay; but it shall be held that no workman shall work for less than the prices herein specified.

(Signed on behalf of Ottawa Typographical Union No. 102)

P. M. DRAPER, President.

A. E. SHEPPARD, Chairman Executive.

JAMES DRURY, I. T. U. Representative International Typographical Union,

JAMES M. DUNCAN, President.

(Signed)

THE OTTAWA CITIZEN CO., LIMITED.

OTTAWA FREE PRESS, LIMITED.

JOURNAL PRINTING CO.

LE DROIT.

LE TEMPS.

Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers, Winnipeg.

The following rules and regulations were adopted on June 1, 1913, by Local Union No. 332, comprising Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada:—

Section 1.—Hours of Work.

Eight hours shall constitute a day's work. Work to begin at 8 o'clock a.m. and continue to 12 o'clock noon, and from 1 o'clock p.m. to 5 o'clock p.m., except Saturday. Each Saturday will constitute a half-holiday, and work will cease at 12 o'clock noon.

Section 2.—Rate of Wages.—Journey-Men.

The rate of wages for journeymen steamfitters shall be 60 cents per hour.

Section 3.—Rate of Wages.—Helpers.

The rate of wages for steamfitters' helpers shall be not less than 27½ cents per hour, and they shall serve a term of four years' apprenticeship before being allowed to take the place of a journeyman fitter, and then their minimum rate of wages shall be not less than 50 cents per hour for the first year after completing their apprenticeship, and the standard rate of wages afterwards.

Section 4.—One Helper to a Journeyman.

There shall not be more than one helper to each journeyman fitter, except in cases where it is necessary he may have extra assistance.

Section 5.—Overtime.

All overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half until midnight, double time after midnight and on Sundays, and the following legal holidays: New Year's Day, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day and Christmas Day. And it is understood that work done on Saturday after 12 o'clock noon will be considered as double time till 7 o'clock Monday morning.

Section 6.—Out of City Work.

On all out of city work journeymen shall receive the standard rate of wages, their board, transportation and straight time while travelling, with the option of a return trip once a week where the distance does not exceed twenty-five miles.

Section 7.—Car Fares.

All car fares to be paid by employer during working hours. Journeymen to be at their work on all jobs within city limits at the regular hours of starting, unless they have to call at shop for consultation or material. Where job is outside of city limits car fare or walking time going and returning from job shall be allowed by employer.

Section 8.—Sub-Contracting.

Journeymen shall not be allowed to do lumping or sub-contracting.

Section 9.—Wages—When Paid.

Workmen shall receive their wages in Canadian currency not later than quitting time on pay day, either at shop or on the job.

Section 10.—Jurisdiction.

Steam fitters shall not do plumbing. Gas fitting and work for vacuum cleaning purposes shall be optional.

Definition of Plumber's Work.

All piping for soil, waste and back venting of plumbing fixtures, all water piping for domestic service, the setting and connecting of all boilers, heaters, coils and water fronts used for domestic service.

Definition of Steam Fitter's Work.

All piping, boilers and fittings in connection with heating, systems for power, refrigerators, sprinklers and pumping plants.

Any violation of the above section to be immediately reported to the Local and such member or members reporting same to be present to substantiate charges.

A plan of trade jurisdiction defining the duties of plumbers and steamfitters was recently submitted and accepted by the members of local unions Nos. 254 and 332 of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers of Winnipeg and vicinity. Details are appended:—

Duties of a Plumber.

All piping for water, waste, leader, soil, sewerage and vent lines.

All piping for water filters, water meters and setting of same.

All hot water and cold water used for domestic and culinary purposes.

All piping for sterilizing systems except steam connections.

All piping for drinking water fountains and pumps for same.

All piping for sweeper or vacuum cleaning systems, settings of pumps, tanks, etc.

All piping for fire lines setting and connections to pumps, supply lines from street mains.

All piping for ozone systems.

All piping for and setting of house pumps, tanks in connection with plumbing systems.

All piping for ice making, refrigerating and cooling purposes for domestic use. Steamfitter to leave connection for plumber at plant.

All piping for soda fountain and bar work of every description.

All piping for air dentistry, barber shop fixtures, gas appliances, water and sewage lifting systems.

All piping for natural and artificial gases for domestic and other purposes except power.

All piping for gasoline tanks, pumps for dye shop, auto garages, etc., plumber or steamfitter.

All piping for air window or door opening devices work or plumber or steamfitter.

Plumber shall make all sewerage connections and setting of all sleeves and thimbles for pipes and hangers, boxes for hangers in concrete and fireproof tile walls and floors coming under the jurisdiction of plumbers' work.

Plumber to leave connection on main water line at point in building for sprinkler system; all sheet lead lining or lead burning for any purpose; assembling and placing in position all plumbing fixtures and sanitary appliances.

Plumber shall do all work in connection with water softening apparatus for domestic and culinary purposes except steam connections.

The said agreement is entered into by the Committees of Locals 332 and 254, to be binding on members of said Locals from date of agreement until December 31, 1916.

Dated December 9, 1913.

L. P.

Duties of a Steamfitter.

All steam and hot water heating.

All heating regulating systems except where applied to plumbing.

All vacuum heating systems.

All pneumatic tube systems.

All icemaking, refrigerating and cooling work of every description. Steamfitter to leave connection for plumber for domestic purposes at plant.

All hydraulic piping for elevators and all other apparatus of any description.

All oil piping in connection with power and heating plants.

Garage gasoline plants and in dye shops shall be the work of either steamfitter or plumber.

All air piping for power, except for dental and barber shop fixtures, gas appliance, water and sewage lifting systems.

All piping connected with sprinkler system shall be classed as steamfitter's work, plumber to leave service connection at point in building.

Erection and setting of boilers, setting of fronts and attachment of trimmings and pipe work for same.

Placing, erecting and testing of all fans, coils and air washers. Plumber to leave connections for steamfitter on water and sewer lines.

Setting of all fixtures, pumps, tanks and heaters and the rigging thereof, and the laying out of foundations included in steamfitter's work.

All setting of sleeves and thimbles for pipes and hangers boxes for hangers in concrete and fireproof tile walls and floors coming under the jurisdiction of steamfitter's work.

All filters and purifiers connected with heating system, refrigerating, distilling and brewery purposes and ventilating systems only, plumber to connect all other filters and leave opening for steamfitter.

All steam connections for hot water tanks and whichever contractor furnished tank shall place it. Plumber shall make all other connections for same.

All pipes from tanks for steamfitting purposes regardless of size.

All air piping for window or door opening devices work of either party. Sidewalk lifts and elevators of every description work of steamfitter.

All water and gas piping for steamfitter's fixtures. Plumber to leave opening for same.

The assembling, erecting and dismantling of piping pertaining to steamfitting work shall be the duties of a steamfitter.

Suction and discharges of central distribution and boosting stations and all centrifugal pumps for all purposes except sewerage and otherwise stated.

Assembling and erecting of tanks used for mechanical purposes to be assembled with bolts and packed joints.

All cross connections of pumps and engines that are not assembled when delivered on job, except for plumbing system.

The building and repairing of all water grates for power or heating.

The assembling, erecting and connecting of all steam super heaters.

Iron pipe railings, racks, etc., shall be the work of other party.

All piping for removing ashes, etc., for carrying coal and other purposes by vacuum or compressed air.

All piping for smoke burners or washers.

Steamfitters shall run all blow-off pipes between boiler and blow-off tank. Plumbers to run all overflow pipes from blow-off tank to sewer.

All power pipe work in power plants that is herein specified as steamfitter's work.

The piping of all gas lines for power purposes. Domestic purposes excepted.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1914.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by different Departments of the Government during the past month, which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the workmen engaged upon the works in question. A statement is added for supplies, given by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Department of Public Works.

CONSTRUCTION OF DUMP SCOW, VICTORIA HARBOUR, B.C.

Construction of one (1) 260 cubic yard dump scow, Victoria Harbour, B.C. Name of contractor, Wallace Shipyards, Ltd., North Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, December 29, 1913. Amount of contract, \$8,475.

METALLIC FITTINGS FOR VAULT IN DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, ONT.

Metallic fittings for securities vault. Department of Finance, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Office Specialty Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, January 12, 1914. Amount of contract, \$5,665.

INSTALLATION OF OIL FUEL TANKS AND OIL-BURNING APPARATUS IN TUG "POINT-ELLICE."

Installation of oil fuel tanks and oil-burning apparatus in tug *Point Ellice*. Name of contractor, Wallace Shipyards, Ltd., North Vancouver, B.C. Date of

contract, January 19, 1914. Amount of contract, \$4,386.

**Note.*—The following Fair Wages Clause was inserted in each of the three immediately preceding contracts.

*58. The Contractor shall comply with and be subject to all terms, stipulations and conditions contained in the following fair wages clauses:—

(1.) No labourers shall be employed on or about the works hereby contracted for who are not citizens or residents of Canada, but the Minister may in writing waive the provisions of this clause, either in general or to a limited extent, should he deem it expedient to do so.

(2.) The minimum rate of wages to be paid by the Contractor for the labour of any employee, or the minimum rate of hire for any team, employed in or about the works, shall be at the rate specified in the Fair Wages Schedule hereto annexed for the same or similar class of labour as that in which such employee is engaged, or for the hire of teams respectively.

(3.) The number of working hours for employees in the day or week shall be in accordance with such statute or statutes of Canada as may now or hereafter be passed, and if there is no such statute then in accordance with the custom of the same or similar trades or classes of labour in the district where the work is being carried on—to be determined, in case of dispute, by the Minister; and no employee shall be required to work for longer hours except for the protection of life or property, or in case the other emergency, when the necessity therefor is confirmed by the Engineer.

(4.) In case any labour is required in or about the works for which, in the opinion of the Engineer, no rate is fixed in the said schedule, the Engineer, or other officer authorized by him, may fix the minimum rate of wages payable in respect thereof, which shall not be less than the rate of wages generally accepted as current for competent workmen in

the same or similar trades or classes of labour in the district where the work is being carried on.

(5.) The said Contractor further agrees and binds himself to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such rates of wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district where the work is to be carried on, and if there are no current rates of wages in the district, then fair and reasonable rates; in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages for any of the classes of labour required, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

(6.) The Contractor shall not be entitled to any payments under this contract in respect of work and labour performed until he has filed in the office of the Engineer a statement, in duplicate, showing the rate of wages by him paid for the various classes of labour, and the hire of teams, employed in or about the work, and, if any amounts should then be due and unpaid in respect of such wages or hire, showing in detail the names of the unpaid employees, the class of employment, rate of wages, and the amounts due to each; nor shall the Contractor be entitled to any payments under this contract in respect of materials or other things supplied, for use in or upon the works, until he has filed in the office of the Engineer a statement, in duplicate, showing the prices and quantities of all such materials or things, and if any amounts should then be due and unpaid in respect thereof, showing in detail the names of the unpaid vendors, the quantities, prices, and the amounts due to each, such statements shall be attested, in duplicate, by the statutory declaration of the Contractor, or of such person on behalf of the Contractor as the Minister may approve.

(7.) The Minister, or the Engineer, may, as a further condition to such payment, at any time require the Contractor

to furnish such further or other detailed information as may be necessary to establish to their satisfaction the compliance by the Contractor with the conditions of this contract.

(8.) Should the Contractor fail to adhere in every particular to the Fair Wages Schedule hereto annexed, or permit any wages or amounts payable for the hire of teams to become or remain in arrears or unpaid or fail to pay any accounts for material or other things supplied for the works, the Engineer may give notice in writing requiring the Contractor to adhere to such schedule, or to pay such wages, or for such hire of teams, or for such materials or other things, as the case may be. Should the Contractor fail for the period of forty-eight hours after the giving of such notice to comply with the terms thereof, the Minister may make such payments as shall be sufficient to effect an adherence with such schedule, or other settlement or discharge of such arrears, or indebtedness for hire or materials or things supplied, and the Contractor, in the event of any such payments being made after notice and default, as aforesaid, shall be stopped from setting up, as against His Majesty, the accuracy of any amounts so paid, or the existence or extent of any such indebtedness, and all amounts so paid shall be repaid at once by the Contractor, or may be deducted from any amounts then or thereafter due by His Majesty to the Contractor.

(9.) The Minister or the Engineer may, in their discretion, at any time require proof, with such formalities or to such extent as they may deem requisite, of any claim under the said Fair Wages Schedule, or for wages or hire of teams in arrears or of accounts for materials, or other things unpaid.

(10.) The Contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the works under construction the said Fair Wages Schedule for the protection of the workmen employed, and also keep a proper record of all payments made

to workmen in his employ, and the books and documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the fair wages officers of His Majesty at any time that it may seem expedient to the Minister of Labour of Canada to have the same inspected.

EXAMINING WAREHOUSE, FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Examining warehouse, Fort William, Ont. Name of contractor, M. H. Braden, Fort William, Ont. Date of contract, December 31, 1914. Amount of contract, \$156,000.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:	
Stonecutters.....	0.60c	p hour, 9 hrs p. day.
Masons.....	0.70c	" 9 "
Bricklayers.....	0.70c	" 9 "
Structural iron workers.....	0.50c	" 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	0.45c	" 9 "
Metal lathers.....	0.45c	" 10 "
Carpenters.....	0.50c	" 9 "
Joiners.....	0.45c	" 9 "
Plasterers.....	0.60c	" 9 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0.55c	" 9 "
Painters and glaziers.....	0.40c	" 10 "
Electrical workers.....	0.45c	" 8½ "
Foreman laying concrete.....	0.40c	" 10 "
Foreman mixing concrete.....	0.40c	" 10 "
Cement finishers.....	0.45c	" 10 "
Steam hoist engineers.....	0.50c	" 10 "
Builders' labourers.....	0.30c	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	0.25c	" 10 "
Driver, one horse and cart.....	0.40c	" 10 "
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	0.60c	" 10 "

All trade works 5 hours on Saturdays.

DREDGING OUTER CHANNEL, GLACE BAY, N.S.

Dredging outer channel, Glace Bay, N. S. Name of contractor, Coastal Dredging and Construction Company, Ltd., Sydney, N.S. Date of contract, January 1, 1914. Contract prices: Class "A", \$7.50 per cubic yard; Class "B", 29 cents per cubic yard (*scow measure*.)

The said Contractors further agree and bind themselves to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such rates of wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district where the work is to be carried on, and if there are no current rates of wages in the district, then fair and reasonable rates; in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages for any of the classes of labour required, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS, THORNBURY, ONT.

Harbour improvements, Thornbury, Ont. N. B. Horton & J. D. Stoddart, Owen Sound, Ont. Date of contract, January 7, 1914. Schedule of prices:—

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Foreman caprenter.....	30c. per hour 10 hrs p. day.
Foreman mixing concrete.....	30c. " 10 "
Foreman laying concrete.....	30c. " 10 "
Foreman stone crusher.....	30c. " 10 "
Carpenters.....	25c. " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	25c. " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	20c. " 10 "
Quarrymen.....	20c. " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	20c. " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	30c. " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	40c. " 10 "

WING DAM, NO. 3, WOODWARD'S SLOUGH, FRASER RIVER, B.C.

Wing Dam, No. 3, Woodward's Slough, Fraser River, B.C. Name of contractor, Hodgson, King & McPhalen Bros., Vancouver, B.C. Date of con-

tract, January 14, 1914. Schedule of prices.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$5.00 per day of 9 hours.
Carpenters.....	4.25 " 9 "
Blacksmith.....	4.50 " 9 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	3.25 " 9 "
Engineman for pile driver.....	4.50 " 9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	3.00 " 9 "
Driver with 1 horsesand cart...	5.00 " 9 "
Driver with 2 horse and wagon..	7.00 " 9 "

WHARF AND WAREHOUSE, RICHARD'S LANDING, ST. JOSEPH'S ISLAND, ONT.

Wharf and Warehouse, Richard's Landing, St. Joseph Island, Ont. Name of contractor, John O'Boyle & Company, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, January 14, 1914. Schedule of prices.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenter.....	0.35c. per hr., 10 hrs pr. day
Foreman mixing concrete.....	0.30c. " 10 "
Foreman laying concrete.....	0.30c. " 10 "
Foreman stone crushers.....	0.30c. " 10 "
Carpenters.....	0.30c. " 10 "
Blacksmith.....	0.30c. " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0.20c. " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	0.20c. " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	0.30c. " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	0.40c. " 10 "

DRILL HALL, VICTORIA, B.C.

Drill Hall, Victoria, B.C. Name of contractor, Parfitt Bros., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, January 21, 1914. Amount of contract, \$236,815.

Fair Wages Schedule.

BREAKWATER, KINCARDINE, ONT.

Breakwater, Kincardine, Ont. Name of contractor, Wm. Bermingham, God-erich, Ont. Date of contract, January 24, 1914. Schedule of prices.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Stonecutters.....	70c. p. hr., 8 hours p. day
Bricklayers.....	75c. " 8 "
Masons.....	75c. " 8 "
Carpenters.....	53½c. " 8 "
Joiners.....	53½c. " 8 "
Plasterers.....	75c. " 8 "
Lathers.....	\$3.00 M. " "
Painters and glaziers.....	53½c. " 8 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	62½c. " 8 "
Sheet Metal workers.....	56½c. " 8 "
Electrical workers.....	56½c. " 8 "
Structural iron workers.....	62½c. " 8 "
Plasterers' labourers.....	50c. " 8 "
B. and M. labourers.....	43c. " 8 "
Ordinary labourers.....	37½c. " 8 "
Driver with one horse and cart.	\$5.00 per day of 9 hours.
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	7.00 " 9 "
Driver with 2 horses & scraper.	7.00 " 9 "

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$ 3.50 p. day of 10 hour
Foreman mixing concrete.....	3.00 " 10 "
Foreman laying concrete.....	3.00 " 10 "
Foreman stone crushers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	3.00* " 10 "
Blacksmith.....	3.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Quarrymen.....	2.00 " 10 "
Dredge captain.....	100.00 per month & board
Dredge engineer.....	80.00 " " "
Dredge fireman.....	45.00 " " "
Tug captain.....	70.00 " " "
Tug engineer.....	70.00 " " "
Tug fireman.....	45.00 " " "
Scow and deckhands.....	35.00 " " "
Cook.....	50.00 " " "
Ordinary labourers.....	2.00 p. day of 10 hours.
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	3.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

PUBLIC BUILDING, STONEWALL, MAN.

Public Building, Stonewall, Man. Name of contractor, Cooper & Watts, Stonewall, Man. Date of contract, Janu-uary 22, 1914. Amount of contract, \$19,195.

INSTALLATION OF FIRE ALARM SYSTEM,
WEST BLOCK, PARLIAMENT BUILD-
INGS, OTTAWA, ONT.

Installation of fire alarm system in Parliament Buildings, West Block, Ot-tawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Ontario May-Oatway Fire Alarms, Ltd., Toron-to, Ont. Date of contract, January 27, 1914. Amount of contract, \$41,627.

The said Contractors further agree and bind themselves to pay to the work-men engaged in the said work such rate of wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for com-petent workmen in the district where the work is to be carried on, and if there are no current rates of wages in the dis-trict, then fair and reasonable rates; in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and raesonable rate of wages for any of the classes of labour required, it shall be determined

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Stonecutters.....	65c. p. hour. 8 hrs., per day
Bricklayers.....	70c. " 9 "
Masons.....	70c. " 9 "
Carpenters.....	50c. " 9 "
Joiners.....	50c. " 9 "
Plasterers.....	65c. " 9 "
Lathers.....	56½c. " 9 "
Painters and glaziers.....	42½c. " 9 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	55c. " 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	45c. " 9 "
Structural iron worker.....	50c. " 10 "
Electrical workers.....	45c. " 9 "
Builders' labourers.....	27½c. " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	25c. " 10 "
Driver with one horse and cart.	35c. " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	50c. " 10 "

by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

ELECTRIC LIGHT WIRING AND FITTINGS IN
POST OFFICE, PORT COLBORNE, ONT.

Electric light wiring and fittings in post office, Port Colborne, Ont. Name of contractor, W. R. Savigny, Port Colborne, Ont. Date of contract, January 2, 1914. Amount of contract, \$524.65.

POST OFFICE FITTINGS IN PUBLIC BUILD-
ING, COATICOOK, QUE.

Post office fittings in public buildings, Coaticook, Que. Name of contractor, A. H. Cummings & Son, Coaticook, Que. Date of contract, January 8, 1914. Amount of contract, \$2,650.

INTERIOR FITTINGS, EXAMINING WARE-
HOUSE, VANCOUVER, B.C.

Interior fittings, Examining Warehouse, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, January 9, 1914. Amount of contract, \$6,508.

ELECTRIC WIRING AND FITTINGS IN POST
OFFICE, NAPANEE, ONT.

Electric wiring and fittings in post office, Napanee, Ont. Name of contractor, The H. W. Newman Electric Company, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, January 10, 1914. Amount of contract, \$837.50.

Fair Wages Clauses.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on,

except for the protection of life or property or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractors.

**Note.*—The above Fair Wages Clauses were inserted in each of the four immediately preceding contracts.

Department of Railways and Canals.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals, and which received the signatures of both parties to them during the month of January, 1914, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set out in the Fair Wages Schedule inserted in the contract.

*Improving the lower entrance to lock No. 20 on the Cornwall Canal. Date of contract, December 31, 1913. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, The Kennedy Construction Company, Limited, of the City of Montreal.

*Not included in December Report.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hours.
General foreman.....	\$4.00
Foreman carpenter.....	3.25
Carpenters.....	2.50
Blacksmiths.....	2.50
Foreman labourer.....	3.00
Labourers.....	2.00
Stationary engineer.....	2.50
Fireman.....	2.00
Concrete men.....	2.00
Driver, horse and cart.....	3.00
Driver and team.....	4.00

*Erection of a swing bridge over lock No. 28 of the Galops Canal, for operating the steel emergency dam. Date of contract, December 31, 1913. Amount of contract, \$1,030.00. Contractors, The Dickson Bridge Works Company, Limited, of Campbellford, Ont.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hours.
Bridge erection foreman.....	\$0.50 per hour
Assemblers.....	0.35 "
Riveters.....	0.35 "
Rivet heaters.....	0.35 "
Structural iron workers.....	0.35 "
Carpenters.....	0.30 "
Hoisting engine driver.....	0.30 "
Painters.....	0.25 "
Watchman.....	0.20 "
Machinists.....	0.35 "
Machinists' helpers.....	0.20 "
Builders' labourers.....	0.22½ "
Ordinary labourers.....	0.20 "

*Construction of section No. 2 of the Welland Ship Canal. Date of contract, December 31, 1913. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, Baldry, Yerburch and Hutchinson, Limited, of Westminster, London, England, and of St. Catharines, in the County of Lincoln, in the Province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of labour.	Rate of wages, Not less than
Dredge engineers.....	\$125.00 per month and board, 12 hrs. p. day
Dredge cranemen.....	100.00 " " "
Tug captain.....	90.00 " " "
Marine engineers.....	80.00 " " "
Marine firemen.....	40.00 " " "
Deck hands.....	40.00 " " "
Cooks.....	40.00 " " "
Scowmen.....	45.00 " " "
Drill boat foremen.....	100.00 " " "
Drillboat drillers.....	3.00 p. day of 12 hours.
Drill boat drillers' helpers.....	3.00 " 12 "
Divers.....	5.00 " 12 "
Divers' helpers.....	2.50 " 12 "
Steam shovel engineers.....	4.80 " 10 "
Steam shovel cranemen.....	3.46 " 10 "
Steam shovel firemen.....	240. " 12 "
Steam shovel pitmen.....	2.00 " 10 "
Steam derrick engineers.....	3.50 " 10 "
Steam derrick firemen.....	2.00 " 10 "
Locomotive engineers (qualified).....	3.80 " 10 "
Locomotive firemen.....	2.00 " 10 "
Train conductors (qualified).....	3.63 " 10 "
Brakemen.....	2.42 " 10 "
Stationary engineers.....	3.50 " 12 "
Stationary firemen.....	2.50 " 12 "
Drill foremen.....	3.00 " 10 "
Drill runners.....	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	3.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Blasters.....	3.00 " 10 "
Blasters' helpers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Concrete foremen.....	3.50 " 10 "
Concrete men.....	2.00 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	3.50 " 10 "
Machinists.....	3.00 " 10 "
Iron workers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Riggers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Labourers' foremen.....	3.00 " 10 "
Labourers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Team and teamster.....	5.00 " 10 "
Horse and driver.....	3.50 " 10 "

Erection and completion, on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, including the removal of the present superstructures, of the following bridges:—"Beancour River Bridge," "Crossing over National Transcontinental Railway," "Riviere du Sud Bridge" and "Riviere du Loup Bridge." Date of contract, January 8, 1914. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, of the City of Montreal, Que.

General Clauses.

*Not included in December Report.

Construction of the substructure of a bridge on the main line of the Intercolonial Railway, Fredericton section, over the Nashwag River, in the Province of New Brunswick. Date of contract, January 8, 1914. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, G. Fred Baird and G. E. Howie, of Fredericton, N.B.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hours.
Earth foreman.....	\$2.25
Rock foreman.....	2.25
Concrete foreman.....	2.25
Blacksmiths.....	2.50
Carpenters.....	2.25
Common labourers.....	1.50
Engineer concrete mixer.....	1.00
Engineer hoisting engine.....	2.25
Concrete man.....	1.75
Driver, with 1 horse and cart.....	2.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	4.00

Installation of a telephone train despatching line between Moncton and St. John, N.B., on the Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, January 20, 1914. Amount of contract, \$10,371.90. Contractors, Hall Switch and Signal Company, of the City of New York, U. S. A.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of labour	Rate of wages per day of 9 hours.
Foreman.....	\$3.50
Linemen.....	2.00
Wiremen.....	2.25
Carpenters.....	2.70
Labourers.....	1.75

Construction of the substructure of a bridge on the main line of the Intercolonial Railway, Fredericton section, over a brook at or near Covered Bridge Station, N.B. Date of contract, January 8, 1914. Amount of contract, \$6,394.00. Contractor, K. A. Morrison, of Ottawa, Ont.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hours.
Earth foreman.....	\$2.50
Rock foreman.....	3.00
Concrete foreman.....	3.00
Blacksmiths.....	2.50
Carpenters.....	2.50
Carpenters.....	2.50
Common labourers.....	1.50
Engineer concrete mixer.....	2.25
Engineer hoisting engine.....	2.50
Concrete men.....	1.75
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	2.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	4.00

Construction of the substructure of a bridge on the main line of the Intercolonial Railway over the West River at Antigonish, N.S. Date of contract, January 22, 1914. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, McDonald & McIntosh, of Antigonish, N.S.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hours
Earth foreman.....	\$2.50
Rock foreman.....	3.00
Concrete foreman.....	3.00
Blacksmiths.....	2.50
Carpenters.....	2.50
Common labourers.....	1.50
Engineer concrete mixer.....	2.00
Engineer hoisting engine.....	2.25
Concrete men.....	1.75
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	2.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	4.00

Construction of Halifax Ocean Terminals Docks (first unit). Date of contract, January 28, 1914. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, Timothy Foley & Michael H. Foley, of St. Paul, Minnesota; Patrick Welch, of Spokane, Washington; John W. Stewart, of Vancouver, B.C., and Gilbert E. Fauquier, of Ottawa, Ont.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of labour.	Rate of wages, Not less than.
Ordinary labourers.....	\$ 0.18 p. hr., 9 hrs p. day.
Carpenters' labourer.....	0.25 " 9 "
Masons' labourer.....	0.25 " 9 "
Concrete mixers.....	0.18 " 9 "
Cement finishers.....	0.25 " 9 "
Teamster.....	0.18 " 9 "
Team (two horses).....	2.50p day 9 "
Teamster and team.....	4.50 " 9 "
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0.50p hr., 9 "
Carter.....	0.18 " 9 "
Cart.....	0.50 p. day 9 "
Carter, one horse and cart.....	0.30p. hr., 9 "
Pile drivers.....	2.50p day 9 "
Carpenters.....	0.35p. hr., 9 "
Structural iron workers.....	2.50 p. day 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	0.30 p. hr. 9 "
Riveters.....	2.50 p. day 9 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50 " 9 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0.21 p. hr. 9 "
Machinists.....	0.30 " 9 "
Pipe fitters.....	0.35 " 9 "
Plumbers.....	0.35 " 9 "
Painters.....	0.35 " 9 "
Locomotive engineers.....	0.40 " 10 "
Derrick engineers.....	3.00 p. day 10 "
Tug boat engineers.....	60.00 per month & board
Dredge runners.....	75.00 " " "
Dredge cranimen.....	65.00 " " "
Firemen.....	0.25 p hr., 9 hrs. p. day
Locomotive firemen.....	0.29 " 10 "
Masons.....	0.45 " 8 "
Stonecutters.....	0.40 " 9 "
Bricklayers.....	0.45 " 8 "
Tug captain.....	85.00 per month & board
Dredge captain.....	100.00 " " "
Tug deckhand.....	40.00 " " "
Dredge deckhand.....	40.00 " " "
Tug cook.....	40.00 " " "
Foremen.....	No special rate.
Timekeepers.....	0.30 p. hr. 10 hrs. pr day

Construction of the following lines of railway:—(a) From a point at or near

McBride Junction to or towards the village of Sandwich, not exceeding 45 miles; (b) from the village of Sandwich to Campbell River, not exceeding 38 miles. Date of subsidy agreement, January 20, 1914. Amount of subsidy, \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per mile. Railway company, Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company.

General Clauses.

Post Office Department.

During the month of January, payments were made by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of orders.
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	\$ 264.00
Making Post Office Scales.....	690.74
Supplying Mail Bags.....	5,756.50
Repairing Mail Bags.....	830.51
Making and repairing Mail Locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	950.08
Supplying Steel Letter Boxes and Railway Mail Clerks Tin Travelling Boxes, Parcel Receipts and Repairing Portable Letter Boxes, and Railway Mail Clerks' tin travelling boxes.....	844.51
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	391.75

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1914.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureaux of Mines of Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and the offices of the factories inspector of Ontario and Saskatchewan, and of the Provincial Building Inspector of Manitoba, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

ber and twenty-nine less than were recorded in January, 1913. The number of non-fatal accidents recorded in January were twenty-one less than in December and ninety-three less than in January, 1913.

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1914, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	1	6	7
Fishing and Hunting.....	1	.....	1
Lumbering.....	1	4	5
Mining.....	10	19	29
Railway construction.....	9	4	13
Building Trades.....	5	26	31
Metal Trades.....	11	79	90
Woodworking Trades.....	1	2	3
Printing and Allied Trades.....	.....	2	2
Clothing.....	.....	.....	.....
Textiles.....	.....	2	2
Food and Tobacco preparation.....	1	7	8
Leather.....	1	.....	1
<i>Transportation—</i>			
Steam Railway Service.....	16	89	105
Electric Railway Service.....	1	3	4
Navigation.....	.....	6	6
Miscellaneous.....	4	7	11
Public Employees.....	.....	9	9
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	1	10	11
Unskilled Labour.....	8	23	31
Total.....	71	298	369

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 369 workpeople in Canada during the month of January, 1914, were recorded by the Department of Labour. Of these seventy-one were fatal and 298 resulted in serious injuries. In December there were seventy-three fatal and 319 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 392, and in January, 1913, there were 100 fatal and 391 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 491. The number of fatal accidents recorded in January were two less than were recorded in Decem-

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1914.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Agriculture :—</i>				
Farmer.....	Aurora, Ont.....	Jan. 23	1	Struck by falling limb of tree
<i>Fishing and Hunting—</i>				
Trapper.....	Warroad, Ont.....	" 4	1	Devoured by wolves
<i>Lumbering—</i>				
Sawmill employee....	Sweetsburg, Que.....	" —	1	Crushed by a falling log
<i>Mining :—</i>				
Miners.....	Point Grey, B.C.....	" 29	2	Premature explosion of dynamite
".....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 12	1	Fall of coal
".....	".....	" 21	1	Crushed between mine cars
".....	Lethbridge, Alta.....	" 13	1	Derailement of mine car
".....	Porcupine, Ont.....	" 17	1	Fell down mine shaft
".....	Hosmer, B.C.....	" 2	1	Crushed by coke cars
".....	Thetford Mines, Que.....	" 26	1	Mangled by machinery
".....	Carmaugay, Alta.....	" 29	1	Fall of rock
".....	Three Forks, B.C.....	" 10	1	Explosion of miss-fired charge
<i>Railway Construction :</i>				
Construction hands..	Bristol Corners, Que.....	" 17	5	Premature explosion of dynamite
".....	Glacier, B.C.....	" 28	1	Asphyxiated by fumes following blast
Cook (construction camp).....	Milton, Ont.....	" 6	1	Struck by a train
Bridgeman.....	St. George, B.C.....	" 15	1	Fell from a bridge
<i>Building Trades :—</i>				
Bricklayer.....	Talbotville, Ont.....	" 30	1	Cave-in of well which he was bricking
Structural iron worker.....	Porcupine, Ont.....	" 26	1	Fell from scaffold
Structural iron worker.....	Thorold, Ont.....	" 26	1	" "
Carpenter.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 2	1	Fell from a building
Plumber.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 12	1	Burned by explosion of gasoline torch
<i>Metal Trades—</i>				
Employee power station.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 2	1	Burned by electricity
Steel worker.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	" 14	1	Overcome by heat of blast furnace
".....	".....	" 4	1	Burned ; sparks set fire to clothes
".....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	" 13	2	Asphyxiated in blast furnace
Lineman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" —	1	Fell from a pole
Garage mechanic.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 9	1	Struck by an automobile while repairing another one
Wheelwright.....	Simcoe, Ont.....	" 16	1	Mangled by machinery
Foreman mechanic...	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 20	1	Struck by a falling derrick
".....	Bear River, N.S.....	" 29	1	Struck by pile driver
Bridgeman.....	Chelmsford, Ont.....	" 30	1	By a fall
<i>Woodworking Trades—</i>				
Furniture factory employee.....	Walkerton, Ont	" 17	1	Struck by a falling log

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1914.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date	Num-ber.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i> Spice mill employee..	Winnipeg, Man.....	Jan. 24	1	Mangled by machinery shaft
<i>Leather—</i> Tannery employee....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 3	1	By a fall
<i>Steam Railway Service</i> Engineer.....	Enterprise, Ont.....	" 13	1	Collision
Fireman.....	Coniston, Ont.....	" 17	1	Derailment
Brakeman.....	North Bay Junction, Ont.....	" 22	1	Crushed between engine and cars
"	Moncton, N.B.....	" 8	1	Struck switchstand and knocked under wheels of moving cars
"	Brighton, Ont.....	" 20	1	Struck by a train
"	Cap Rouge, Que.....	" —	1	Run over by locomotive
"	Ruscomb, Ont.....	" 2	1	Crushed between cars
"	Maisonneuve, Que.....	" 28	1	Fell from train
Yardman	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 3	1	Struck by a shunted car
<i>Mechanical Dept.—</i> Car inspector.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 2	1	Crushed between cars
<i>Maintenance of Way Employees—</i> Foreman.....	Enterprise, Ont.....	" —	1	Collision of locomotives
Sectionman.....	Fairville, N.B.....	" 10	1	Run over by locomotive
"	Turcot, Que.....	" 31	1	Struck by a locomotive
"	West Lochalsh.....	" 2	1	Hand car struck by train
"	Thorold, Ont.....	" 12	1	Struck by a train
"	Milton, Ont.....	" 6	1	Struck by a locomotive
<i>Electric Railway Service—</i> Conductor.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 15	1	Crushed between cars
<i>Miscellaneous Transport—</i> Teamster.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 1	1	Thrown from wagon; runaway
"	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 8	1	Thrown from wagon when same was struck by street car
"	Vermilion, Alta.....	" —	1	Run over by wagon
"	Le Pas, Man.....	" 18	1	Run over by wagon
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled Trades—</i> Powder factory em- oyee.....	Deseronto, Ont.....	" 19	1	Explosion of powder
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i> Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 13	2	Buried under falling clay
"	Montreal, Que.....	" 11	1	Burned; fell into a coal chute
"	Montreal, Que.....	" 7	1	Struck by belt of stone crushing ma- chine
"	Galt, Ont.....	" 27	1	Crushed by a falling heavy wheel
"	Powell River, B.C.....	" 23	1	Crushed by a falling roll of paper
"	Point Grey, B.C.....	" 28	2	Explosion of percussion caps

TABLE OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING JANUARY, 1914.

TRADE OR INDUSTRY	CAUSES														
	Falls	Contact with shop & farm machinery, saws, etc.	Falling coal, rock, trees, earth & other material	Burned by molten metal, electricity, chemicals, etc.	Injured in the handling of tools	Premature explosion of dynamite	Falling and jumping from cars and locomotives	Ignition of gas and gaso-line	Derailments	Crushed by & between cars	Collisions	Stepped on nail and glass	Strained from lifting heavy material	Miscellaneous	Total
Agriculture	1	4			1									1 ¹	6
Lumbering	1	1	2			1		1						3 ²	19
Mining	4	3	7												
Railway Construction					3				1						4
Building Trades	12		5		2			1				1	1	4 ³	26
Metal Trades	12	16	18	12	2			3		1			2	12 ⁴	79
Woodworking Trades			2												2
Printing and Allied Trades		1												1 ⁵	2
Textile		1						1							2
Food & Tobacco Preparation	3	2			1									1 ⁶	7
Steam Railway Service	6	1	15				14		8	11	9	4	1	20 ⁷	89
Electric Railway Service							1			1				1 ⁸	3
Navigation	1		5												6
Miscellaneous Transport														7 ⁹	7
Civic Employees	2		1									1	1	4 ¹⁰	9
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades	3	2			1	1				1				3 ¹¹	10
Unskilled Labor	6	2	5		1	4						1		4 ¹²	23
Total	50	35	58	12	8	9	15	6	9	14	9	7	5	61	298

Note.—Miscellaneous causes explained:—

¹*Agriculture.*—A farmer was kicked by a horse.

²*Mining.*—Injured by mine cars.

³*Building Trades.*—A plumber was injured by the explosion of a tank; a workman was crushed by an elevator; one was injured by a cave-in of earth, and one was injured by cable of hoisting machine.

⁴*Metal Trades.*—Four workmen were injured by pieces of flying metal; one was shocked by electricity; one was overcome by gas fumes; a lineman had his feet frozen while working on a pole; a workman had his hand jammed by car door; one was injured by jumping from a staging; two had their hands cut on sharp edges of metal; one was injured by the bursting of an electric light globe.

⁵*Printing and Allied Trades.*—A pressman was injured by the explosion of an electric light globe.

⁶*Food and Tobacco Preparation.*—A brewery workman was burned by the ignition of varnish.

⁷*Steam Railway Service.*—Two railway employees were injured by flying material; two were injured by the bursting of water gauges; four were injured by car couplers, brakes and gear of locomotives; one was injured by switch lever; one had his feet frozen due to exposure to cold; one was injured by a fall from bridge girder; one was injured by being thrown against side of car by the sudden application of brakes; one was scalded by burning oil; one was burned by burning waste; one had his eye burned by a hot cinder; three employees were run over by cars, and one was struck by a locomotive.

⁸*Electric Railway Service.*—A motorman was struck by wagon-tongue when descending from car.

⁹*Miscellaneous Transport.*—Three drivers were thrown from wagons; two were crushed by wagons; one was kicked by a horse and one was injured by a runaway.

¹⁰*Public Employees.*—Four firemen were injured while fighting fires.

¹¹*Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.*—Two factory hands were overcome by gaseous fumes and a grain elevator employee was suffocated by grain dust.

¹²*Unskilled Labour.*—Three labourers were injured by cave-ins of earth, and one was run over by cars.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

THE total immigration to Canada for the month of December, 1913, was 9,622, as compared with 13,025 for December, 1912, the decrease being twenty-six per cent. of the total arrivals. During December, 1913, 1,856 immigrants arrived from Great Britain as compared with 3,062 for the same month of the previous year. With regard to immigrants from the United States during December, 1913, there was a decrease as

compared with the same month of the previous year, the numbers being 4,268 and 5,763 respectively. Arrivals from other countries during December, 1913, numbered 3,498, as compared with 4,200 for December, 1912. For the first nine months of the current fiscal year the total number of immigrants arriving in Canada was 350,521 as compared with 334,083 for the corresponding period of the previous year, the increase being five per cent. Of the total arrivals 134,317 were from Great Britain, 90,540 from the United States, and 125,664 from other countries. The following is a résumé of official returns received at the Department during December:—

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE NINE MONTHS APRIL 1ST, TO DECEMBER 31ST OF THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF LAST FISCAL YEAR.

Month	1912—1913.				1913—1914.				
	British	From the United States	Other Countries	Totals.	British	From the United States	Other Countries	Totals	Percentage of Increase
April.....	22,028	21,194	19,409	62,931	5,566	19,260	28,459	73,28	16%
May.....	27,251	18,101	21,170	66,522	31,374	14,247	27,517	73,138	10%
June.....	20,640	13,748	11,505	45,893	27,370	11,491	24,922	63,783	39%
July.....	13,399	12,557	8,340	34,296	14,804	9,042	16,854	40,700	19%
August.....	11,824	13,309	7,734	32,867	12,975	9,681	9,195	31,851	3% dec.
September.....	13,189	10,450	7,501	31,140	9,115	9,159	6,236	24,510	21% "
October.....	10,166	10,481	6,545	27,192	7,664	7,450	5,532	20,646	24% "
November.....	6,316	7,895	6,006	20,217	3,593	5,942	3,451	12,986	36% "
December.....	3,062	5,763	4,200	13,025	1,856	4,268	3,498	9,622	26%
Total.....	127,875	113,798	92,410	334,083	134,317	90,540	125,664	350,899	5% Inc.

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1913, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1912.

NATURE OF GRANT.	December 1913.		December 1912.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.'s sales.....	6	2,388.70	6	1,754.00
British Columbia Homesteads	1	160.00	8	953.00
British Columbia sales	4	2,994	3	
Homesteads	1,591	271,600.008	2,002	346,134.77
Hudson's Bay Co. grants.....			4	21,763.70
License of occupation.....	4	88.98		
Military homesteads			1	320.00
Mining lands sales (103.30 acres under rights).....	2	98.83		
Mineral rights (2,139,223 acres)	10			
North West half-breed grants	3	298.50	3	
Pre-emption sales	22	3,526.00	3	353.18
Purchased homesteads	40	6,296.52		
Quit claim, special grants (320 acres).....	2			
Railways:—				
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	6	1,916.00	3	643.00
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.	2	9,919.00	1	4.77
Canadian Pacific Railway grants	1	12.05	10	3,214.59
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Railroad and Steamboat Co.	17	4,160.00		
Sales	35	4,538.26	73	8,999.67
School lands sales	18	1,688.322	16	2,931.12
Special grants	15	2,046.88	10	526.335
Yukon Territory sales	1	1.60		
Total.....	1,780	308,742.59	2,143	387,604.13

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1913, AS COMPARED WITH DECEMBER, 1912.

AGENCY.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
Battleford			133	90				
Brandon	3							
Calgary								
Dauphin	72	46			168	170		
Edmonton								
Estevan					517	393		
Grand Prairie				35				
Humboldt			89	73	26	34		
Kamloops								
Lethbridge							39	23
Maple Creek					31	29		
Medicine Hat			192					
Moose Jaw				118	82	95		
New Westminster			141	209				
Peace River							13	
Prince Albert			211	115	43	14		
Regina			15	25				
Red Deer					90	75		
Saskatoon			89	145				
Swift Current			173	209				
Weyburn			27					
Winnipeg	232	127						
Yorkton			99	70				
Total	307	173	1168	1089	897	810	52	23

Number of entries for December, 1913..... 2494
 Number of entries for December, 1912..... 2095

Net increase for December, 1913..... 329

Recapitulation.

MONTH.	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia.	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
January.....	115	196	657	803	599	678	11	8
February.....	117	218	541	893	500	822	9	8
March.....	139	264	820	1190	806	1139	74	15
April.....	279	475	1637	2263	1332	1684	281	29
May.....	227	318	1532	1948	1139	1534	581	36
June.....	302	239	1811	2243	1331	1479	363	28
July.....	350	347	1720	2269	1405	1535	202	46
August.....	259	239	1231	1726	1059	1167	101	29
September.....	221	213	840	1275	974	955	116	20
October.....	317	190	1150	1213	1097	893	71	35
November.....	365	261	1417	1513	983	972	63	35
December.....	307	173	1168	1089	897	870	52	23
Total.....	2998	3133	14524	18425	12122	13668	1855	312

Net decrease for 12 months:—4,039.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1913, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCE IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITY	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia.	
Canadians from Ontario.....	7	142	59	6	214
“ Quebec.....		33	25	1	59
“ Nova Scotia.....		8	9		17
“ New Brunswick.....	1	5	5		11
“ Prince Edward Island.....		4	6		10
“ Manitoba.....	47	37	6		90
“ Saskatchewan.....	1	41	1		43
“ Alberta.....	1	2	36	2	41
“ British Columbia.....			4	2	6
Persons who had previous entry.....	44	184	142	8	378
Newfoundlanders.....	1	1			1
Canadians returned from the United States.....	1	2	1		4
Americans.....	21	225	208	7	461
English.....	33	138	90	14	275
Scotch.....	11	34	32	6	83
Irish.....	8	22	17		47
French.....	6	20	13		39
Belgians.....	2	4	4		10
Swiss.....	1	1	4		6
Italians.....		4	3	1	8
Roumanians.....	1	6			7
Syrians.....	2	1			3
Germans.....	6	19	25		50
Austro-Hungarians.....	82	93	101		276
Hollanders.....	1		7	2	10
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	4	8			12
Icelanders.....	6		7	3	13
Swedes.....	5	23	29		60
Norwegians.....	2	39	21		62
Russians.....	11	69	42		122
Turks.....	1				1
Servians.....		2			2
Bulgarians.....					
Chinese.....					
Japanese.....					
Persians.....					
Australians.....		1			1
New Zealanders.....	1				1
Hindoo.....					
Vest Indies.....	1				1
Total.....	307	1168	897	52	2424

Number of souls represented by above entries 5,606.

BUILDING PERMITS DURING JANUARY, 1914.

	JANUARY 1914	JANUARY 1913	INCREASE
NOVA SCOTIA:—	\$	\$	\$
Sydney.....	1,700	1,950	,205*
Halifax.....	11,200	14,625	3,425*
NEW BRUNSWICK:—			
St. John.....	10,000	509,100	499,100*
QUEBEC:—			
Quebec.....	65,750	11,000	54,750
Maisonneuve.....	35,000	88,000	53,000*
Montreal.....	409,649	458,600	48,951*
Outremont.....	40,000	Nil	40,000
Westmount.....	12,000	29,000	17,000*
Lachine.....	11,950	18,125	6,175*
ONTARIO:—			
Ottawa.....	242,000	91,000	151,000
Brockville.....	500	1,800	6,300*
Peterborough.....	27,900	5,400	22,500
Toronto.....	895,395	1,276,084	380,689*
St. Catharines.....	21,160	27,400	6,240*
Welland.....	6,112	15,310	9,198*
Hamilton.....	107,700	151,500	43,800*
Brantford.....	2,440	18,375	15,935*
Galt.....	5,300	3,850	1,450
Guelph.....	26,365	6,350	20,015
Berlin.....	17,250	28,950	11,700*
Stratford.....	Nil	17,020	17,020*
Woodstock.....	1,075	36,925	35,850*
London.....	44,735	13,910	30,825
St. Thomas.....	63,986	2,100	61,886
Chatham.....	3,525	6,650	3,125*
Windsor.....	54,900	25,925	28,975
Owen Sound.....	2,025	Nil	2,025
Sudbury.....	5,500	3,350	2,150
Port Arthur.....	50,870	7,650	43,200
Ft. William.....	118,100	273,300	155,200*
MANITOBA:—			
Winnipeg.....	595,800	382,100	213,700
St. Boniface.....	7,300	29,100	21,800*
SASKATCHEWAN:—			
Regina.....	3,850	71,450	67,600*
Moose Jaw.....	16,000	96,450	80,450*
Yorkton.....	1,750	5,100	3,350*
Prince Albert.....	5,000	4,950	50
Saskatoon.....	11,100	58,200	47,120*
North Battleford.....	450	250	200
ALBERTA:—			
Edmonton.....	118,250	241,815	123,565*
Red Deer.....	Nil	1,700	1,700*
Lethbridge.....	9,570	123,200	113,630*
Macleod.....	1,000	3,000	2,000*
BRITISH COLUMBIA:—			
Victoria.....	323,950	415,980	92,030*
Vancouver.....	211,517	1,950,044	1,738,527*
Point Grey.....	54,525	67,500	12,975*
South Vancouver.....	28,108	157,075	128,967*
Oak Bay.....	15,450	93,350	79,900*
New Westminster.....	6,050	33,725	27,675
Prince Rupert.....	6,050	8,900	2,850*
North Vancouver.....	4,930	10,185	5,255*
Nanaimo.....	3,700	4,300	600*
Vernon.....	1,725	704	1,021*

*Decrease

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of Departments and Bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during January, 1914:

DOMINION REPORTS.

Trade and Commerce.

Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913. Part II. Canadian Trade: With France. With Germany. With United Kingdom. With United States. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913. Pages, 198.

PART II of the Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce deals with the countries of France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States, giving general statistics of the trade of Canada with these countries for each fiscal year since 1894, and statistics in detail for the last five years. Since 1894, the total trade of Canada, including both imports and exports, has increased from \$240,999,889 to \$1,085,264,449. In the fiscal year 1911-1912, the total trade amounted to \$874,637,794. The trade with France increased from \$14,009,414 in 1912 to \$18,096,747 in 1913. In the last fiscal year, the trade with Germany amounted to \$17,876,227, compared with \$14,961,660 in the previous year, and the trade with the United Kingdom increased from \$269,045,844 in 1912 to \$317,635,589 in 1913. The imports of merchandise from the United States in the last year amounted to \$449,950,043, and the exports to the United States were \$150,961,675, compared with imports of \$342,219,131, and exports of \$112,956,295 in the previous year.

Public Works.

Report of the Minister of Public Works on the works under his control for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913. Pages, 844. Price, 50 cents.

The report of the Department of Public Works for the year ended March 31, 1913, shows a total expenditure of \$18,844,223.90, classified as follows:—

Harbour and river works	\$3,921,000 85
Dredging, plant, etc.	5,980,029 93
Slides and booms	124,219 63
Roads and bridges	152,581 04
Public buildings	7,420,885 32
Telegraphs	741,145 27
Miscellaneous	504,361 86

The principal increase was in connection with the expenditure on public buildings which was \$4,141,326.94 in the previous year. There was also about one million dollars' increase in harbour and river works and in the dredging services.

The total revenue of the Department amounted to \$488,194.23, subdivided under the following heads:—

Slides and booms	\$110,108 34
Graving docks	47,927 51
Rents	88,851 81
Telegraphs	215,526 11
Casual revenue	25,780 46

BRITISH REPORT.

Mines and Quarries.

Mines and Quarries: General Report, with Statistics, for 1912. Part II—Labour. London: Wyman & Sons, Limited, 1913. Pages, 146. Price, 2s.

Part II of the Report of Mines and Quarries in the United Kingdom deals with the administration of the Mines Department and with statistics relating to persons employed, accidents, prosecutions, and miscellaneous subjects. The total number of persons employed at mines and quarries in the United Kingdom and the Isle of Man during 1912 was 1,197,035, an increase of 17,934 persons compared with the previous year. Of the persons employed at mines, 895,485 worked underground, and 221,663 above ground. Of the latter, 6,662 were females. There were 1,262 separate fatal accidents in and about mines and quarries during the year, causing a loss of 1,394 lives, a decrease of thirteen fatalities compared with the previous year. There has been a steady gain in safety since 1851, each quinquennial period, ex-

cept 1906 to 1910, showing a decrease in the loss of life per 1,000 persons employed. The rate for the five years ending 1910 was 1.416, compared with 4.301 for the five years ending 1905.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Wages and Hours of Labour.

Wages and Hours of Labour in the Boot and Shoe and Hosiery and Knit Goods Industries, 1890 to 1912. Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, Whole Number 134. Washington, D.C. Pages, 112.

Bulletin No. 134 of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics contains a report on the wages and hours of labour in the boot and shoe and hosiery and knit goods industries from 1890 to 1912, with fuller particulars with regard to the last six years. In the boot and shoe industry the average wages, and the nominal full-time hours per week are given for each of the most important productive occupations, including a large proportion of the total employees. A comparison of the changes in hours by years shows a decline of 1.7 per cent. from 1910 to 1912, 3 per cent from 1905 to 1912, 5.4 per cent. from 1900 to 1912, 6.1 per cent., and from 1890 to 1916, 6.4 per cent. Comparing these years with regard to changes in rates of wages per hour in the principal occupations, the following advances are shown to have occurred:—

1912 compared with 1890	...	34.8 per cent.
1912 compared with 1895	...	31. per cent.
1912 compared with 1900	...	27.6 per cent.
1912 compared with 1905	...	10.8 per cent.
1912 compared with 1910	...	2.5 per cent.

Protection of Workers from Dust and Fumes.

Dangers to Workers from Dusts and Fumes and Methods of Protection. Bulletin of the U. S. Bureau of Labour Statistics, Whole Number 127. Washington, D.C. Pages, 22.

A valuable bulletin has been issued by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics dealing with dangers to workers in certain occupations from dusts and fumes. The bulletin is the work of William C. Hanson, M.D. The un-

healthy occupations are divided into three groups. I. Occupations involving exposure to irritating and poisonous dusts. II. Occupations involving exposure to irritating and poisonous fumes and vapours. III. Occupations involving exposure to excessive humidity and intense heat. Under Group I. are described the cotton and broom-corn industries. Processes in chairmaking and other woodworking, horn and celluloid industry, manufacture of felt hats, the woollen industry, the boot and shoe industry, metal workers and mineral workers. Group II. comprises the occupations involving exposure to irritating and poisonous fumes and vapours, and includes the boot and shoe industry, casting 'yellow brass', manufacture of felt hats, brush making, manufacture of storage batteries, and the jewelry industry. Group III. comprises occupations involving exposure to excessive humidity and intense heat, and includes the manufacture of felt hats, and flat-work ironing in laundries. The bulletin is illustrated with sixty-two photographic plates showing the processes in the various industries referred to in the next.

Labour Statistics of New York State.

Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of New York State for the year ended September 30, 1912. Albany: State Department of Labour, 1913. Pages, 653.

The report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of New York State for 1912 contains statistics relating to the state of employment, wages and earnings, hours of labour and labour organizations in 1912. The percentage of unemployed wage earners in representative trade unions was less in 1912 than in the previous year, the mean percentage of unemployed having been 17.3 in 1912 and 21.1 in 1911. The wages statistics show that 49,528 male employees had an aggregate increase of \$74,920.27 per week, and 1,657 female employees had an aggregate weekly increase of \$2,458.52. The number of workers reported by trade unions to have obtained a reduction in working hours during 1912 was

19,060, being fifty per cent. more than in 1911. The average net reduction amounted to 4.1 hours per week. An eight-hour day was secured by 2,181 workers.

Industrial Statistics of Virginia.

Sixteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics for the State of Virginia, 1913. Richmond, Va.: Superintendent Public Printing, 1913. Pages, 125.

The sixteenth annual report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics of Virginia contains statistics of the capital invested, output and wages paid in all the manufacturing industries of the State for 1912. A summary of the value of the product of the various industries during that year shows that it amounted to \$178,942,512.78, a net increase of \$7,577,196.81 over 1911. Other sections of the report deal with accidents on railways and wages of railway employees in 1912, inspections, permits issued, enforcement of labour laws, and laws affecting labour.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Report of the Secretary of State for External Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Report of the Veterinary Director General for the year ending March 31, 1913.

Twelfth Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, containing all decisions to June 30, 1913.

Department of Mines. Austin Brook Iron-bearing District, New Brunswick. By Einar Lindeman, M.E.

Department of Mines. Magnetite Occurrences along the Central Ontario Railway. By E. Lindeman.

Department of Mines. Memoir No. 33. The Geology of Gowganda Mining Division. By W. H. Collins.

Department of Mines. Memoir No. 33. Portions of Atlin District, British Columbia; with special reference to lode mining. By D. D. Cairnes.

Commission of Conservation. The Canadian Oyster. By Jos. Stafford.

Proceedings of the Royal Commission of Enquiry in the matter of the Farmers' Bank of Canada.

Ontario.—Report of the Stallion Enrollment Board of Ontario, 1913.

Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, 1912.

Proceedings of the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Ontario Good Roads Association, 1913.

Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission. (Report No. 3.) Covering investigations at James Bay during 1912, by J. G. McMillan; and Reconnaissance for Extension, by W. R. Maher.

University of Toronto. Report of the Board of Governors for the year ending 30th June, 1913.

Alberta.—Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Alberta, 1912.

Austria. — Die Arbeitseinstellungen und Aussperrungen in Oesterreich wahrend des Jahres 1912.

Die kollektiven Arbeits- und Lohnverträge in Oesterreich. Abschlüsse und Erneuerungen des Jahres 1911.

Germany.—Die Tariverträge im Deutschen Reiche am Ende des Jahres 1912.

Sweden.—Arbetsinställelser under ar 1912.

Kollektivavtal under ar 1912. Arbetartillgang, Arbetstid och Arbetslön inom sveriges jordbruk ar 1912.

United States.—Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910. Volume V. Agriculture. General Report and Analysis.

New York State Department of Labour. Labour Laws of New York State, 1913.

New York State Department of Labour. The Workmen's Compensation Law of New York State, 1913.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASES.

Master and servant—Injury to servant—Compensation.

The right of a workman to an indemnity under the Workmen's Compensation Act was upheld by Mr. Justice Beaudoin in the Montreal Court recently. John Armstrong, a labourer, was at work in the plant of the Canada Paint Company, earning \$11.40 a week. During August he contracted lead poisoning and underwent treatment at the General Hospital, since which time he has been unable to work.

Suing under the Compensation Act, he demanded half salary for all the time he was laid up, *i.e.*, \$130. He also demanded a life pension of \$50 per annum, this being equivalent to ten per cent. of his salary, or one-half of the percentage by which he estimated his future earning power had been reduced as a direct result of the poisoning. The Company offered to settle up the claim for a sum of \$350 and \$50 costs. This was acceptable to the claimant, and Mr. Justice Beaudoin handed down judgment accordingly. (*Armstrong v. Canada Paint Company*.)

Permanent injury to workman—Compensation.

Emile Lachance, an employee of the Tobin Manufacturing Company, sued his employers because, while engaged in fixing a belt on a pulley something slipped and he was struck in the region of the heart by a wooden handle used in operating a machine. The lower Court granted a pension of \$93.75, while the Company offered to settle up for \$163.50, claiming that the injury was

not permanent. The appellant based its appeal on the fact that the lower Court was obliged to set aside all the medical evidence in the case, because physicians heard on one side and on the other contradicted one another, and were held as nothing more than witnesses. The Court of Appeals claimed that the respondent had proven that his injuries were permanent and dismissed the appeal. (*Lachance v. Tobin Manufacturing Company*.)

\$750 for loss of eye.

Antonio Gravelle, a carpenter, suffered the loss of his left eye while in the employ of George E. Blackwell, contractor. Upon plaintiff leaving the hospital the employer offered to settle with him for \$750 and all hospital and physician's expenses, as well as all legal costs. Both parties came before the courts and Mr. Justice Beaudoin rendered judgment accordingly. (*Gravelle v. Blackwell*.)

ONTARIO CASES.

Injury to and death of brakesman.—Negligence.—Unsuccessful claim for damages.

In an action to recover damages under Lord Campbells' Act at Hamilton on October 27, 1913, the following judgment was rendered by the Honourable Mr. Justice Middleton:

"The deceased was a brakesman employed upon the railway. A train was being made up in the railway yard. The deceased improperly went between the cars when in motion for the purpose of uncoupling them. At the moment when he was between the cars they came in contact with cars already standing upon the track. As the result he was crushed by logs projecting over the end of one of the cars and instantly killed.

The jury have found that although the logs were properly loaded in the first place, the railway was negligent in not discovering earlier that the logs were in a dangerous position. Upon these facts I think the plaintiff fails. The accident causing his death was the direct result of the plaintiff's misconduct in going between the cars while in motion." (*Cook v. Grand Trunk Railway Company.*)

Master and servant.—Injury to servant. — Work in charge of foreman.—No liability at Common Law.

An action was brought by the plaintiff, a yardman in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for personal injuries caused by being run down by a shunting car, while engaged in such employ. The plaintiff was barred by a lapse of time from an action under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and the action was brought at Common Law.

The plaintiff claimed that the cars were shunted along the tracks where he was working without any warning to him of their approach, and that this failure was a "defect in the ways, works, machinery, plant, or in the condition and arrangement thereof and was negligence," which entitled him to recover. The defendants maintained that the man in charge of the shunting gave ample warning by word of mouth to the man on the track. The jury were of opinion that the warning was not actually given.

Accepting the finding of the jury, Mr. Justice Middleton held that there was no Common Law liability and held that the defendants were not liable at Common Law as the system operation of the railway was entirely satisfactory. It was held that the work was subsidiary to the operation of the road, and that it was entrusted to a gang of men under a competent foreman, and that if there was a failure to discharge any duties it was the negligence of a fellow-servant and therefore did not constitute a Common Law liability.

Judgment was accordingly rendered in favour of the defendant Company. Damages, however, were assessed at \$1,500.00 in the event of any other Court being of different opinion. (*Kreuszyński v. Canadian Pacific Railway Company.*)

Injury to workman.—Contributory negligence.—Action dismissed.

An action was brought by a workman employed by the Canada Cement Company, Limited, at Belleville, to recover damages for injuries sustained by him by reason of an air-drill, which was being moved, falling on him. It appears that the plaintiff sat down by the fire with his back to the air-drill when fellow workmen were either moving it or had just stopped, and that the machine fell over on him.

The Court held that it was a case of contributory negligence and dismissed the action with costs. (*Phillips v. Canada Cement Company, Limited.*)

Master and servant.—Death of servant.—Negligence.

An action was brought by Mrs. Presick for damages because of the death of her husband who was killed by falling down a shaft in a gold mine while working for the Cordova Mines Company.

The deceased and one James Steinberg were, by orders of the defendant Company's foreman, working on a drill in a horizontal drift, or tunnel, about 200 feet below the drift, or tunnel, and an open vertical shaft or tunnel, in size about twelve by eighteen feet, connecting the two tunnels.

It was the duty of the deceased and his helper Steinberg to work a drill near the edge of this shaft, drilling across the floor roof of the tunnel a row of holes which were to be charged with dynamite and exploded, whereby a section of rock would be separated from the mass, and caused to fall down the shaft. To accomplish this end the drill-

ing had to be done reasonably close to the edge of the shaft, which ran almost across the tunnel. The drilling machine consisted of a tripod having a drill, or steel, in the centre. To operate it properly, the tripod required to be so placed that two of the legs were within twelve or fourteen inches of the edge of the shaft. This would enable the steel to drill a row of holes across the floor of the tunnel about two and a half feet away from the opening. On the top of the machine was a nut which, at times, in the course of the operation of the machine required to be tightened or loosened by a wrench supplied for such purpose to the deceased by the defendant Company.

On the night of the accident, the deceased, along with Steinberg, set up the machine close to one of the hanging walls of the tunnel, with two of the legs placed within twelve or fourteen inches of the open shaft, one of these two being near the hanging wall of the tunnel in order to permit drilling as close as possible to the side of the tunnel.

Just before the accident the helper, Steinberg, saw the deceased pick up the wrench and put it on the nut, saying he was going to loosen it. Steinberg then leant over to remove the drill, and, hearing the wrench slip, looked up, when he saw the deceased fall over the edge into the shaft and disappear, falling about 100 feet, and sustaining fatal injuries.

The following were the questions submitted to the jury with their answers:

"1. Was the death of the plaintiff's husband caused by any negligence on the part of the defendants? A. Yes.

"2. If so, in what did such negligence consist? A. The opening through which the man Pressick fell should have been guarded, or protected, in some manner.

"3. Was the accident caused by any defect in the works, ways, machinery, plant or premises of the defendants? A. Yes.

"4. If so, what was such defect? A. That wrench used was defective, also the opening being unguarded or unprotected.

"5. Was the opening through which Pressick fell dangerous by reason of its depth? A. Yes.

"6. Was it practicable to cover or guard that opening, having regard to the work of breaking down the pillar of ore on which Pressick was engaged at the time of the accident? A. Yes.

"7. Could Pressick, had he exercised reasonable care and diligence, have avoided the accident? A. Yes.

"8. If so, in what did such negligence consist? A. Should have used more care in using a defective wrench.

"9. What damages have the plaintiff and her children sustained by reason of the accident? A. \$1,750."

The Honourable Justice Latchford refused to accept the verdict of contributory negligence and entered judgment for the plaintiff for \$1,750 damages and costs.

In the second appellate division of the Supreme Court of Ontario an appeal was entered, the case being held on November 10, 1913. In this case two of the Judges were in favour of the appeal and two upheld the appeal. It was therefore dismissed with costs. (*Pressick v. Cordova Mines, Ltd.*).

Master and servant.—Death of servant through operation of cars on siding.—Negligence of those in charge of cars.

An action was brought under Lord Campbells' Act by the administrator of Walter Dynski to recover damages for his death on the 14th of February, 1913, while engaged in removing ice from the rails of a spur line on the premises of the Steel Company of Canada at Hamilton. The line in question was a curved line, belonging to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, used for the purpose of

bringing cars up on the steel plant to a convenient position for loading and unloading. A gang plank was placed across the track at the height of two or three feet from the rails for the purpose of enabling cinders, scrap, etc., to be conveniently moved by men with wheelbarrows. The deceased was engaged as a foreman supervising a gang of men in the clearing of the tracks of ice which had formed upon them. At the time of the accident notice had been given to the railway men to remove the cars on either side of the gang plank. The deceased foreman was on the ground between the gang plank and the end of a car when the engine moved the cars with the result that he was crushed between them and instantly killed.

The Court held that the employees of the railway in charge of the engine were negligent in not themselves seeing that there were no men in a position of danger before actually moving the cars. They were not, in the view of the Court, justified in relying upon the statement of the yard-foreman that the plank would be removed when the cars were ready. Damages were fixed at \$2,500.00 apportioned equally between the widow and the infant child of the deceased. The Court held further that there was no liability on the part of the Steel Company. (*Mercantile Trust v. Steel Company of Canada, Limited, and Grand Trunk Railway Company.*)

Master and servant—Death of servant—Compensation.

An action was brought by his widow to recover damages for the death of Louis McNally, a former employee of the Halton Brick Company. The de-

ceased was a labourer employed in the brick yard of defendants. His death resulted from a pile of brick falling on and crushing him. The plaintiff's contention was that the bricks fell on the deceased because of the defective construction of the floor on which they were piled. The case was tried before Judge Kelly and a jury at Brampton at the last Fall Assizes and judgment was reserved. The defendants' contention was that they were not to blame and were not liable at all, but that if they were liable, the plaintiff, if entitled to anything, was so entitled under the Workmen's Compensation Act, which would limit the damages to \$1,500. The plaintiff's contention was that she was entitled to recover the full amount of damages fixed by the jury because the defendants were liable at common law as well as under the Act. Judge Kelly on January 8 gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff for the full sum of \$3,000 and costs. (*McNally v. Halton Brick Company.*)

MANITOBA CASE.

Injury to servant.—Dangerous work.—Liability of master.

Reference is made in the June, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, to a successful claim for damages for injuries resulting in the loss of an eye, disposed of in the Manitoba Trial Court during May. On this occasion judgment was given for the plaintiff for \$2,000 damages with costs. In the Manitoba Court of Appeal on December 8, 1913, the previous judgment was affirmed, one of the Judges dissenting. (*Cooper v. Bear-isto Plumbing Company.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

MARCH, 1914.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1914.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

INDUSTRIAL conditions were quiet during February. The slackening of outside work was more noticeable than usual, owing to the severity of the weather. As a result there were many unemployed throughout the country, the localities chiefly affected being Montreal, Toronto, and some of the Western cities, notably Vancouver. Little was done on the farms, and the fishing industry was generally quiet, adverse weather prevailing on the Atlantic coast. Good progress was made in the lumber industry. In some parts of New Brunswick the season's cut was completed considerably earlier than usual. Reports from the Nova Scotia collieries were not so favourable. The industry was hampered also on Vancouver Island by the long continued dispute. Manufacturing in some lines was more active; the general output, however, was smaller than usual. Railroad construction was discontinued in some sections, but a revival of activity is looked for with the opening of the 1914 season. Transport workers experienced a decline in activity, the earnings of the important railroads falling off as compared with the previous year. The building trades were very quiet, and the number of unskilled workers available was considerably in excess of the demand. There was no marked commercial activity. Immigration was not so heavy as during 1913.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices stood at 136.1 for February, as compared with 136.5 for January and 135.8 for January, 1913. The decrease from the preceding month was due to lower prices in dairy products (especially eggs), in fish, and in animals and meats (chiefly in poultry), although grain and fodders were upward.

Interruptions to Industry.

There was an improvement in the strike situation during February. A feature was the settlement of the dispute of shoe machine workers at Quebec, which involved about 3,000 workers. The dispute of coal miners on Vancouver Island remained unsettled, with a reduced number of men out of employment. Three new disputes occurred during February, in all of which a settlement was soon effected.

Among industrial establishments, etc., destroyed by fire or through other causes during February, 1914, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—New Brunswick hotel at Advocate.

New Brunswick.—General store at Carleton; building occupied by civic offices, public library and assembly hall at Moncton, loss \$100,000; Salvation Army Metropole building, loss \$40,000, at St. John; also business block, loss \$60,000; and Grand Union hotel, loss \$5,400; drug store and tailor shop at Stanley, loss \$5,500; business block at Sackville, loss \$20,000.

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations, and other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

Quebec.—Boot and shoe factory at Drummondville, loss \$12,000; warehouse at Granby, loss \$2,300; foundry at Maniwaki, loss \$4,000. The following fires occurred at Montreal: gents' furnishing store, loss \$30,000; grocery store, loss \$5,000; clothing establishment, loss \$80,000; business block, loss \$25,000; two carloads of potatoes together with cars at Place Viger Station, loss \$7,000; general furnishing house, loss \$200,000; wholesale fur establishment, together with a bindery and loose-leaf establishment, loss \$60,000. A store and boarding house; tannery, loss \$35,000; business block at Sherbrooke; clothing and fur store at St. Hyacinthe, loss \$75,000; *Commercial* hotel at Ste. Hilaire.

Ontario.—Water tank at Canadian Pacific Railway station at Agincourt; dry goods store at Aurora, loss \$4,000; warehouse at Bracebridge, loss \$35,000; *Windsor* hotel at Cornwall, loss \$2,500; skating rink at Dunnville, loss \$3,500; textile factory at Elora, loss \$3,500; sawmills at Foley's Lake; two hotels at Franz; saw factory (*Shurly & Dietrich*) at Galt, loss \$280,000, (150 men temporarily unemployed); carriage factory at Guelph; departmental store (McKay) at Hamilton, loss \$183,500; also a confectionery store, loss \$7,000; *Hilliard* hotel at Kenora, loss \$30,000; a pile of coal (40,000 tons) at Grand Trunk Railway station, Lindsay, loss \$80,000; sawmill at Lakefield; business block at Linwood, loss \$10,000; meter works at London, loss \$5,000; Grand Trunk Railway station at Port Colborne, loss \$3,000; theatre at Port Huron, loss \$10,000; clothing store at Port Arthur; steamer *City of Belleville* burned at Prescott, loss \$20,000; *Union Bank* building and general store at Mount Brydges, loss \$10,000; general store at Rossmore; *Peninsula House* at Orillia, loss \$8,000; Northern Navigation Company's coal chute at Sarnia, loss \$40,000; *Arlington* hotel at St. Thomas, loss \$25,000. The following fires occurred at Toronto: mattress factory, loss \$10,000; building occupied by clothing and fur factories, loss \$285,000; paint and barber shops, loss \$25,000; lithographing establishment, loss \$20,000; hardware store, loss \$7,000. Sash and door factory at Vankleek Hill.

Manitoba.—Blacksmith shop at Crystal City; Canadian Pacific Railway station at Emerson; fur trading post at Le Pas, loss \$32,000; business section of Roblin; cycle company's establishment and another store at Winnipeg, loss \$14,000; *Lake View* hotel at Winnipegosis.

Saskatchewan.—Business section of Chaplin, loss \$100,000; *Standard* hotel and general store at Francis, loss \$37,000; *Royal Bank* block at Swift Current, loss \$3,000; grain elevator at Vanguard.

Alberta.—General store and restaurant at Acme, loss \$15,000; trading company's establishment at Bow Island, loss \$45,000; a hardware store, gents' furnishing store and a restaurant at Camrose, loss \$20,000; *King Edward* hotel, theatre and tailoring shop at Banff, loss \$60,000; business section at Gadsby; portion of town of Irvine, loss \$80,000; fur store at Edmonton, loss \$15,000; Canadian Pacific Railway station at Leduc, loss \$5,000; shoe store at Calgary, loss \$30,000; clothing store at Okotoks, loss \$60,000; cement plant at Exshaw.

British Columbia.—Woodworking establishment at New Westminster, loss \$75,000. At Vancouver: city water works storehouse, loss \$2,500; dairy produce company's premises, loss \$8,000.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

There were few changes reported to the Department as having occurred dur-

ing February. An important increase affecting 300 printers went into effect at Quebec. By this change the minimum weekly wages were raised from \$15.00 to \$16.50 a week; this rate to last for two years, when an additional increase of \$1.50 will be granted. It was reported that the employees of the Canadian General Electric Company, who received an increase in wages last summer, had their wages reduced during February. Another reduction went into effect at Niagara Falls, where the Toronto Power Company reduced the wages of its labourers from twenty-five cents to twenty cents an hour. Policemen at Hamilton were given increases ranging from \$50.00 to \$100.00 a year; the minimum wage for civic labourers was raised from twenty-two to twenty-five cents an hour in this city.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during February in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* and by information received from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Quietness continued among agriculturists. The usual midwinter occupations were carried on, namely, woodcutting, stockfeeding and marketing produce. Preparations for the maple sugar season were also being made. Markets were well attended, prices remaining high. Receipts of grain from the Prairie Provinces to Port Arthur and Fort William were light. At the beginning of February there were in store at country elevators west of Winnipeg 22,636,000 bushels of wheat, 5,774,300 bushels of oats, and 2,180,000 bushels of barley.

The 20th annual meeting of the General Stock Breeders' Association of the Province of Quebec was held at Montreal on February 10. The Association is a federation of four societies interested in sheep, swine, cattle and horses.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association was held at Toronto on February 3.

A summary of Alberta livestock exports for the year 1913 compiled by the Calgary Herald shows that 51,150 head, valued at \$4,143,150, were shipped to British Columbia; 3,300, amounting to \$267,300, to Winnipeg and the east, and 5,950 head, valued at \$541,459, to the United States. The total value shipped out of the Province was thus \$4,951,900. Allowing 65,500 head, valued at \$4,454,000, for local consumption, the total value of cattle realized by Alberta farmers and ranchers amounted to \$9,405,900 during 1913. Sheep and hogs, valued at \$5,000,000, bring this total up to \$14,405,900. In these, particularly the latter, a large increase is shown over the 1912 figures.

It is announced that the report of the Saskatchewan Grain Commission appointed early in 1913, for the purpose of bettering the position of Saskatchewan grain on the European markets, will shortly be published.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Convention was held during the month.

Fishing.

The month was a fairly good one for fishermen, though stormy weather interfered considerably with catches on the Nova Scotia coast. A larger number of men than usual were engaged in fishing on the Kennebecasis River in New Brunswick, but the catch has fallen off compared with the same time last year. Good winter fishing was in progress on Lake Huron. Large catches of lake trout were made. The herring season in the Nanaimo district closed at the end of the month. Owing to the dropping of prices there were not as many men engaged in this industry as usual.

A deputation of representatives of the Western Ontario fishing interests interviewed members of the provincial cabinet during the month, and offered recommendations for the advancement of this industry. These include the estab-

lishment of Government cold storage equipments, the establishment of a new patrol boat service on Lake Erie, and the fixing of the open season for herring whitefish and dore from January 1 to November 15.

The main estimates brought down in the House of Commons include a sum of \$50,000 providing for the inspection of canned fish.

According to the January monthly bulletin of Sea Fishery Statistics, published by the Department of Marine and Fisheries during February, the total pack of canned lobsters on the Atlantic coast from the 15th of November to the end of January was 9,259 cases, while the total shipment in shell was 18,349 cwts. During the corresponding period in the preceding year, the pack was 5,419 cases, and the shipment in shell 20,208 cwts.

Lumbering.

From the standpoint of weather conditions February was a good month in the lumbering industry. Heavy falls of snow and cold weather made the roads good for getting the logs to the streams. There was a good demand for men for the woods in the Maritime Provinces. Repair work in the sawmills was being carried out in many localities in anticipation of an active season. The lumber trade in both Eastern and Western Canada was quiet, the cessation of building operations and the small outside demand contributing largely to this. Considerable activity was reported in the lumber camps in the Ottawa district. In British Columbia some of the mills were working, but there was not so much activity in the logging camps as usual.

The sixth annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association was held at Ottawa on February 3. A review of conditions during 1913, reference to the Workmen's Compensation Act, the increase in growth of the credit rating service, and the steps taken to reduce fire waste were included in the report of the Secretary. Several important resolutions were passed.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent	Agri- culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construc- tion	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Sydney.....	Fair	Quiet			Active		Active	Quiet	Quiet
2—Westville.....	Fair			Fair	Active			Quiet	Quiet
3—Truro.....	Fair	Quiet		Fair				Quiet	Active
4—Halifax.....	Fair	Active	Active				Active	V quiet	V quiet
5—Amherst.....	Fair				Active			Quiet	Fair
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown.....	Fair	Fair					Quiet	Quiet	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Moncton.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
8—Newcastle.....	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet			Active	Active	Fair
9—St. John.....	Fair	Fair						Quiet	Active
10—Fredericton.....	Fair							Fair	Fair
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Quebec.....	Fair		Active				Active	V quiet	Quiet
12—Sherbrooke.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
13—Three Rivers.....									
14—St. Hyacinthe.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
15—St. Johns & Iboville.....	Fair						Active	Quiet	Quiet
16—Sorel.....	Fair							V active	Active
17—Montreal.....								V quiet	V quiet
18—Hull.....	Fair		Active	Quiet				Fair	Fair
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Ottawa.....	Fair		Active	Quiet			Active	V quiet	V quiet
20—Brockville.....	Fair	Quiet	V quiet			V quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet
21—Kingston.....	Fair	Quiet						Quiet	Quiet
22—Belleville.....	Fair							Fair	Active
23—Peterborough.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
24—Orillia.....	Fair							Quiet	Fair
25—Toronto.....	Fair						Active	Quiet	Active
26—Niagara Falls.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
27—St. Catharines.....	Fair							Quiet	Fair
28—Hamilton.....	Fair						Active	Quiet	Active
29—Brantford.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
30—Guelph.....	Fair							Fair	Fair
31—Berlin.....	Fair							Fair	Fair
32—Woodstock.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
33—Stratford.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
34—London.....	Fair							Quiet	V quiet
35—St. Thomas.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
36—Chatham.....	Fair							V quiet	Quiet
37—Windor.....	Fair						Active	V quiet	V quiet
38—Owen Sound.....	Fair		Active					V quiet	V quiet
39—Cobalt.....	Fair					Active		Quiet	Quiet
40—Sault Ste. Marie.....	Fair						Active	V quiet	V quiet
41—Port Arthur and Fort William.....								Quiet	Fair
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
42—Winnipeg.....	Fair			Quiet			Active	V quiet	V quiet
43—Brandon.....	Fair						Active	V quiet	V quiet
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
44—Regina.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
45—Moosejaw.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
46—Saskatoon.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
47—Prince Albert.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
<i>Alberta—</i>									
48—Medicine Hat.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
49—Calgary.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
50—Edmonton.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
51—Lethbridge.....	Fair				Active		Quiet	V quiet	V quiet
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
52—Nelson.....	Fair					Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
53—New Westminster.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet			Quiet	V quiet	Quiet
54—Vancouver.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
55—Victoria.....	Fair			Quiet			Active	Quiet	Quiet
56—Nanaimo.....	Fair	Active		Quiet	Active		Active	Quiet	Fair
57—Prince Rupert.....	Fair								

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred matters. The terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general conditions apply.

Metal, Engineering, & Shipbuilding				Woodworking and Furnishing			Printing and Allied Trades.			Textile		
Metal workers	Stat'nry Eng'ns.	Elect'r'l. Wk'rs & Linemen	Ship builders	Wood- workers	Uphol- sterers	Coop- ers	News	Job	Book- binding	Cotton	Woolen	Carpet W'rs.
1- Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
2- Quiet	Active	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Quiet	.....
3- Fair	Fair	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Fair	.....	Quiet	.....
4- Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
5- Fair	Fair	Quiet	.....	Fair	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
6- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	.....
7- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Fair	Active	v active	v active	v active	.....	.....	.....
8- Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
9- Fair	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	v active	v active	Active	Active	.....	.....
1- Active	Active	Quiet	v active	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	.....
2- Fair	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....
3- .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4- Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
5- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	.....	v active	v active	.....	.....	Active	.....
6- v active	v active	Active	v active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
7- V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	v active	V quiet	Active	Fair	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	.....	.....
8- v active	v active	v active	v active	Fair	Fair	.....	v active	v active	.....	.....	Active	.....
9- Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	V quiet	.....	.....	.....
1- Fair	Fair	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Active	Fair	.....	.....	.....
2- Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	.....
3- Fair	Fair	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
4- Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
5- Quiet	Fair	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
6- Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
7- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	.....
8- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
9- Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
1- Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	.....
2- Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	.....
3- Quiet	Active	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
4- Quiet	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Fair	.....	.....	.....
5- Active	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	.....
6- Quiet	.....	Fair	.....	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	.....
7- Active	Active	Fair	.....	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	v active	.....	Active	.....
8- Active	Active	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
9- Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
1- Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
2- Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3- Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4- Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5- Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6- Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7- Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8- Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9- Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1- Quiet	V quiet	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
2- V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
3- Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Quiet	V quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	.....
4- V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	v quiet	V quiet	.....	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....
5- Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
6- Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7- Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8- Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9- Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1- Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
2- Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
3- V quiet	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	V quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
4- Fair	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5- Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6- Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7- Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8- Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9- Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1- Fair	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
2- Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3- Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	V quiet	.....	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
4- Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
5- Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6- Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7- Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8- Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9- Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred matters. The firms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general conditions affect them.

TRANSPORT						Miscellaneous						Unskilled labour
Steam Ry. Service		Electric Railway Service	Marine transport	Longshoremen	Transfers, cabmen, etc.	Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employees	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks		
1	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	
2	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Quiet	
3	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	V active	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair	Quiet	
4	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	V quiet	
5												
6	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
7	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Fair	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Quiet
8	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Fair	V active	Active	Active	
9	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Quiet
10												
11	Active	Active	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	V quiet
12	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
13	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Quiet
14	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	V active	Active	V active	.....	Active	Active
15	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	V active	V active	.....	V active	Active
16	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	
17	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Fair
18												
19	Active	Active	Quiet	.....	Active	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	V quiet
20	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Quiet	
21	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet
22	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
23	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
24	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
25	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
26	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
27	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
28	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
29	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
30	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
31	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
32	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
33	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
34	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
35	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
36	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
37	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
38	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
39	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
40	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
41	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
42	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
43	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
44	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
45	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
46	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
47	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
48	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
49	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
50	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
51	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
52	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
53	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
54	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
55	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
56	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
57	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
58	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
59	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
60	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
61	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
62	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
63	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
64	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
65	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
66	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
67	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
68	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
69	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
70	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
71	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
72	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
73	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
74	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
75	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
76	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
77	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
78	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
79	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
80	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
81	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
82	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
83	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
84	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
85	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
86	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
87	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
88	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
89	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
90	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
91	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
92	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
93	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
94	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
95	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
96	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
97	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
98	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
99	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
100	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet

Mining.

The mining industry was less active in Nova Scotia owing to an idle time through severe weather at the Dominion Collieries. The Westville mines also lost several days' work on account of a shortage of coal cars.

Conditions in the Cobalt district were fairly active. The Alberta coal mines were busy and maintained good outputs. In the Crow's Nest district some men have recently been laid off and a reduced output made. It is stated that there is a probability of the large coal mine at Frank being re-opened in the near future. The Vancouver Island coal miners' dispute remained unsettled, but an increased output was maintained in some of the affected areas. The metalliferous mines in British Columbia were busy.

In the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Nova Scotia Legislature, it was stated that the coal trade for the first time in the history of the Province had exceeded seven million tons, while gold mining was again attracting attention.

Manufacturing.

There was a renewal of activity in some plants which had been closed down during January, but, generally speaking, manufacturing establishments were only fairly active. Short time and reduced staffs were noted in many instances. Carriage and waggon factories were fairly active. In the textile industry good prospects were reported.

The statement of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, Limited, for the year ending December 31, 1913, shows that the earnings of the past year amounted to \$1,255,953.34, being an increase of about 25 per cent. over those of 1912, and the biggest ever shown by the Company. The balance carried forward to the credit of Profit and Loss Account, after providing for interest, sinking fund, depreciation and dividends, is \$527,336.61, as compared with \$452,600.61 for the previous year.

The report of the general manager stated that the year had opened with great promise, and the demand for the Company's products during the early months of the year had been good. During this period a large tonnage was booked at fair prices, sufficient to keep the mills fully employed until the closing weeks of the year, the result being that the outputs of iron ore, pig iron, steel ingots, billets, bars and forgings all showed substantial increases over previous years.

Railroad Construction.

Owing to the severity of the weather there was little construction work being done on railways in Eastern Canada. Work was continued on the Lake Erie and Northern Railway, rails being laid between Paris and Brantford. In the West several men were busy, and considerable work was being done on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway. There were also a large number of men on the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway. An active season of construction on Vancouver Island and the Central Interior is anticipated, and the commencement of the season will afford a considerable amount of employment. It is announced that an agreement has been reached whereby the barracks site at Calgary is to belong to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway on June 5. A large depot will be commenced in that city. The Canadian Northern service out of Calgary was inaugurated on February 23.

There are at the present time about 4,000 miles of line in process of construction. It was estimated that at the end of the last construction season the Canadian Northern Railway had in hand over 1,500 miles of lines, the Canadian Pacific Railway about 1,000 miles, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway about 1,000 miles, and the Dominion Government Railway to Hudson Bay about 500 miles. It is announced that the Canadian Northern Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railways have in contemplation the

construction of a considerable mileage of new lines in the West. In Eastern Canada the most important work under construction is the Canadian Northern Ontario line from Montreal to Port Arthur. Survey work has been completed on several projected lines on which little or no construction has been done.

General Transport.

There was a falling off in employment among transport workers. The volume of freight and passenger traffic was not as heavy as usual, and railway employees were less busy. In some cases men were thrown out of work, particularly in the Maritime Provinces, through the discontinuance of a number of passenger trains. There was also a considerable decline in employment in the railway car shops in various localities. About 400 men were thrown out of employment in St. Thomas through the closing down of the Michigan Central shops on February 18. There was more employment at the winter ports during February, owing to the arrival of more steamships.

The 20th annual report of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company for the year 1913 shows gross earnings of \$1,041,282, and net earnings of \$412,160. The net earnings show an increase of \$12,101 over the figures for the previous year. During the year 23,987,000 passengers were carried, as compared with 21,155,000 for the year 1912.

Gross earnings of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company for 1913 amounted to \$4,078,695, as compared with \$3,655,384 for the previous year. The increase in passenger traffic was \$8,457,40. During the year over eighteen miles of track were laid and forty large double truck closed motor cars were added. Considerable extensions were also made to the Company's electric lighting and power distribution system.

Negotiations looking to the removal of several steamship subsidies affecting services between Canada and different countries were being carried on. It is stated that in nearly all cases an increased sub-

sidy is being asked for. Augmented cost of operation and maintenance is given as one of the chief reasons for the increase.

It is expected that work on the proposed harbour developments scheme at Toronto will be commenced in the early spring. Employment for upwards of 1,000 men will be provided.

Electric railway earnings generally showed an increase in February over the corresponding month of last year.

The revised figures regarding particulars of new track laid on the electric railways of Canada during 1913 are given in the Canadian Railway and Marine World for February. Altogether 204 miles of new line were laid as compared with 106 miles in 1912. The figures contributing largely to this total included those of the British Columbia Electric Railway, the Edmonton Radial Railway, the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway, the Regina Municipal Railway, the Toronto Eastern Railway, the Winnipeg Electric Railway and the Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railway.

The Trades.

Building.—Conditions remained much the same among members of the building trades as during January. Little new work was commenced, and the outside trades were as usual at this season exceedingly quiet. Some activity was reported in various centres in the Maritime Provinces. Plumbers and steamfitters were busy on repair work.

Metal workers.—The metal and engineering trades had a quiet month.

Woodworking.—Woodworking factories continued fairly busy, little change being reported from January conditions.

Printing.—There was a decline in employment among members of the printing trades and conditions were not as favourable as at this period last year. An increase in wages was granted to printers at Quebec.

Clothing.—Tailors were reported dull in some sections, as also were garment workers and glove makers. Boot and shoe workers resumed active operations in Quebec city after the termination of a dispute.

Textile.—Textile workers were well employed, with prospects good for the year.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and butchers were reported fairly busy. Many men were employed at ice-cutting. Cigarmakers and tobacco manufacturers were not very active.

Leather.—The leather trades were in fairly good condition.

Miscellaneous.—Active conditions continued among pulp and paper makers. In general the miscellaneous trades experienced a slackness as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

Unskilled.—There were many unskilled labourers out of employment, the chief points affected being Montreal, Toronto and some of the Western cities.

A number of men secured work at winter fishing.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and Imperial trade.—During January there was a decrease in the total value of imports entered for consumption into the Dominion of Canada, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913, the amounts being respectively \$41,350,867 and \$53,319,219. For the ten months ended January, 1914, the value of imports shows a decrease of \$14,161,941 over the corresponding period of the previous year. The total value of domestic exports during January, 1914, amounted to \$25,218,737, an increase of \$5,848,213 compared with the same month of 1913. The value of domestic exports during the ten months ended January, 1914, was \$384,334,361 as compared with a value of \$298,022,681 for the corresponding period of the previous year. During January there was an increase in the domestic exports of the products of mines, fisheries, forest, animals and their produce, agriculture, manufactures and miscellaneous merchandise. The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:—

Canadian Trade, January, 1913.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of January		10 Months ending January	
	1913	1914	1913	1914
Dutiable goods.....	34,359,564	26,234,666	320,777,517	349,668,743
Free goods.....	18,393,337	14,686,574	188,668,187	177,003,982
Total.....	52,752,901	40,921,240	509,445,704	526,672,725
Coin and Bullion.....	566,318	429,62	4,808,416	13,419,454
Grand Total.....	53,319,219	41,350,867	554,254,120	540,092,179
Duty collected	8,868,219	7,029,888	93,974,623	90,083,940

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS							
	Month of January				10 Months ending January			
	1913		1914		1913		1914	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines	4,177,491	15,635	4,205,038	4,937	45,765,376	120,401	42,423,544	182,800
The Fisheries.....	950,351	4,150	1,701,844	21,866	13,130,674	91,610	17,782,794	81,820
The Forest.....	1,983,980	523	2,159,088	320	38,683,224	407,336	38,135,945	591,365
Animals and their produce.....	2,402,107	22,333	3,151,012	22,717	39,142,990	787,321	46,719,871	1,092,449
Agriculture.....	6,262,819	29,185	8,942,529	29,915	125,471,889	8,752,002	186,648,698	8,525,402
Manufactures.....	3,587,894	690,473	5,050,999	512,220	34,748,183	7,311,443	46,529,453	8,988,817
Miscellaneous.....	5,882	77,703	8,227	75,883	80,245	1,852,998	94,066	2,675, 53
Total merchandise.....	19,370,524	840,507	25,218,737	667,858	298,022,681	19,323,111	384,334,361	22,157,886
Coin and Bullion.....	.....	2,341,502	150	3,974,614	.....	12,732,509	184	12,096,303
Grand Total Exports.....	19,370,524	3,182,009	55,218,887	4,642,472	298,022,681	32,055,620	384,334,545	34,231,189

In the January bank statement a decrease of \$390,774 in paid up capital was shown, the total at the end of January being \$114,936,258, as compared with \$115,327,032 at the corresponding time last year. A decrease was noted in deposits in Canada payable on demand, the figures being \$339,811,339 and \$354,518,964 for January, 1914 and 1913 respectively. Notes in circulation amounted to \$111,134,172, as compared with \$94,575,644 during January, 1913.

Figures compiled by the Montreal Chronicle show the profits earned by the banks in Canada during 1913, with comparative figures for the previous year. Twenty-two banks show net profits of \$18,323,021 as against \$17,613,203 in the preceding year. Allowing for a falling off during 1913 in the case of one bank, which reported for five months only during 1913, it is estimated that the profits earned by the banks in 1913 were more than a million dollars greater than during 1912.

The Standard Bank of Canada presented its annual report during February, showing net profits amounting to \$555,095, or 21.16 per cent. on the average paid up capital for the year. Increases in all departments were shown,

and eight new branches were opened during the year.

Domestic trade.—Little change was noted in commercial conditions as compared with January. In some of the leading centres the cold weather stimulated the movement in some lines, but quiet conditions were generally prevalent. Western centres reported an improvement with a more optimistic feeling for spring trade. Collections showed a slight improvement, though still slow in the Northwest.

According to R. G. Dun & Company, commercial failures in the Dominion of Canada during January were more numerous and involved a larger aggregate of liabilities than in the corresponding period of recent preceding years, the record being especially unfavourable from a commercial standpoint. There were 226 defaults during January, as against 154 in January, 1913, 144 in 1912 and 143 in 1911, while an indebtedness of \$2,029,680, compared with \$1,730,863 in the previous year, \$1,208,367 in 1912 and \$1,003,471 in January, 1911. In manufacturing lines there were fifty-two failures for a total of \$989,684, as contrasted with thirty-

seven for \$736,597 in 1913, twenty-eight for \$331,428 two years ago, and only \$260,274 in 1911.

Canadian revenue.—Canadian revenue for the month of January amounted to \$11,529,753.30, as compared with \$13,442,378.80 for the month of January, 1913. For the ten months ending January 31, 1914, the total amount was \$139,101,515.73, as compared with \$138,019,935.17 during the corresponding period of 1913. The expenditure on

capital account for January, 1914, was \$5,647,112.10 as compared with \$2,871,682.21 during January, 1913. The total expenditure for the ten months ending January 31, 1914, was \$46,476,063.78, as compared with \$25,541,785.76 during the corresponding period of the previous year. The expenditure on capital account during January comprised \$3,179,841.42 on public works, including railways and canals, and \$2,467,112.10 on railway subsidies.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

MR. D. Campbell, who has for some time been third vice-president of the International Order of Railroad Telegraphers has recently retired from that position, and has been succeeded by Mr. G. D. Robertson of Welland, Ont. It is understood that Mr. Campbell proposes to practise law in Toronto.

Opening of Ontario Legislature.

The third session of the Thirteenth Legislature of the Province of Ontario was opened on February 18. In the opening speech, the Lieutenant-Governor referred to the satisfactory harvest of the Province during 1913 and its consequent beneficial effect upon financial and industrial conditions generally. Announcement was made of the appointment of a commission on roads and highways and the preliminary work which has been done to further the improvement of roads throughout the Province. Considerable development in the interests of agriculture was noted, particular reference being made to the increased attendance at the Ontario Agricultural College and the co-operation of the Provincial Government with the Federal Department of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Instruction Act passed by the Dominion Legislature. It was stated that the mineral production of the Pro-

vince during the last year was the largest yet recorded, and that there was a prospect of a period of further expansion. Reference was made to the extension of industrial training throughout the Province, and it was announced that legislation regarding Workmen's Compensation for Injuries and other matters of public importance would come before the House for consideration.

The Unemployment Problem in America.

A bulletin recently issued by the American Association for Labour Legislation, in affiliation with the American Section of the International Association on Unemployment, gives the programme of the National Conference on Unemployment to be held at New York at the end of February. It is announced that official delegates will be present representing the governors and mayors of cities in the leading industrial states. The reports of these on the state of unemployment in their respective localities are expected to give a clearer survey of the situation throughout the country than has yet been obtained. Irregularity of employment and suggested remedies are to be discussed by employers, employees and employment bureau officials. Features of the Conference, it is stated, will be addresses on "The German System of Labour Exchanges," and on "The English Method of Dealing

with the Unemployed." Special stress will be laid upon proposals for reducing irregularity of employment during normal times.

Annual Meeting of Labour Temple Company, Toronto.

The ninth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto Labour Temple Company, Limited, was held on February 14. The President in his address referred to the fact that not only had the past year been the most successful in the history of the Company, but that the labour headquarters were free of debt. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed that the gross receipts, including the balance brought forward from the previous year, amounted to \$19,673.12, while the expenditures, including the balance of the mortgage on the building, totalled \$17,689.78, leaving a surplus of \$1,983.34. It was noted that the charges for light, heat and water reached the lowest point since the opening of the Temple in 1904. The value of the property is estimated at \$80,000.00.

Profit Sharing at Edmonton.

It is announced that a profit sharing scheme has recently been inaugurated by Mr. James Ramsay, the proprietor of a large department store in Edmonton. The notices posted in connection with this matter state that all those who have been in the continuous employ of the house since January 29, 1913, and who

do not participate in any other form of bonus, will, at the end of each half year's business term, participate in the distribution of a special bonus calculated on the basis of the net earnings for the current term. This bonus will be divided *pro rata* according to the amount of salary each person is earning at the time of distribution. Bonuses for subsequent terms will be divided on the same basis among employees who have been in the continuous employ of the house for one year previous to the commencement of the term.

Montreal Free Employment Bureau.

The following table shows the operations during the month of February, 1914, of the Montreal Free Employment Bureau established by the Government of Quebec:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
No. of positions offered	363	33	396
No. of applicants for situations..	383	39	422
No. per cent. of persons placed..	90	90	90

Closing of Quebec and Manitoba Legislatures.

The prorogation of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec took place on February 19. Eighty-six sittings were held during the session and 172 Bills were passed. The Manitoba Legislature was closed on February 20, after a ten weeks' session. One hundred and sixty-eight Acts were placed on the Statutes Book. A review of legislation affecting labour passed by these two Houses will be published in a later issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Sydney.

Labour conditions, while not general-active, showed considerable improvement over the month of January. This is especially true of the steel industry at Sydney. The coal trade was less

active owing to idle time at the Sydney Mines collieries. Other trades were badly affected and remained dull throughout the whole month. Prospects are bright for the busy season as soon as the severe weather is over and ice conditions permit free shipments from the ports.

The Sydney steel plant, which was

dull during the months of December and January, resumed more active operations, and apart from the docks and construction labour, the skilled classes were well employed. Repair work on the several parts of the plant was nearly all completed at the end of January, and since then three blast furnaces, all the open hearths, and most of the mills, were running steadily. It is stated that this plant will be busy from this time.

At the beginning of the month, the steel department at Sydney Mines closed down for repairs, which are expected to take about two months. Most of the men are engaged in repair work, but the shutting down of the steel plant affected the coal output and caused considerable idleness at the collieries.

The Dominion Collieries showed little change from the month of January, except when affected by severe weather, which hindered the placing of coal in the heaps for storage purposes until navigation opens.

Inverness Colliery was also affected by trade conditions and had much idle time this month.

The building and allied trades continued dull, and many men were out of employment. The severe weather tended to cause less work in all of the trades, except that of the plumbers, who for a time were kept busy making repairs due to severe weather conditions.

Transportation by rail was fairly heavy, and was considerably impeded by heavy snow-storms and frosty weather.

The wholesale and retail trades did a fair volume of business.

Increases were noted in the price of eggs, due to market conditions.

There was no labour unrest.

Westville.

Labour was fairly well employed during February, but was not as active as during the previous month or as during the corresponding month of last year. The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company works at Trenton were not very busy, and the different collieries lost several days' work on account of

the shortage of coal cars. The Acadia Coal Company has discontinued operations in the Acadia mine, claiming that it has been losing money by working it during the last few years. About 300 men and boys were employed, and the Company offered to find places for them in its other collieries. Many of them are now at work. Negotiations are in progress for the sale of the property to the Intercolonial Coal Mining Company, and if this deal is consummated it is expected that operations will be resumed in a short time as the coal from this colliery is of excellent quality and in good demand.

The statement issued by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company for the past year shows that earnings amounted to \$1,255,953.34, being an increase of twenty-five per cent. over 1912. Dividends at the rate of three per cent. on the preferred and six per cent. on the common were paid. The balance carried forward to the profit and loss account, after providing for all charges, is \$527,336.61, as compared with \$452,600.61 for the previous year.

The Eastern Car Company up to January 16 had delivered 1,281 steel under-frame box cars out of an order of 2,000 to the Grand Trunk Railway.

The heavy fall of snow which came during the middle of the month has hampered lumbering operations.

Truro.

A dull spell occurred on Feb. 9, when Stanfield's mill closed down for one month, owing to slack times in the West. Sixty per cent. of the firm's goods are marketed west of Toronto. The mill will be put into operation again on March 9. Other industries were running full time. The shoe works were exceptionally busy. Outside mechanics and labourers were quiet, but spring prospects are bright. The indications are that Truro will have a busy summer. Inside painters are busy. Lumber operations were being carried on satisfactorily, with a fairly good demand for labour. Railway operations

fell off during the month, owing to the withdrawal of several passenger trains because of the falling off in passenger traffic.

The pipe works at Londonderry, which were down for a time owing to an accident to the machinery, have resumed, and are running full time, with lots of orders booked ahead.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Chair Company, Bass River, which was held the other day, revealed the concern to be in a very satisfactory state.

It is expected the new Peg, Bottle Top, Shank and Clothes Pin Works at Stewiacke will be put into operation in the near future.

A movement is on foot to buy out the franchise and plant of the Chambers Electric Light and Power Company, and add it to the plant the town recently put in for street lighting purposes.

Hallifax.

The general condition of labour was not as active as during the corresponding month a year ago. In practically all crafts of the building trades, the supply far exceeded the demand. Long-shoremen, too, were not as well employed as in previous winters, freights both inward and outward being lighter than was anticipated early in the season. Fish handlers, coopers, and others employed along the waterfront, also report quieter times than usual at this season of the year.

In the factories little change was noted as compared with the previous month. Garment workers were actively employed, and there was a demand for female help in both shoe and confectionery establishments.

In the printing and allied crafts, business was active, but not quite up to the mark for the same period of a year ago.

Heavy snowfalls during the month provided temporary work for a number of the unemployed in clearing the streets.

Ice dealers were actively engaged cutting and storing the ice in the houses,

the steady cold weather during the month assuring an ample supply.

Amherst.

Labour conditions remained much the same as during January. Building operations showed a falling off as compared with the same month last year. The heavy fall of snow on February 17 gave employment to a large number of men on the streets, but hindered the lumbermen to a great extent. The past month has been the coldest experienced here for years, and has kept the coal dealers busy filling orders. In some instances factories had to stop work for days for want of coal.

The cost of living remains about the same, butter is more plentiful than for some months, owing to the farmers hurrying to sell the old before the new comes in.

Farming and fishing are very quiet here at this time of the year. Lumbering has been greatly handicapped on account of the heavy falls of snow during the last month. Coal mining remains about the same, there being no new developments.

In the Canadian Car and Foundry Company work in the passenger car department has been exceptionally brisk, and the cabinet department has put on a night crew to enable them to keep up their end of the work. The cabinet department have enough orders to keep them busy well into the summer months.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

Labour in this district was well employed, especially the labouring class. The heavy snowfalls made it necessary to employ every available man to open up roads, etc. Industrial activity seems to have experienced no material change other than the fact that the Bruce Stewart & Company works, the largest in this district, resumed operations after stocktaking and a general overhauling. This is the first time this plant has been

closed since the firm started, more than twenty years ago. Commercial activity was about the same as is usual at this season. No change was reported in rates of wages. Labour was quiet in regard to strikes, etc. Cost of living remained as reported for last month. The coming spring and summer promises to be a busy one for this district.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Moncton.

February was a comparatively quiet month, both in labour and commercial circles, showing in some lines of employment considerable reduction of activity and volume as compared with the previous month, and also falling below the standard of the corresponding period of last year. Building operations were still dormant, woodworkers easy, and foundries either closed or working with reduced staffs. Railway operations were also slacker than usual owing to the temporary discontinuance of a number of passenger trains under the new time schedule which came into force on the first of the month, and which had the effect for the time being of setting back the junior men in each class. All other local industries were in a healthy state of activity. The snowfalls during the month were heavy, and furnished considerable employment for unskilled labour. The total number of unemployed does not appear large and few cases of destitution have come to light; these are attended to by the various church charities. St. John's Presbyterian church, a large stone and brick edifice, was destroyed by fire on February 12; loss \$40,000.00, insurance \$22,000.00. A serious accident occurred on February 20 on the Moncton Buctouche Railway, causing the death of four employees and seriously wounding five others and entailing a loss of two engines, a snow-plough, flanger and passenger coach, which were precipitated into a ravine, occasioned by the plough leaving the track and crushing through the wooden bridge.

The estimates passed by the city council for 1914 totalled \$137,571.00, being an increase of \$15,353.00 over 1913. The salaries of regular firemen were increased from \$60.00 to \$80.00 per annum. The chief of the department received an increase of \$50.00, the deputy chief \$25.00, and the foreman \$20.00 per annum. The chief of police received an increase of \$100.00, the chairman of the board of assessors \$100.00, the assessor \$25.00 each, and the deputy city clerk \$120.00 per annum. The board of school trustees also granted the lady teachers of the staff in charge below Grade VIII an increase of \$100.00 per year. Retail trade was quiet, but wholesale trade was reported average. The Hygienic Milk Company have reduced the price of milk to six cents per quart.

Newcastle

The labour market was not as good during February as it has been for several months past, but it was better than the corresponding month of last year. There was no special demand for men in any particular trade; few men, however, were idle. There have been no changes in the rates or hours of labour. Generally quietness has prevailed in all branches. The cost of living has not increased in any particular manner. Potatoes have gone up in price somewhat as is usual at this season. There was a general quietness in the fishing industry. The N. B. Pulp and Paper Company at Millerton has taken back to work nearly all the hands laid off about three weeks ago and work is reported much better. The Extract Works of the Millerton Extract Company will resume operations on March 1, after having been closed down for some time. The wireless station of the Universal Syndicate is nearly completed, and it is expected that it will be in operation during the next month.

St. John.

There was an improvement in the labour market during February on ac-

count of the arrival of more steamships than during January, and on account of heavy snowstorms, the latter giving employment to a number of men and teams clearing the streets. The city paid out \$4,049.76 for the removal of snow during the month.

It is announced that the Norton Griffiths Company has arranged to have three additional dredges at work in Courtenay Bay by April 1.

Messrs. T. McAvity & Sons have had plans arranged for a manufacturing plant on the Marsh Road, where this firm has purchased a large tract of land, eventually involving an outlay of \$2,000,000, and giving employment to about 1,500 hands. The Messrs. McAvity are asking for a fixed assessment on this plant, and wish to be taxed at the rate of \$500 a year until the sum of \$125,000 should be expended, this amount to be spent before the expiration of two years. After that they ask that the assessment for all manufacturing plants in the city belonging to the Company be at a fixed rate of \$2,000 for a period of forty years, warehouses to be assessed in the ordinary way. The city council has not yet taken any action in the matter. This firm has installed a new electric lighting system in its Water street plants.

The new temporary shelter of the Salvation Army in the Queen Hall was opened on February 23, and fourteen of the old lodgers returned.

The price of Ontario flour has advanced sixty cents per barrel during the month.

Customs returns for the month of January were \$132,773.86, and for the corresponding period last year \$157,317.32, a decrease of \$24,543.46. The inland revenue returns for January show a decrease of \$3,303.62. Following is the statement: 1913, \$17,650.89; 1914, \$14,347.37.

Bank clearings for the four weeks ending February 26 were \$5,475,267, and for the corresponding period last year \$3,324,455, being \$849,188 less in 1914 than in 1913, and \$802,545 less than

for the four weeks ending January 22 of the current year. Savings bank deposits for January were \$70,078.14; withdrawals, \$70,254.39.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture has been notified of the importation of one Karakule ram and twenty Karakule cross breed ewes from Texas for the purpose of stocking a ranch at Lower Millstream, King's County, where Persian lamb fur is to be raised.

Mr. R. Newton, director of agricultural schools for New Brunswick, has arrived at Woodstock from Ottawa, and is engaged in ordering furniture and equipment for the L. P. Fisher Vocational School to be used by the Government as an agricultural college. He announced that the first short courses for farmers would begin the second week in March, and one week each will be devoted to horticulture, field crops and live stock.

The Maritime Dredging and Construction Company has let a contract to Thomas Bell for 5,000,000 superficial feet of hard pine timber to be obtained in the Southern States, and to be used in the construction of the new wharves at West St. John. There is great activity about the mills, and good prospects for a busy season seems assured.

Fredericton.

Labour conditions during February compared favourably with those of the previous month, and still more so with the corresponding month of former years. Nearly all branches of industry were well employed, though building operations were held back to some extent by the exceedingly cold weather. There was some unemployment among unskilled labourers as is usual at this time of the year, but prospects are for a plenty of work with the coming of spring.

Farmers in this district were occupied mainly with the care of stock, marketing of produce, and replenishing their wood piles for the year. Prices in the country market remained high.

In the lumbering industry conditions were good, and give promise of a good

supply of logs to keep the mills busy during the coming season

Railway contractors are planning for extensive track-laying operations near here when the winter is over.

QUEBEC.

Quebec.

February was a slightly better month for labour than the previous one; the several heavy snowstorms in the early part helped to make a demand for unskilled labour and the ice harvest also contributed to this end. These together with the fact that steamboats and other vessels have begun to refit for the spring and work has recommenced on some of the buildings, helped to better the situation. Conditions have also improved by the settlement of the difficulty in the shoe trade and return to work of the employees of the shoe factories.

The house renting season is now at its full, and the tendency of rentals is still upward. Present quotations for workmen's dwellings may be put at \$3.00 per room per month, and in desirable localities or for good houses in excess of this figure.

The printers obtained an increase of \$1.50 per week; this is to be further increased in two years by another \$1.50.

This is the off season for farmers, their only present employment being the cutting of firewood or bringing produce to market, the prices for which are still high.

In the lumbering industry the conditions for haulage are good, with enough and not too much snow. In the building trades, although a slackness is now evident, the prospects for the coming season is good, there being a number of new buildings to be erected and several to be finished.

Sherbrooke.

Owing to the excessive cold weather, labour conditions were not as good as during January. There was an increase

of freight shipments of pulpwood, etc. The industries were all working, but there was no indication of an increase in staffs or working hours on account of dullness of business conditions.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of the labour market did not improve materially during the month. Although some industries were a little more active than during the previous month, conditions were not as good as during the corresponding month last year. There is still some unemployment in some trades, but more activity is anticipated for the coming season. Building operations were very quiet, two tenement houses only having been commenced during the month. Sash and door factories were fairly active. The boot and shoe and leather industries were quiet. The iron industry had a quiet month, while the tobacco industry was very active, the Grothé cigar factory hiring all the good men who offered themselves. Biscuit factories had an active month, as well as all the clothing and underclothing establishments and the musical instrument factories. The E. T. Corset Company was very active and had to increase its staff.* Work on the Morrison bridge has made good progress, and traffic will soon be opened on the bridge. The council of St. Hyacinthe-le-Confesseur has decided to build a new bridge across Perreault Brook, which will give employment to a number of labourers and tradesmen. The city corporation has employed a number of labourers shovelling snow, but otherwise the month was quiet for that class.

Retail trade was quiet and wholesale business fairly satisfactory. Lumber dealers stated there is at present little demand for lumber, but conditions will shortly improve. The dry goods trade was generally fair. Banks reported a fair month, with comparatively easy collections.

*In the January Report it was inadvertently said that the E. T. Corset Company was laying off some of its staff. Instead of laying off hands the Company was hiring additional ones.

The price of necessities of life has increased in some lines, such as beef, butter and potatoes. Rents have gone up 50c to \$1.50 per month. Eggs were cheaper. There was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour. Relations between employers and employees were cordial.

The general condition of agriculture was good. Farmers were cutting wood and marketing their produce, which brought good prices, and preparing for the maple sugar season. Work on the farm was quiet, and the supply of labour amply met the demand.

St. John's and Iberville.

Labour conditions did not improve during the month. Among factory workers many are out of employment. The Standard Clay Products Company, the Belding Paul Corticelli Silk Company, and the Cluett-Peabody Company worked with full staffs. The Singer Manufacturing Company employed only forty per cent. of its staff. The Central Railway Signal Company of Iberville, the Worth Cross Company, and the Bessette Company were fairly active. The lock-out at the Dominion Pottery's plant has not yet been settled. The Canadian Trenton Pottery Company, whose plant was closed on account of the lockout of the Dominion Pottery Company, had about twenty men at work for two weeks, and then laid them off. The sash and door industry was not very active during the month.

A new Company, the Hart Accumulator Company, has secured a site and certain privileges for the establishment of a manufacture of electric appliances in St. John's. The Clarendon Marble Company will soon start operations; considerable machinery has been installed recently. The Southern Electric Manufacturing Company has bought out the St. John's Electric Light Company.

There has been no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour.

The hay trade was very active during the month, and a raise in price is anticipated.

Banks reported a fair month with easy collections.

Customs receipts during January were \$14,502.50, as against \$20,114.12 during January, 1913, or a decrease of \$5,671.62.

Meats, which had increased in price during January, were cheaper during February. Eggs are downward. Farm products sold well.

Business, wholesale and retail, was fair.

Sorel and Richelieu.

Labour conditions were satisfactory and steady during the month. The Government ship yard labourers, in particular, whose number was considerably increased, have had as much work as they could accomplish, and the work is still going on steadily. More than twelve hundred men are actually employed there and hundreds are working in the foundries and other shops in the city of Sorel. A peculiar feature has been the extension given to the Loughborough Mining Company, Limited, whose shops in Sorel where mica is worked, employ between five and six hundred ladies, and that number is supposed to be carried up to the thousand during the next following months. Wages paid there are fair, ranging from three dollars to eight per week, which makes a total of several thousand dollars per month. That industry goes a great deal to help the heads of families, and as a consequence the condition of the labouring classes is greatly benefited and improved thereby. As to the general condition of trade in the district, it has been fair; about the same as last month, and prospects are good.

No material change has been noticed in the cost of living, which, taken as a whole, is about the same as last year.

Farmers have, during the month, been actively engaged in hauling wood and grain, hay, etc., to the market, the roads

being generally in a very good condition. They have also been engaged in cutting wood, in hauling lumber out of the forest, ready for transportation, and preparing for the maple sugar season.

Saw mills have been doing good work, and the other industries in the district have been actively engaged in their various pursuits, with very satisfactory results.

Montreal.

Labour employment conditions, both skilled and unskilled, showed no perceptible improvement over January, and were considerably less active than in February, 1913.

There was little activity in most lines of business, and no particular trades exhibited any exceptional activity. Employees of railroad and car shops were working on short time, and divided shifts in many cases, though when building begins the situation is expected to improve.

No changes in rates of wages or hours of labour have been made public, except where men are working short time.

There have been no new labour disputes, but no settlement of the Vineberg clothing strike, which began last September, has been announced.

Rentals in the workingmen's sections of Montreal and suburbs will probably increase on May 1. Rents from \$10 to \$16 are expected to go up about \$2 a month; higher rents, up to \$30, will go up in most cases \$3 to \$6. Milk prices, from shipper to wholesaler (or distributor) have gone up from one to two cents a gallon, but no announcement of increase from retailers has yet been made. Beef and mutton are two to five cents higher than last month, in the case of better cuts.

Towards the end of February the record zero weather moderated slightly, and in the last three days very considerably. Work was renewed on some houses, but building will not become general until latter half of March. Extreme cold kept plumbers fairly busy thawing out pipes.

On account of the amalgamation of two newspapers, Herald and Telegraph, and because business is dull, it is estimated that between 100 and 200 members of printing and allied trades are looking for work.

With the opening of navigation, the commencement of building operations, and the inauguration of an exceptionally large programme for civic and harbour improvements, it is expected in Montreal that industrial and commercial conditions will show a great improvement over those of the past few months; though February has not witnessed any actual improvement in conditions.

There were more men out of work than in January, and many more than a year ago. In Montreal and Maisonneuve the number of union workmen idle is in excess of 7,000, taking the official labour estimate in Maisonneuve, and the statement of President Foster, of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council. Unskilled unemployed probably total in Greater Montreal about 10,000. In Montreal proper it is estimated that there are close to 40,000 union men, as figures this time last year showed 34,000. In order that labour officials may have an exact knowledge as to where organization work may best be carried on, it was decided at a meeting of business agents held near the end of February to take a census of all union men in the city. The business agents also will take up with Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour, the right of business agents to work on any contract.

When navigation opens towards the end of April, and gets well under way during May, employment will be given to large numbers of men, both skilled and unskilled.

Building operations will be begun during March, and will decrease the unemployment amongst the building and affiliated trades. The exceptional severity of the weather during February made it necessary to close down all building operations except in the interior work in a few of the larger structures now in process of construction.

According to the secretary of the Builders' Exchange, the spring building season will probably open with a fair amount of work, but no shortage of labour, and little change in existing wage schedules.

A large structure which will employ several workers is the Marcell Trust Company, the cost of which will considerably exceed \$200,000. It is to be erected on the property occupied formerly by the Montreal Herald. Other buildings involving considerable amounts include: residence for Napoleon Hebert, 684 Parc Lafontaine, \$100,000; apartment to be erected by Montreal Apartment Company, \$315,000; Catholic School, \$100,000; Longue Pointe Catholic School, \$150,000; Verdun Catholic School, \$150,000 (projected); Hochelaga Athletic Association, club house; National Amateur Athletic Association, club-house; telephone exchanges in Outremont and Point St. Charles; Bordeaux ward fire station, \$96,000; three Autobus Company garages, to cost from \$40,000 to \$75,000 each; American Flexible Belt Company factory, \$75,000; and continuation of work on the \$1,000,000 Armstrong-Whitworth Steel Works plant on the south shore.

The great bulk of building work will be done on residences running from \$3,000 to \$15,000. There is a big shortage of moderate-priced houses, as well as flats renting for a moderate sum.

The necessity of housing the increasing number of poor and homeless men who are continually asking for charity has been brought to the attention of the Board of Control, and a municipal lodging house has been projected. The Meurling refuge for down-and-outs will be opened within a few weeks.

That the question of building model houses for working people is being seriously considered by the city of Maisonneuve was shown at a meeting of the council of that city held February 18, when instructions were given to the engineers to prepare necessary plans and estimates showing what would be the approximate cost of such undertaking.

Extensive municipal and harbour improvements are planned. The Harbour Commission has sent an application to the Dominion Government for a loan of \$15,000,000 to carry on extensive improvements to the harbour.

Subways to cost more than \$20,000,000, including two north and two south lines, to relieve traffic congestion, are advised in a report made to the Board of Control a few days ago by the municipal tramways engineer. Additional railway improvements, to cost another \$10,000,000, are projected. The city engineer presented to the Board of Control early in February a public works programme for the city of Montreal, involving an expenditure of \$5,000,000. The paving report calls for the spending of \$1,500,722. Projected municipal buildings and improvements in Westmount total \$1,210,000.

F. W. Stair has announced the building of a new burlesque theatre, land and building to cost a total of \$350,000.

New companies incorporated include The Canadian Baby Car Company, Limited, capital stock \$300,000; Chapleau Waggon and Auto Company, \$100,000; and several others which will be large employers of labour.

Industrial and commercial conditions were much the same as employment conditions, and very few managers or superintendents of large employing concerns will admit that business has recovered yet. It has been learned authoritatively that in the freight department of the Canada Car and Foundry Company, which includes more than ninety per cent. of the concern's business, the turn-out has dropped to about half the normal amount. Working hours have been dropped to about half, and one-third of the working staff has been let go. The Canada Car Company now has \$1,500,000 worth of orders for freight cars, which, it is estimated, will keep the present force occupied until May 1, and \$1,500,000 worth of passenger cars, which will keep that staff busy until October.

The Canada Cotton Company claims that its factories are working fuller ca-

capacity than last year, and that the outlook is fairly good. The International Cotton Company states that orders fell off heavily during the last six months of 1913, and that they have picked up but very slightly since.

It is generally reported that the Dominion Textiles, Limited, has its mills working 25 per cent. less time than last year at this period. They normally employ in the mills in this locality about 5,000 to 6,000 men. Clothing trades are reported very dull, and orders are coming in very slowly. The smaller men, turning out mainly job lots, and employing only a few hands, are gradually being eliminated by the financial stringency, and especially by the curtailment of credit and buying. Stock on hand is heavy. It is not anticipated that conditions will be much brighter for several months.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works have received an order for twenty-five Pacific type locomotives from the Atlantic Coast line, while the Pennsylvania lines have put out an order for 200 new cabooses.

There has been secured from the Department of Railways and Canals of Canada an order for the construction of ten locomotives for the Intercolonial Railway, by the Montreal Locomotive Works. This was done on the representation that the factory, which employs about 2,000 hands, was so short of work that it was almost ready to close its doors, as it has employed during the winter only two hundred and fifty hands.

The statistical statement showing the activities of the local prison during the year 1913 conveys the information that during the twelve months there was a total of 8,924 prisoners, both men and women.

A gathering of more than 200 women was held in the Windsor Hotel February 12, and the Montreal Housewives' League, said to be the first of its kind in Canada, was organized. Mrs. George Kohl is president. Their first active work has been to co-operate with the Montreal Milk Shippers' Association in an endeavour to obtain purer milk. They

will also strive to have the dealer not raise the retail price, even though an increase of about one cent on the gallon has been announced by the shippers.

The revenue from the public markets and scales during 1913 amounted to \$143,755.15, an increase over the previous year of \$31,599.07.

An invitation has been extended by the Minister of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec to young farmers to attend a course on agriculture and milk industry which will be given at the Dairy School, St. Hyacinthe, March 16 to 26. The first fifty applicants will be admitted.

Members of Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176, decided early in February to establish an "out of work" fund for members who are out of employment. It was decided that the fund would be kept up for a month as a trial, and that each working member should be required to pay three per cent. of his earnings into it. This was continued for less than a week, and then declared unconstitutional. Instead, subscription lists have been placed in the different printing offices in the city, the proceeds to go to unemployed members.

The Bricklayers' International Union have decided to purchase four brick fields in different parts of the continent. The bricks will be sold to contractors, and the funds placed in the bricklayers' treasury.

It is stated as likely that other locals will follow the example of carpenters' locals Nos. 1, 127, 134, 1558, 178 and 1244, and inaugurate accident funds in connection with their organizations.

Amongst those unions which it is believed will ask for improved wages or hour schedules are: bricklayers, stonemasons, sheet metal workers, painters, tile-setters, and one or two others.

The labour party has three candidates in the field for the civic elections, April 1: Controller Ainey, for re-election as controller; Z. Lesperance, aldermanic candidate in Longue Pointe ward; David Giroux, aldermanic candidate in St. Denis ward.

At the meeting of the Butchers' Association recently a plea was made for stricter inspection of meats.

The Building Trades Council is considering the suggestion that when one trade goes on strike the other trades should follow.

The following officers of the Trades and Labour Council were elected for 1914: J. T. Foster, president; E. Frelchette, vice-president; G. Franco, corresponding secretary; R. Gariepy, treasurer; O. Proulx, financial secretary; J. St. Hilaire, statistician; G. Francoeur, sentinel. Mr. G. Wall was elected English recording secretary, and Mr. G. Brunet French recording secretary.

The annual report of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company states that provision will be made for the pensioning off of the employees of the Company, the proposed pension system to be applied to employees who have been in the service of the Company for fifteen years, and who shall have attained the age of sixty-five years, or become incapacitated by reason of disability or injury.

It is also the intention of this Company to make it possible for its employees to participate in additional issues of common stock. According to a statement in the recently issued annual report, the employees of the Company will be permitted to purchase shares of future issues on very advantageous terms.

Hull.

Labour conditions in the city of Hull and district was about the same as during the preceding month. There is no prospect of work being resumed before spring. The heavy snowfalls, however, contributed to give better roads and improved conditions in the lumber camps, where a larger number of men than usual were employed. Ice cutters on the Gatineau River were very active.

Trade in the grocery, dry goods and hardware lines was almost as good as at the same time last year. There was a depression, however, of from ten to

twenty per cent. in the fruit and jewelry lines.

Pulp factories were working full time. A new factory, belonging to the E. B. Eddy Company, will be in operation shortly, which will give employment to a number of labourers.

Carpenters, masons and stone cutters, a number of whom were idle this winter, are looking for a general resumption of work next spring, and it is believed that wages will be as high as last year.

Bank reports were as satisfactory as those of last month.

The sum of \$4,516.07 was received during January at the customs house in the city of Hull.

ONTARIO.

Ottawa.

Labour conditions in February were marked by considerable activity in lumbering and ice-cutting, while the slackness in a number of trade reported in January was, for the most part, sustained, and in some instances became more pronounced.

The ice harvest this winter is reported as the most extensive in the history of the city, nine firms being engaged.

Local lumber firms declare lumbering to be unusually active at the present time. The J. R. Booth firm this year has established twenty-one camps in which over 2,800 men are engaged. The entire cut in the district is valued this year at over ten million dollars.

The outlook for unskilled labour did not improve during the month, conditions if anything becoming less promising.

To provide more employment a suggestion has been officially made that any civic work possible be begun at once.

Among the trades considerable slackness was reported. A number of plumbers were laid off, while for the first time in some years steel and copper-platers and engravers were not active.

Slack conditions also prevailed in the bookbinding trades.

The building trades, while all dull, promise to improve in the near future, as work on many buildings is to be started soon. A contract for a new wing for Ottawa University to cost \$106,192 has been awarded, while among the other buildings planned and decided upon during the month are an addition to the Hopewell Avenue Public School to cost \$85,000; a civic abattoir, \$100,000; addition to the First Baptist Church, \$15,000; St. Luke's Anglican Church, \$40,000; and apartments on Rideau street, \$140,000.

A salary increase of \$200 a year has been granted the Governor of the County jail, while one turnkey will receive \$100 more annually, and two others \$70 each.

On the whole, conditions of employment were slack during the month.

Bill-posters and helpers of Ottawa and Hull struck for a wage increase of two dollars a week and were still out at the end of the month.

A contract for a concrete power dam at Merrickville, Ont., to cost \$31,000, has been awarded.

Brockville.

The month of February has not been so active as the corresponding month last year, and was about the same as January with the exception of the work of harvesting the ice crop, which has given work to a considerable number of the unemployed.

The manufacture of carriages and waggons has been fairly active.

The Brockville Atlas Auto Motor Car Company was active, and has just shipped a carload of autos for exhibition purposes.

There were two building permits issued during the month at a total cost of \$11,500.00, and prospects are brighter for activity at the opening of spring.

The Walthosen Hat Corporation is planning an extension to its factory at a total cost of \$25,000.

Labour conditions were quiet, there being harmony in all branches.

There was no noticeable change in the cost of living; one feature was the high price of new laid eggs, which continues at forty-five to fifty cents a dozen.

Kingston.

Labour conditions remained unchanged since January, the severe weather making nearly all outside work impossible.

Ice-cutting has continued, and Fallon Bros. are pushing the work on the new causeway, while they have the ice bridge to help them. The work of installing a complete new plant at Nine Mile Point Light was nearly finished. The new plant consists of an up-to-date fog horn which can be heard for twenty-five miles, together with a new lens light, visible for twenty-five miles in any kind of weather.

Total exports for January show an increase of \$12,090.82 over the corresponding month of last year, the amount being \$62,537.14. There are two new exports on the list, that of leather and talc.

J. Marks, secretary of the Labour Educational Association, delivered an interesting and able address before the members of the Trades and Labour Council in their rooms, on February 6, re the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Classes have been opened during the month by the Board of Education re technical and industrial courses, with good results, ninety-four women being in attendance for the dressmaking course and sixty men for the manual and technical training classes.

Two new mica companies have been incorporated. They are the Storres, Anglin, Gilbert Mica Mining Company of Kingston, with a capital of \$90,000, which will operate certain properties in Loughboro township and in Bedford county; the other is the Frontenac Mining Company, Limited, of Kingston, with a capital of \$50,000, which will operate in the north of the county along the line of the new Canadian Pacific Railway line and in the county of Lanark.

County council sessions were held on January 29. The expenditure for the year totalled \$27,454.65. Assets of \$71,506.45; liabilities \$28,561.09. Mr. Kennedy was elected warden for the ensuing year.

Belleville.

The month of February was not one of great activity in so far as the labour market was concerned, but was by no means what could be termed a dull month. The various manufacturing concerns of the city are quite busy, and the reduction of hands was not great. The rolling mills and the two lock works were busy, employing many hands. Some other industries of smaller dimension were fairly busy.

A creamery was established in the city during the month, and whilst not operated upon an extensive scale, is manufacturing a large quantity of butter. The output is expected to be considerably increased in the near future.

The city council is asking for prices for various kinds of pavement with a view to having Front street and a portion of Bridge street paved this year.

In the northern part of Hastings county some lumbering is being carried on, but not extensively. Work on Canadian Pacific Railway construction is being carried on east and west of the city, such work as can be done during the winter months.

Peterborough.

During February labour conditions were less satisfactory than at this time last year, and about the same as last month. Owing to the severity of the weather, outdoor work was at a standstill, and a large number of unskilled labourers and others were out of employment. The building trades give promise of being active as soon as the frost is out of the ground. A new Catholic church is to be built in the East City. The Charlotte street Methodists

will also build a new church. The Peterborough Planing Mill Company is making arrangements to build twenty-five new houses. The Peterborough Creamery Company has purchased more land and will enlarge its plant. A new Government dam is to be built near the city; the contract for this has been let. A new post office and customs house will also be built; these will probably be commenced this year. \$50,000 was voted in the main estimates as a first instalment. This with the usual spring work gives promise for a busy summer. The waterworks department in its annual report shows a profit on the year's business of \$4,432.99.

The first annual report of the Peterborough Co-operative Society shows they have done business to the amount of \$21,434.58, and have made a clear profit of \$201.18 on nine months' business. A remarkable feature is the fact that the returns show the society to have no outstanding accounts on either side of the ledger. Coal was selling at \$8.50 per ton with prospects of it going higher. They took up this line of trade, lowered the price, and opened up competition. The result is the people of Peterborough are getting the best coal at \$7.50 per ton, and other grades as low as \$6.00.

The cutting and storing of the ice at this time of the year gives employment to those who are badly in need of it. The employees of the Canadian General Electric Company got a raise in wages last summer, and this month they got a ten per cent. cut. The Grand Trunk Railway despatchers and operators have received a new scale of wages, ranging from \$50 to \$125.00 a month. They will receive time and a half for overtime and get two weeks' holidays with pay each year.

The farmers were busy marketing wood and hay, the former selling from \$3.50 to \$6.50 per load, and hay \$17.00 to \$18.00. There is a fairly good supply of meat, beef selling for twelve and

thirteen cents per lb., and pork at fourteen cents by the quarter.

The local sawmills were busy getting their machinery in repair for the season's operations. The William English Canoe Company has built a new mill at Nogie's Creek and is installing the new machinery.

The lock works which were shut down during the month of January have started again and are working four days a week. The other factories are running short-handed and some are working short hours.

Lindsay.—Horn Bros. woollen mills have secured the property north of their plant and will build a large extension which with the installation of the latest machinery will mean an increase to 250 or 300 in the number of employees.

Lakefield.—The Canada Cement Company, owing to the dullness of business, has closed down its works in this place for the year 1914.

Cobourg.—The new hospital will be opened at the end of this month. The cost was \$50,000.

Orillia.

February has been a quiet month. There has been little change in the situation, whatever tendency there is being in the direction of increased employment. The town council has begun the expenditure of \$30,000 on sidewalks. It is too early yet to prognosticate as to the coming season.

General business has been quiet, but not more so than usual.

There has been a shortage in the supply of eggs and butter, but the prices have not gone so high as a year ago. The shortage in hay has been somewhat relieved by large importations of baled hay.

Midland.—The town has been having some difficulty in connection with the malleable iron works to which a bonus was voted last fall. The contractors have quit work on the building, against which there are a number of liens, and the question is raised as to the town's liability.

Toronto.

Labour conditions during February were the worst for many years past, and there was much distress among the unemployed. The situation was rendered worse by the extreme cold weather that prevailed during the greater part of the month, which interfered with outdoor employments. The report of the Civic Employment Bureau for the first month's operations, from January 16 to February 16, shows the total number of unemployed men registered as 9,162. Of these 5,879 were notified to report for snow shovelling for the city and 4,157 for grading. For snow shovelling 11,758 days' work was given, and for grading 12,471 days. Permanent work was secured for 157 men and temporary jobs for 368. Several hundred have since registered. At the Women's Employment Bureau about 300 women and girls registered, for a considerable proportion of whom permanent or temporary work was secured. The class of men mainly affected are unskilled labourers, though the applicants include a large number of skilled workers in all trades. Some improvement in the situation as regards the latter was noticeable towards the close of the month, as men are being taken on gradually at many of the factories.

Building was very quiet owing to the cold weather. The total approximate value of permits issued in January was \$895,395, as compared with \$1,276,084 for January, 1913. Plumbers were very busy with repair work, but with that exception the building trades had little to do. There is every prospect, however, of an active building season as soon as open weather sets in as money is easier and dwelling houses much in demand.

Plans have been adopted for the new Masonic Temple on Spadina Road above Bloor street, work on which will shortly be begun. It will have a frontage of 100 feet and cost about \$300,000.

The Imperial Bank will erect a five-storey fireproof building on the south-east corner of Queen and Yonge streets, which will cost about \$500,000.

A large amount of money will be expended this year on civic construction, including \$1,663,500 for nine bridges, \$525,000 for new water supply mains in North Toronto, and \$500,000 for an extension of the high pressure fire system.

The receipts of the street railway for January amounted to \$501,843, of which the city's percentage was \$75,276, as compared with \$472,461 in January, 1913, of which the city's share was \$68,432.

The total revenue of the Canadian National Exhibition Association for 1913 for last year was \$459,238, and the expenses \$354,401, showing a profit of \$104,837, of which \$40,732 was spent on improvements to the buildings.

The National Trades and Labour Council of Ontario has completed its organization, and will be chartered by the Canadian Federation of Labour, having no connection with any international body. The affiliated unions include pressmen, assistant pressmen, bookbinders, amalgamated society of engineers, pattern makers, bakers, Havana cigar-makers and boiler-makers.

The metal and engineering trades had a quiet month, with some improvement towards the end. The Canadian Foundry Company gave work to some of the men employed in the moulding shops which had closed down at an inferior class of work and lower wages. The woodworking trades had a fair month. Printers and bookbinders were generally well employed. The clothing trades were dull. A fire which destroyed the plants of several factories on Richmond street west threw about 300 men and girls out of work. Hotel and restaurant workers had a quiet month. Railroad workers and expressmen were active.

The pay of police constables has been increased. First-class men receive an addition of \$100 a year, second and third class an increase of \$50.

The salaries of female assistant teachers has been increased, the maximum being fixed at \$1,200 in place of \$1,000. The schedule has been re-arranged so that there will be a regular increase of

\$50 per year starting with the minimum of \$600 until the maximum is reached. Male assistants will receive an increase of \$100, and the maximum has been fixed at \$1,600.

The bank clerks have formed an organization with the object of bettering their conditions, to be known as the "Canadian Bank Clerks' Association." It is proposed to organize throughout the Dominion with headquarters at Toronto.

Employees of the civic sewer department have been granted a half-holiday on Saturday afternoons without loss of pay.

Stouffville.—The local electric power plant has been taken over by the village and is being put in good condition.

Niagara Falls.

Industrial depression was more in evidence during February than in January. This condition was intensified during the latter part of the month by steady cold weather which forced the suspension of work out of doors in the building trades. There is a good prospect of a marked revival by the beginning of April.

A programme of important extensions and the expenditure of probably- \$3,000,000 is outlined by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission. In addition to the duplication of the trunk line of the system from this city to Dundas, which will cost about \$700,000, a 46,000-volt line from the Falls to Welland is to be immediately constructed at a cost of \$400,000. Owing to the nature of the country and the severity of the storms, this line will be of extra heavy construction. The engineering department is authorized to proceed at once with the purchase of the remaining right-of-way for the Dundas-Niagara Falls line. The enlargements to the stations at both places have been practically completed and contracts have been awarded for towers and insulators. The cable was ordered some time ago. Before the present year is out a maximum

load of over 80,000 horsepower on the Niagara system is expected.

Work was commenced on a retail dry goods building of brick, ninety by fifty feet in size, two storeys and basement.

The Davis Acetylene Gas Machine Company has contracted to manufacture metal locker cabinets in its factory here for the Canadian Automatic Parcel Checking Company.

A contract was awarded for a \$4,000 storm sewer.

The police commissioners increased the chief's salary from \$1,200 to \$1,350, one sergeant from \$1,000 to \$1,100, one sergeant from \$924 to \$1,050, four constables from \$864 to \$950, and one constable from \$720 to \$900. At the end of three years' service a constable will receive a service stripe, and for each additional five years an additional stripe, each stripe entitling him to five cents per day extra pay.

The real estate market continued active and there is prospects of an urgent demand for more dwellings next summer.

Fruit growers were busy pruning and trimming vineyards and orchards. Unusually cold weather damaged peach orchards.

Most manufacturing concerns reported a good winter.

The sixteen miles of the Dunnville, Wellandport & Beamsville Railway, from Dunnville to St. Ann's, graded last year, has all bridges completed, is partially tied ready for the rails, and will, it is expected, be in operation this year and the line extended to St. Catharines.

Extensions of the Niagara, Welland & Lake Erie Railway from Niagara Falls to Fort Erie and along the shores of Lake Erie to Port Colborne and Welland were decided upon at the annual meeting of the Company. The vice-president stated that within six months it was expected that building operations would be under way. This Company is now operating a line in Welland town.

Welland. — Contracts were let for a new high school, to cost \$62,000, and \$35,000 was voted for a new public school. The bricklayers', masons' and

plasterers' union in Welland has notified the contractors of the town that the union scale of wages will be increased from 52½ cents to 55 cents an hour, subject to three months' notice.

Port Robinson.—The Standard Steel Construction Company was running overtime and also employing a night shift.

Bridgeburg.—Fifty men were employed, with pile-drivers, building a car-disinfecting wharf for the Grand Trunk Railway.

St. Catharines.

The condition of the labour market during February was quieter than during the previous month. Building operations have taken a drop, but a number of the architects in the city say that spring business in their line is opening up well.

A civic employment bureau has been opened in the city. About 144 men have registered, a number of which have been employed in some way or another.

The canal hospital at Homer is nearing completion; a few days more will see it ready for business.

Electricity is being used in the machine shops and other places by contractors on sections number one and two of the new Welland ship canal. The Lincoln Electric Company has had a line constructed to Port Weller and is giving a complete service in the big contracting work.

A bureau of employment has been opened at the Alexandra Hall where women and girls may register for employment.

Work has been commenced on a new wing which is being built on the Alexandra school.

The ice-cutters and drivers were busy getting in their harvest of ice from the new canal.

Conditions of labour prevailing in the factories show but little change compared with the previous month. A number of men have been laid off at the different factories.

The Monarch Knitting Company has closed down its factory for about two months, owing to the slack season.

Another large factory is going to locate here, as the Shurley & Dietrich Company, who of late suffered a great loss by fire in Galt, proposes to establish a large saw works. It was agreed to fill the large number of orders on hand for saws from the plant of the R. H. Smith Company, Limited, St. Catharines. In order that the greatly increased output may be produced the Smith factory will go on night and day shifts, and as a result of this arrangement a number of the Galt employees will be given work at St. Catharines.

The rails for the Government railway have been laid from Port Weller to section number 2 of the new Welland ship canal. The track is now laid across the highway at Homer.

The Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railway Company is building a new shed and packing house at Front-hill for the Phelhand Co-operative Company. The building is forty by sixty feet, and is intended for the storage of supplies for the packing of fruit and vegetables for shipment.

Merriton.—Labour generally was fair throughout the month.

Thorold.—Labour was generally well employed.

Pt. Dalhousie. — Labour conditions continued active, the factories all running full time.

Hamilton.

The condition of the labour market during February showed an improvement over that existing during the previous month, but was not nearly as active as during the same month a year ago.

Ice cutting operations were in full progress, and gave employment to between three and four hundred men. The quality of ice being harvested this year is good and of twelve to fifteen inches in thickness. The Berlin Machine Works, which have been on short time, are now working full time.

Work will be commenced in the near future on the McKittrick bridge. The contract for the steel superstructure has been awarded to the Hamilton Bridge Works at \$76,625. The contract for the grading and excavating work has been awarded to the MacKay Paulin Construction Company at \$33,794.90, with fifty cents per foot for piling. The Canada Steel Company has rebuilt that part of its works on Sherman avenue, which was recently destroyed by fire, at a cost of \$100,000, including some new machinery. Two hundred men will be employed when the works are in full operation.

A company, known as the Motor Transport Company, has been formed here. It is the intention of the new concern to own and operate heavy tonnage motor trucks, in a general hauling business of contractors' materials, and other heavy commodities. The Company is having its machines equipped with special quick-loading and quick-dumping devices. Its investment will be in the neighborhood of \$25,000, and will give employment to about a dozen men.

Efforts are being made to form the Hamilton Specialty Manufacturing Company, capitalized at \$500,000. If the deal goes through a factory will be built here, to be the Canadian branch of the Jacobs Automatic Self-Locking Burr Manufacturing Company, of Middletown, N.Y. The Company will manufacture lock nuts and other contrivances.

Letters patent have been given to a local company, to be known as the Keystone Electric Company, allowing it to engage in a general electric business to manufacture electrical equipment. The head office of the Company will be located in Hamilton. It will operate under Dominion charter.

The Buff Pressed Brick Company of Canada, Ltd., has been incorporated, with a share capital of \$40,000. The Company is authorized to do a general brick, tile and pottery business, and also to drill for gas or oil. Letters patent have been granted for the incorporation

of the Refractory Ores Converters, Ltd., capitalized at \$150,000. The Company contemplates installing a large plant here in the old Holfner building for the treatment of Cobalt ores, making use of much of the refuse, which is now discarded.

The Wentworth Milk Producers' Association has decided to form a company, to be capitalized at \$200,000, for the purpose of selling milk directly to consumers, and also to supply bran, salt, coal and other commodities to the farmer at wholesale prices. The city will be asked to establish central depots in the city for the reception and distribution of the milk.

Customs collections for January amounted to \$204,727.45, as compared with \$273,288.56 for the same period a year ago.

The gross earnings of the Dominion Power and Transmission Company for the Company's year, just closed, amounted to \$2,737,806.33. Operating expenses amounted to \$1,455,992.80, and surplus earnings \$762,525.11. The earnings of the Company this year are not as great by over \$100,000 as those reported for 1912, but this was caused by the street railway extensions and the commencing of the auxiliary plant, which made a heavy drain on the assets, together with the trade depression.

The total revenue of the city this year will be \$2,214,000. Of that sum the uncontrollable expenditure will be \$1,159,741, as compared with an uncontrollable expenditure last year of \$1,032,294. The controllable expenditure last year was \$894,334, while the controllable expenditure this year will be \$1,055,244.

About 125 ice-cutters employed on the bay by the Inksetter-Meyers Ice & Coal Company walked out on strike on February 20, demanding an increase of 2½¢ per hour. Many of the men returned to work the following day at the old rate of 17½¢ per hour, and the places of the others were filled by new men.

Hamilton telegraph operators formed a local chapter here on February 15.

A local union has been formed here of cooks, chefs, waiters and waitresses. The new organization is affiliated with the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance.

Bank clearings for February amounted to \$11,440,792, as compared with \$12,815,056 for the same month a year ago.

Work will shortly be commenced on the erection of a new building by the Wells-Overland Automobile Company. The new building will be 210 by fifty-five feet, and will be modern in every detail.

The members of Ryerson Methodist Church have decided upon the erection of a new church, which will seat 1,250. The new structure will cost \$45,000.

A by-law has been passed fixing the tax rate for 1914 at 20 mills on the dollar. The rate last year was 21 mills.

The minimum rate of wages for labourers has been increased from 22 cents to 25 cents per hour.

Fruit growers report that peach trees have suffered considerably from the continued zero weather.

Manufacturing showed an improvement in some lines during the month. There are still a large number of plants working short time here.

The Brantford & Hamilton Electric Railway contemplates constructing a branch line as far as Galt. It will tap the B. & H. line at Langford, and thus the Company will reach another district peopled by 70,000 people.

Dunville.—Plans are being prepared for a new post office building to be erected on the corner of Broad and Chestnut streets. The building is to cost \$43,000, and is to have a frontage of 43 feet on Broad street and 100 feet on Chestnut. Tenders will be called for as soon as the plans are prepared, and it is expected work will be under way this summer.

Dundas.—The Dickson Building Company has purchased the old Maw & McFarlane foundry, and will completely remodel the entire structure, work on which will commence at once. The exterior will be of stucco and the north side of the building has been leased to the

Dominion Mineral Water Company, of Toronto, who will occupy the premises just as soon as the work is completed, and commence the manufacture of mineral waters on a large scale.

Brantford.

Labour was not better employed here this month than last. A large number of foreigners were unemployed. The factories have not shown any signs of further activity, and the continued spell of hard weather prevented some outside work being done.

A number of men have found employment harvesting ice, but at rather low wages.

Work has been continued on the Lake Erie & Northern Railway, the rails being laid between Paris and Brantford, and preparations being carried on at Lorne bridge for the roadbed.

Other parts of the city have been lighted by Hydro-Electric power during the month, and it is estimated that the street lighting will be completed in about two weeks. A large number of residences are being prepared for lighting with the same power.

During the month the coremakers of Massey-Harris Company went on strike against a readjustment of prices, the men claiming that it meant a heavy cut in wages for them. On the fourth day the men went back at terms which were not made public. The sewer work is being continued, and the gangs of men employed arranged so as to give as many as possible a chance to earn some money.

The customs returns for the month were \$43,231.26, being a decrease of \$19,730.03 against last year's returns for the same month.

Paris.—Conditions in this town were quiet. Factories were working short time and but little outside work was done. The customs receipts for the month were \$5,600.14, being a decrease of \$1,396.39 from the same month of last year.

Guelph.

Labour conditions remained about the same as last month, a large number of skilled and unskilled workmen being out of employment.

Building operations were at a standstill. A slight improvement in a few of the manufacturing industries is noted, but the Page Hersey Tube Mills Company and the textile factories have closed down, thus throwing a large number out of employment.

A large pickling factory will establish a branch in Guelph, the Libby, McNeill & Libby Company having leased the property lately occupied by the Rowen, Ogg Company for that purpose. Necessary alterations are being made to the building, and when these are completed the firm will employ about forty hands.

The Shearer and Gillette Company of Chicago, manufacturers of clean food counters, will also establish a branch in Guelph. Plans are now being prepared for the first building, which will be 50x80 feet, and will be located in St. Patrick's ward.

The annual report of the Guelph Junction Railway shows the total earnings of the road for the year 1913 to be \$43,081, an increase of \$6,301 over 1912.

The second financial statement for 1913 of the Guelph Co-operative Association showed gross receipts of \$67,244.96, being an increase of \$7,507.65 over the same period last year. The gross profits for the six months are \$3,000. A dividend of four per cent. was declared to shareholders and a four per cent. bonus to the employees.

At a meeting of the police commissioners, the chief of police was granted an increase of \$175 per year, and the usual increase of \$50 per year was granted to the constables of the force.

Customs receipts for the month of January were \$13,735.09, a decrease of \$2,876.15 as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

Wholesale and retail merchants report a quiet month.

Farmers were principally occupied with the care of stock and storing ice, and marketing produce, high prices still prevailing.

Fergus.—An agreement has been made with Dr. Groves, owner of the local electric plant, for the purchase of all poles, wires, etc., required by the Hydro-Electric Commission for the installation of the power in Fergus.

The firm of Beatty Bros., Limited, is adding to its already large factory a \$5,000 plant for the purpose of galvanizing its stable output.

Berlin.

February, 1914, compared with the same month of last year, shows a falling off in demand for labour, and as far as building trades were concerned the month was even quieter than January, the continued cold weather having a bad effect on these trades. Most of the furniture and shoe factories are still on the eight hour day instead of ten, while confectionery, cigar, and some shirt factories, as well as tanneries, were running full time. The Nyberg automobile firm has secured temporary quarters in the old W. G. & R. shirt factory, and will commence manufacturing at once; a number of finished and unfinished automobiles as well as two fire trucks will be shipped to Berlin. Building operations on the new Nyberg factory will be started as soon as weather conditions permit. The Dominion Tire Company is at present engaging over 200 employees, and is looking forward to a busy year. During the month the city clerk was notified by the secretary of the Ontario Railway Board that the application of the Dominion Tire Company to have its bonus by-law ratified had been granted; this means that the city may now legally pay over to the Company the \$25,000 which the ratepayers voted in 1912.

The police department will require \$8,500 this year, an increase of \$1,700 over last; one more man will be added to the force at once; five of the force were granted increases in salaries, as

follows: one, \$100; one, \$80, and three, \$60 over last year.

Customs returns were \$28,564.60 against \$35,585.82 for January, 1913; decrease, \$7,021.22.

The cost of living remained about the same as last month, while wholesale and retail trade was only normal. Farmers in the district were kept busy harvesting ice and drawing logs, the good sleighing being a great help in this work. The Maple Grove Farmers' Club of South Waterloo a few weeks ago organized a campaign against sparrows, and in one week destroyed 1,434 birds.

Manufacturing as a whole might only be termed fair, as only in a few lines were factories running full time.

Waterloo. — Labour conditions were about same as in Berlin. The Bean Bros. Manufacturing Company, Limited, capitalized at \$40,000, is composed of Waterloo citizens, and will manufacture an improved threshing machine of a new patent. The Company is ordering machinery and is fitting up the basement of the market building. Operations will begin in a few weeks.

Woodstock.

There was practically no change in industrial conditions to report this month. Reduced staffs and short hours are still the rule. There is no demand for men; but on the other hand there is but little evidence of unemployment. Some of the factory managers report a decided falling off in the number of men seeking employment as compared with three weeks ago. The number of applicants now is not unusually large. Evidently most of the mechanics who failed to find employment here have drifted to the larger industrial centres. Reports of travellers and outside representatives are much more optimistic than they were earlier in the season, and the tone generally is quite hopeful.

There has been some increase in the number of applications for assistance from the municipality, but the increase does not indicate any very serious condition. Outside of the factories the

conditions of employment seem to be quite normal, and there is no very grievous complaint of lack of money.

Shopkeepers report that business is good. Leading grocers and dry goods men say their business is fully as good as it was this time last year. Some say it is better. Business in the clothing trade is quite normal.

There has been a material falling off in outdoor work, owing to the weather, but that is not unusual.

Stratford.

The general condition of the labour market was quiet. Owing to the cold weather, the building trades were at a standstill. Ice cutting gave work to a number of men. The ice is of good quality. Three industrial by-laws were submitted for ratepayers to vote on to erect an upholstering factory 100 feet by forty-five feet, three storeys high, in return for the city granting \$2,500 towards a site and fixing the assessment at \$7,500; to erect a factory 150 by fifty feet, three storeys high, with engine room and dry kiln for the manufacture of furniture frames, the city to grant \$3,500 towards a site and to fix the assessment at \$7,500; to increase the Stratford Manufacturing Company's plant in return for the city fixing their assessment at \$7,500. If carried, the three factories will start with fifty hands each. The dry goods stores are doing a good trade, having their annual sales of winter goods.

The customs returns for the port of Stratford for the month ending Jan. 31 amounted to \$12,031.63. This is a little lower than the average.

London.

The month of February has been a dull one throughout, owing to the excessive cold weather holding up all outside work. As a result of many factories working short hours, pay lists were very small. Conditions are expected to improve early in March, as there is a large amount of building work

to be done, and the city is to commence the laying of surface water sewers to a great extent.

Wholesale and retail trade has been slow.

About twenty teams and one hundred men have been busy all the month cutting and hauling ice.

Throughout Western Ontario, owing to heavy wind storms last fall, the farmers had a large number of trees blown down, and these are being hauled to the saw mills.

The different township fruit growers' associations have been holding their annual meetings; and it is their expressed intention to look more carefully after their apples, etc., in the way of spraying and trimming, with the idea of growing bigger and better fruit, and in the future to ship nothing but first and second grade apples.

St. Thomas.

February was a quiet month in labour circles. It is usually quiet so far as the building trades are concerned, but heretofore it has been a brisk month on the railroads, which compensated to a considerable extent for the inactivity in the building trades. This February, however, witnessed the unusual occurrence of men being laid off in the Michigan Central shops at a time of year when there should be a steady demand for labour. The entire locomotive and car departments were ordered closed for a period of ten days, affecting in the neighbourhood of forty men. The effect of so many men being laid off was felt throughout the entire city. The officials claim that the appropriation had become exhausted, and that the curtailment was absolutely necessary.

Wabash employees were not so busy as they have been at this time of year, but the regular men made about full time.

The Pere Marquette employees report a steady month. Men employed in the traffic department were busy, the month being a busier one than the preceding month, but not so busy as the correspond-

ing month of last year. The men in the shops were busy.

The supply of labour was in excess of the demand. A considerable number of the unskilled found employment in handling ice.

Local merchants report trade quiet during the month. Thomas Bros., Limited, manufacturers of brooms, brushes and woodenware, called a meeting of their creditors during the month, and it was decided to continue with the business. Other industries report about normal conditions for this time of the year, with good prospects for a brisk spring trade.

Rentals show a tendency to increase, with a brisk demand for the better class of residences.

The local markets were well attended during the month, considering the extreme cold weather. Farmers were engaged for the most part in caring for the stock and in the performance of such outdoor work as could be done. Local industries report conditions about normal, with good prospects for spring trade. A good supply of ice was obtained by local dealers and the Michigan Central Company.

Chatham.

Business generally was quiet during the month, not being up to the preceding month, owing to the severe weather. Labour generally was fairly well employed. A large number of the labouring class received a few days' work at a time, many securing work for a short time cutting ice.

Building trades were very quiet, with one exception, planing mills were working eight hours.

Carriage and waggon factories were very slack. The Gray Campbell Company laid off over fifty hands temporarily. The Spring and Axle Company was working overtime.

So far prospects do not look as bright as the past year. Very few permits so far have been issued.

The Public General Hospital contemplates building a \$30,000 addition to the

main building during the present season. Municipal work was very quiet, only a few men being employed.

There were no special requests made for charity purposes during the month.

No strikes nor increases in wages were reported.

Windsor.

Conditions have not changed since last month. There has been little demand for labour. Factories, mills, etc., have been running full time, but all outside work has been at a standstill.

Prospects are good for the spring. Proposed buildings are: Separate School addition, \$20,000; apartment house, \$15,000; store buildings, \$30,000; market building, \$75,000; Bank of Commerce, \$150,000; also eight-story hotel.

Custom receipts for Windsor, Walkerville and Sandwich for January were \$234,187.18.

The public works propose to install an incinerator, two public parks, two fire stations, besides numerous sewers, pavements, etc. The School Board propose to erect a school at a cost of between \$35,000 and \$40,000.

Real estate business has not been very active, although a few large sales have been transacted within the last month.

Owen Sound.

The labour market during February was fairly active. All who applied for work to the secretary of the Labour Bureau were directed to where work might be obtained. There is a good demand for wood cutters and but few applicants.

Most of the factories that were reported last month to be running on shorter hours are running full time again.

The Canadian Heating and Ventilating Company's plant is again operating, after a short cessation. A branch office has been opened up in Winnipeg for their Western trade.

The Hepworth silica pressed brick shows great heat resisting qualities, and a company has been formed which expects to begin operation on a large scale next year. The plant proposed is to have a capacity of 88,000 brick each twenty-four hours.

The Doric Cement Company has assigned, and is being reorganized on a large scale. The Doric manufactures from the rock obtained on Griffith's Island.

Engineers of the Hydro-Electric Commission are making radial surveys from Guelph to Owen Sound and other points on the Georgian Bay.

The debenture debt of Owen Sound is \$1,119,414.05, which is represented by investment in revenue producing utilities to the value of \$1,140,699.44. This leaves the town free of "net debt." A few days ago \$70,000 Owen Sound debentures sold for \$72,432.

The Owen Sound Council decided not to reduce the wage scale from 25 cents to 17½ cents, as was proposed. The right of married women tax-payers to vote on municipal matters was endorsed.

The new Carnegie Library was opened on February 3.

A Board of United Charities has been formed. About thirty, chiefly aged people, are on the municipal charity list. The present yearly charity budget amounts to about \$800. Twenty years ago it was about \$1,100.

Cobalt.

Labour, generally speaking, was quieter during February. The exceptionally cold weather was chiefly responsible for this, as it affected practically all outdoor labour, and delayed building operations. The mining camps of the north country were active during the month. At Kirkland Lake English interests have bought quite freely, and there promises to be considerable activity in that camp in the spring.

No unrest was noted in mining circles affecting workmen.

Sault Ste. Marie.

Labour conditions were quieter than during the corresponding month of last year. Activity was noted in the manufacturing of iron for repairing vessels, but apart from this nearly all trades were quiet. Trade was quiet. There are no indications that the coming season will be one of unusual industrial activity. The addition to the steel plant will call for a considerable number of men familiar with that kind of work. The Northern Foundry and Machine Shops have bought a new plant and are erecting premises to double the capacity of the present industry. Assistance is being sought from Steelton by the Hardwood Company to erect a hardwood flooring and manufacturing mill, with capital about \$40,000. About forty men will be employed.

Port Arthur and Fort William.

Labour conditions in these cities and district were similar to those of last month. There has been nothing new commenced, and very little activity in any of the industries of the district.

There has been no change in rates of wages or hours of labour, but as would naturally be the case, some who are having work done are taking advantage of the number of men out of employment, and the bush men particularly are being offered low rates.

There was no unrest, but considerable distress on account of so many people not being able to find employment.

The relief committees of the cities are busy, and as many contracts for public work as possible are being arranged. Both Port Arthur and Fort William city councils have let some contracts during the month, but the work has not yet been commenced; prospects, however, are better for March.

Lumbering has been quiet this year, but improved a little in February owing to better snowfall.

A few fishing gangs are out on the lake with camps on some of the islands.

Railroad construction has not been so brisk in this district as in the last four or five years.

A good number of men are being kept on at the dry docks on ship building and repair work. A few buildings were commenced during the month, enabling some of the labouring men and building trades operatives to get to work, but a great number of these are doing nothing.

This year some of the women of Port Arthur and Fort William have started labour leagues for women, designed to work somewhat on the lines of the women's labour leagues in Great Britain, due provision being made for different outlooks in some respects to that of the Mother Country.

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada are to be asked to urge the formation of such leagues throughout Canada.

Negotiations ave been started among boat owners in Port Arthur for the formation of a yacht club.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.

No change was noticed in labour conditions. Nearly every branch of industry was dull. The city council, at one of its February meetings, unanimously passed a resolution calling upon the Dominion Government to appoint a commission to enquire into the causes of the present exceptional unemployment that prevails throughout the Dominion, and to suggest remedies, it being feared that many will be out of work even during the approaching summer.

Hundreds continued daily to seek work at the Civic Free Employment Bureau. The following figures show its activity:—

POSITIONS OFFERED.

	In the city.	Out of the city.
Male.. . . .	471	62
Female	477	14

POSITIONS FILLED.

	In the city.	Out of the city.
Male	468	50
Female	379	3

Wherever possible a position is given to the person who is best fitted to fill it. So many applied for positions that it was found almost impossible to take written applications, and these have been dispensed with.

The following figures show the quantity of grain inspected during the month at Winnipeg:—

	No. of cars inspected.	Total No. of bushels.
Wheat.. . . .	2,124	2,442,600
Oats.. . . .	922	1,767,900
Barley	258	348,000
Rye	3	3,000
Spelty	1	1,000

It was five years since a car of spelty was inspected at this centre.

Customs receipts were \$493,182.09, as compared with \$834,898.13 for February, 1913.

The business of the Winnipeg Municipal Light and Power Department is constantly increasing, and shows a good profit.

Contracts were let during the month for preliminary work on the Greater Winnipeg water supply scheme.

The health committee of the city council have under consideration the matter of taking over the milk depot, now in charge of social workers, and which has done valuable service.

The formal opening of the addition to the medical college, which cost \$50,000, took place during the month.

About three hundred delegates attended the annual convention of the Manitoba Educational Association, held in Winnipeg at the latter part of the month.

The Western Retail Lumbermen's Association held their annual convention in Winnipeg during the month.

The amalgamation of the local unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners is almost completed. At a recent meeting of the members of the two locals W. Hammond was chosen business agent.

Brandon.

There was little change in the condition of the labour market during the past month. Conditions were not so good as during the corresponding month of last year.

Owing to severe weather, the work on sewer and water extensions was unable to proceed. The city has been able, however, to find work for all needy men in clearing snow, etc.

During the month a change was made in the operation of the municipal street cars, only one man being employed on street cars in place of motorman and conductor previously employed.

The city has decided to extend its block paving for twelve blocks on Rosser venue, provided that bonds can be sold at a reasonable figure.

Tenders are being called for a brick warehouse for the Pioneer Fruit Company of this city.

Decreases were reported in price of flour, butter and sugar. An increase in the price of potatoes was reported.

The labour market was quiet.

The annual winter fair will be held during the first week of March.

The McDiarmid & Clark Company and the Brandon Machine Works are closed temporarily.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Regina.

The past month saw no change for the better over the preceding month, in fact the already large amount of unemployment was on the increase as a result of the completion of the few contracts which have been going on during the winter.

As compared with the corresponding period of last year, general conditions were less favourable, and the present prospects are not so promising as was the case in the early spring of last year. On February 15 legislation came into force providing for the weekly payment of wages and payment of wages in cur-

rency of the realm or marked cheque by all mercantile establishments, contractors, factories, etc. As far as the building trades are concerned, opportunity for the working of the Act has not presented itself to any large degree, on account of the inactivity of the trades concerned. Wages have to be paid in full, not so much as one hour being allowed to be retained or held back by the employer.

On February 16-17 the Saskatchewan Builders' Exchange assembled in convention at Moose Jaw, at which the recent legislation affecting them was fully discussed, and the schedule of maximum wages per hour for the various trades for the year was adopted, as follows:—

	1914.	1913.
Bricklayers.. . . .	70c.	70c.
Stonemasons	70c.	70c.
Stonecutters	65c.	70-75c.
Carpenters.. . . .	50c.	50c.
Electricians	50c.	45c.
Painters and paperhangers	45c.	37½-42½
Plumbers and steamfitters.. . . .	60c.	60c.

It will be noted that the foregoing schedule as issued by the Builders' Exchange provides for a maximum wage.

Moose Jaw.

During the past month there has been no change in the condition of the labour market. Various firms and the railroad companies have reduced their staffs considerably. Work on buildings has ceased because of the cold weather but will be proceeded with as soon as the milder weather sets in.

Conditions have been exceptionally quiet in all branches of industry, and until the weather begins to break up there will be nothing done in agricultural lines.

Saskatoon.

There was little change from last month in the labour situation. The bridge has engaged a few labourers, although trouble with the coffer dams renders the work intermittent in character.

The street railway schedule of wages has been altered, which will decrease the wages paid for men working the second three months, and also the former 32-cent rate is discontinued. This, however, only applies to men joining the force after January 1, 1914. Free passes are discontinued except when going to work.

The barbers' strike in four shops has so far resulted in a victory for the men in three of the shops affected.

Prince Albert.

The general situation remained much the same as during January, although the trades were quiet. No new developments took place, and the demand for labour was no greater than during the previous month. There was no particular activity in any industry. Trade conditions were quiet. Agriculturists were, as usual, doing little. Milder weather towards the end of the month enabled preparations to be made for seeding operations. Men engaged in the lumber camps returned to the city during February, and the awaiting employment at the mills. Reports from St. Louis states that good progress is being made at the Grand Trunk bridge, but the demand for labour has not been felt in the city as yet.

ALBERTA.

Medicine Hat.

There was no improvement in the labour market over the previous month, very few men engaged in the building trades finding employment, while unskilled labour remained as before, with several hundred men out of employment.

The outlook for the future is improving, and with the coming of spring the prospects for a good season's building operations are bright. Several plans are in the building inspector's office for large blocks, and it is understood that the necessary permits will be given for these buildings and the work proceeded

with as soon as the weather permits active outdoor operations.

The local bricklayers' union has given notice to all contractors in this district that on and after March 1 they will enforce the eight-hour day.

With the exception of the farmers trading on the local market, agriculture was quiet.

Both wholesalers and retailers report business quiet, with collections slow.

Fire visited both the towns of Bow Island, on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway about four miles southwest of this city and the town of Irvine, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and about twenty-two miles east of Medicine Hat. The total damage done at Bow Island amounted to about \$75,000.00, the greater portion of which was uninsured, while that at the town of Irvine the loss is estimated at \$80,000.00.

Calgary.

Industrial conditions were quiet during February, and showed no improvement over the previous month. In every branch of the building trades the supply was greater than the demand, owing to little building being done. Work has been recommenced on the Government customs and warehouse building. Two or three other large buildings are also in progress, the men chiefly employed being members of the inside trade. Drilling operations for oil were active and carried on. There was no improvement in the condition of retail trade, a few small stores had to close on account of insufficient trade.

An interesting problem at present is the site of the proposed Union Stock Yards. Calgary is now the largest livestock market west of the Great Lakes, having for the past twelve months exceeded by fifty per cent. any other city of the West. Although no cattle were exported to Great Britain in 1913, 60,400 head, valued at \$4,951,900, were shipped to Canadian points and the United States. Local consumption accounted for 65,500 more, valued at \$4,454,000.

and sheep and cattle brought the total money value up to \$14,405,000, not including horses. All this business passed through the present stockyards, and the rate of increase has resulted in steps being taken to join the municipality with the three transcontinental railways in a holding company to administer the larger Union Stock Yards scheme. The present site is on the two-mile circle, in consequence of which an agitation is being carried on with a view to removal farther out, although the city has undertaken to purchase \$350,000 worth of land adjoining the present yards. As the future will probably see ten or fifteen thousand employees connected with the stock yards, the issue is arousing much interest.

Next September the fifteenth International Irrigation Congress will be held in Calgary, the City Council having responded to the Industrial Bureau's request and set aside \$5,000 for the purpose. A Land and Apple Show will be held concurrently with the Congress. The Municipal Electric Light and Power Department has received the approval of the Council for an expenditure of \$300,000 for extensions.

Owing to the number of consumers owing to the Natural Gas Company's part, the main pipe line has delivered up 29,000,000 cubic feet of its 33,000,000 capacity. A new main will soon be imperative and may be laid this summer.

Changes in the design of the Industrial Building for the housing of incoming small manufacturers, increases the window lighting to seventy-two per cent. of the wall area. The rental is likely to be about twenty-five cents per square foot per year, including heating and other rates.

Regular service is now in force on the Canadian Northern Railway. The Grand Trunk Pacific will inaugurate a service shortly.

Railway freight traffic increased considerably during the month. The movement of construction supplies for branch lines is given as the cause of this activity.

Edmonton.

The condition of the labour market was about the same as in January, but would compare unfavourably with the same period a year ago. A large number of skilled mechanics were idle, especially in the building trades. A heavy fall of snow during the first part of the month caused a slight demand for men in the lumber camps, but the demand from this source was not as great as in former years. The city provided three days' work each week for about 600 men, and will continue this relief work during the remainder of the winter.

Bank clearings for January amounted to \$15,609,722 as compared with \$18,394,721 for the same month last year.

Customs returns for January were \$94,856.98, and for the same period last year \$153,155.00.

Wholesale and retail trade was quiet.

There were no important changes in the price of necessities during the month.

Lethbridge.

Labour has not been so well employed as during last month. There has been a further paying off of employees at various occupations. The city commissioners have decreased their staff of employees both in office and outside. There was nothing being done in the building trades. Ordinary labour was slack. Printing trades were dull. Coal mining is still active. Flour milling was active. Winter weather is largely accountable for the dullness.

Employment agents report the prospect as bright for the middle of March. They say that there will be a shortage of one thousand men in the local supply by the end of that month.

Commercial business is dull in the retail and wholesale trades.

There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour, and no unrest in labour circles.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nelson.

There was little change in the labour situation from last month. Labour especially in the building trades was unusually quiet, and a large number of men were unemployed. February compared unfavourably both with the preceding month and the corresponding period last year. A great many men are looking for work, chiefly unskilled labour. As soon as spring opens, however, a large number will be employed again, as there is a lot of work in sight. The mines are working steadily, doing more than in any year previous. The consolidated Company's receipts for last week were 8,207 tons, making a total for the year of 58,640 tons. Rossland receipts for last week were 5,667, making a total of 42,803 for the year. Nelson receipts for the week, 192; total for the year, 2,542. Slocum & Answorth receipts for the week were 3,765; total for the year, 31,864.

New Westminster.

Labour conditions for February showed no improvement over the previous month. No new work was started, and the mills were still running short time.

The city disposed of its unsold bonds, and development work and necessary improvements will probably soon be under way. One project, a trunk sewer scheme, to serve the east end of the city and a portion of the municipality of Burnaby, will be begun at once. An effort is being made by organized labour to have at least two sections of this done by day labour.

A few fishermen were still on the river with fair results, spring salmon having made their appearance, and realizing good prices on the local market.

Lumbering has shown no improvement during the month, but an improvement in the demand for lumber is looked for soon.

The conditions in railway construction and other development work continued slack as during January.

Vancouver.

February was the quietest of the present winter up to date. There was considerable temporary activity around Christmas time in connection with those trades supplying goods for the festive season, but with the opening of the New Year practically all industrial concerns have shortened staffs and are effecting every economy possible as the result of decreased business.

There are a large number of unemployed in Vancouver and surrounding municipalities, and the situation in this respect is admitted by all to be very serious. A large deputation, comprising representatives from the city council, the Trade and Labour Council, the Y.M.C.A. and Ministerial Association, also officials from adjacent municipalities, have interviewed the Provincial Government with the request that public works be at once opened up to relieve in some measure the extensive unemployment and distress. It is announced that in order to provide work for the unemployed in Great Vancouver, the Provincial Government will undertake extensive clearing on the property it owns where the new girls' reformatory home stands in Hastings Townsite. It is also announced that the Pacific Great Eastern Railway Company will be asked to open up construction work at Squamish, particularly with respect to the laying of trackage and the erection of buildings in order to provide employment for the men out of work in the vicinity of Vancouver. A similar request has been made to the Canadian Northern Railway.

The building industry, upon which a large proportion of the workmen of the city depend for employment, shows no sign of improvement during the month nor promise of such for the immediate future.

The returns of the Vancouver inland revenue district, which have just been totaled for January, show a falling off of about \$3,000 from the corresponding month of last year. The details are as follows: spirits, \$28,037.25; malt, \$10,72.69; tobacco, \$50; raw leaf, \$2,234.54; cigars, \$775.15; vinegar, \$142.80; beer, \$4,507.80; licenses, \$50; other receipts, \$27.46, making a total of \$46,197.69.

The Labour Commission which toured this Province last year, for the purpose of gathering evidence for the Provincial Government, has completed its report, and it is announced that the report will be brought before the Legislative Assembly which is now in session. Draft legislation based on the findings of the commission is also promised, and will be submitted for comment to the various bodies and persons in the Province who find interest in such matters. At next year's session of Parliament it is expected that bills embodying labour legislation will be brought down by the Government.

Victoria.

There was an improvement in the employment of some branches of labour during February, but among the building trades and unskilled labourers employment continued quiet, with conditions a little better than during January. The City Council has succeeded in disposing of the bonds of the Sooke water works and other municipal works, and as soon as details are completed work will be commenced on various projects, which will give employment to a large number of men, thereby relieving the unemployment situation to a considerable extent. From present indications, however, the supply of labour will more than equal the demand during the next few months.

The Hudson Bay Company has awarded a contract for the erection of a retail store building, to cost \$425,00.

Work on the breakwater is making good progress, about 300 men being at present employed thereon. The Dominion Government has recently awarded a

contract for the erection of piers in connection with the breakwater, at a cost of more than a million dollars.

On February 12 a delegation from the British Columbia Federation of Labour waited on the Provincial Government and presented a series of proposals recently adopted at the Convention of the Federation. The Premier informed the delegation that the Government would give every consideration to the proposals. The Premier also informed the delegation that the report of the Labour Commission would shortly be ready, and intimated that draft legislation based upon the findings of the report would be drawn up and circulated so that the unions would have an opportunity of studying it before the next session of the Legislature, when it is proposed to introduce legislation on the subject.

Nanaimo.

Labour conditions in this district have not shown much improvement over last month, there being very little outdoor work done. There were a large number of idle men in the district besides those on strike.

Passenger transportation is showing up a little better, but the merchants, wholesale and retail, report business as quiet.

Cost of living in this district shows hardly any change from last month.

Work among the farmers is very quiet.

The herring season is about closed, the catch not being up to last year's.

The saw mills of the district are working steadily, but the logging camps have not started up as yet.

The situation in the coal mines is unchanged since last month. The companies in this city and district claim that they have the men they require.

The Pressed Brick Company is improving its plant to meet the increased demand for products.

A plate glass factory is being installed in this city.

**CONDITIONS DURING FEBRUARY AFFECTING WOMEN WORKERS
IN LEADING INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.—REPORTS OF WOMEN
CORRESPONDENTS TO THE LABOUR GAZETTE.**

Montreal.

There has been a fair demand for female labour during February. The dullness that was evident in January has continued, but prospects are brightening owing to the revival incident upon the beginning of the spring trade.

At all seasons there is an urgent demand for domestic help, the month of February has been no exception to this rule. Trained nurses have been kept busy.

The steadily increasing prices of necessities of life have caused a great deal of comment and discussion in Montreal as elsewhere.

What is likely to become a practical factor in combatting this is the establishing of the first Housewives' League in Montreal, under the auspices of the Montreal Women's Club.

A representative meeting of women of various clubs and organizations was held on February 12, at which the following resolution was carried: "That the officers of the Montreal Housewives' League be a president, vice-presidents, corresponding and recording secretaries, and a treasurer. That there be an executive committee consisting of the officers and seven members with power to add to their number. That this committee be empowered to draft a constitution along the lines of the American Housewives' League, modified, if necessary, to suit local conditions; that the constitution be submitted at the next general meeting of the League."

Among some of the most important things to which women will be expected to turn their attention are: market conditions, weights and measures in connection with food supplies, and the sanitary condition of stores.

The president of the Montreal Local Council of Women announced that a

meeting of the National Council was to be held in Ottawa on February 27, and the following resolution would be put before the meeting: Resolved, that whereas the time seems ripe in Canada for the organization of housewives for educational and protective purpose that this National Council and the executive committee establish a standing committee to be called the Committee of Home Economists."

The president of "La Fédération Nationale St. Jean Baptiste" also took part in this meeting and assured the League of the sympathy and active co-operation of the Federation."

Child welfare.—The annual meeting of the Montreal Parks and Playground Association was held on February 16. During 1913 the association had nine playgrounds in operation as compared with four in 1912. It was stated that 1,850 children, on an average, attended daily. Extensive plans have been made to increase the number of recreation grounds, and a scheme was submitted to the city some time ago that a definite plan of playgrounds be adopted. The latter was taken into consideration by the Board of Control, and the financial support necessary for such extensions is looked for as a certainty.

To obviate the difficulty felt until now in securing trained playground supervisors and teachers, classes have now been opened where young men and women can procure certificates of competency as playground instructors.

Activities of various women's organizations.—The question of appointing policewomen in Montreal has been, for the first time, brought officially before the civic authorities during the present month.

This question was introduced to the Board of Control by the Local Council

of Women, and has been referred to the chief of police for report.

For some time past two policewomen have been active in Montreal. They belong to the staff of the Immigration Department and are appointed by the Federal Government.

Registration of nurses.—It is probable that some plan will be laid before the Legislature in the near future for the legal registration of nurses.

The members of the Canadian Nurses' Association, at the last meeting, expressed themselves as unanimously in favour of the movement, and it is hoped the support of the medical profession will be gained.

The scheme is not intended to force anyone out of the profession, but is thought that registration would be a proof of competency and efficiency.

Loyola Club.—The members of this club, while occupied with various interests and activities, have realized the need of Convalescent Homes. They have purchased a house with the intention, as soon as funds permit, of converting the same into a home where at least a small number of women and girls, unfit to return to work after leaving hospitals, will find the necessary rest.

Fédération Nationale St-Jean-Baptiste.—The different associations affiliated to La Fédération have been carrying on their meetings regularly during this month.

The Factory Employees' Association (Hochelaga section) at its last meeting, stated that the members were availing themselves in large numbers of the different classes established for their benefit.

Legislation.—The object of the Better Housing Bill was noted in the *Labour Gazette* of December last. It was passed and good results are expected to follow.

On the opening of the Legislature, a deputation of Montreal women waited upon the Premier making certain requests which were mentioned in these columns in January. In answer, Sir Lomer Gouin alluded to the "Perodeau

Bill," then in course of preparation. The latter was presented, but was remanded for further consideration. The object of the said Bill is to allow the surviving consort to share in the estate of the other as against distant relatives.

The principal aim of this measure is to protect women married separate as to property.

Winnipeg.

February was not a good month for the women workers. It has not shown improvement over the month of January, except as stated below, nor does it compare favourably with February of last year.

No new establishments have been opened to create a demand for women workers, and the supply has been quite equal, if not exceeding, the demand in many lines.

At the request of the Social Science Club, Mrs. C. W. Nash had a survey made of conditions under which girls were working in factories in Winnipeg. Such survey was intended to include all the factories of the province, but the lack of statistics available, owing to insufficient inspection, had obliged Mrs. Nash to confine her observations to conditions in Winnipeg. Her careful study has resulted in a paper which has been given before various clubs during February, and on March 2 she will give it before the Deaconess Aid Society; all of which gives evidence of the fact that public opinion has been and is being aroused to the need of this Province for more inspectors, and especially a female inspector. It is estimated that in factories such as the pickle, candy, glove, shirt, etc., there are on an average three women, while in some the figures go as high as fifteen women to a man. The local Government has promised that a female inspector will be appointed at an early date.

The demand for domestic help outside the city has been good, and it has been difficult to supply same. A report from the Brandon Commercial Bureau states that "there are more inquiries for

help (labour) than for work (employment), particularly domestic work"; also that wages are a trifle lower than formerly. They further state that women from outside points have secured employment in Brandon. In Winnipeg the supply more nearly meets the demand. Inexperienced domestics are finding it difficult to secure employment. Wages are slightly reduced. The cook-general and the young girl with some experience are noticeably in demand. Day workers are numerous, and are not getting constant employment, possibly accounted for by the fact of women, whose husbands are not working, having to go out to work, but who did not do so formerly, thereby increasing the supply of workers in this class.

Milliners and dressmakers are becoming more active. Beginners in this class suffer from seasonal employment, but not experienced workers.

The garment workers report a gradual improvement. The factories are busier, and there has been an increase in the demand for labour. The organizer of the United Garment Makers of America has been in the city, and a slight increase in wages is being arranged. Conditions are reported to be better than a year ago, and prospects generally better.

Stenographers and bookkeepers have not been noticeably in demand, and some agencies report somewhat lower wages offered. Competent workers are able to secure work, but the number of inexperienced stenographers seeking employment has increased.

The following is the report of the Associated Charities in connection with relief distributed by them during the month of February, and the causes which necessitated such relief:—

Unemployment	68
Sickness	75
Widowhood	51
Old age	13
Desertion	27
Imprisonment	10
Intemperance, tuberculosis, accidents, cripples, under employment, etc.....	48
	292

In connection with families given relief necessitated by unemployment, the number for February (68) compares very favourably with January (184).

At the civic employment department, 491 positions were offered for female labour in February. Of these 382 were filled. This number includes day workers to the number of 255. Of 147 domestic positions offered, seventy-two were filled. The numbers for January were 159 domestic positions offered and sixty-eight filled, so that the supply was better in February than in January, while there is still a considerable demand over and above the supply.

Vancouver.

The general labour situation for women showed very little improvement over that of last month, and did not compare favourably with February of 1913.

A free employment bureau has been opened by an organization known as the Association of Idle or Unemployed, managed and controlled by a Board of Trustees, one of the trustees being ex-Mayor Taylor of this city. 250 women have registered at the above bureau, waitresses, cooks, domestics of all kinds, saleswomen, dressmakers, nurses, etc. All were willing to accept any kind of work providing nothing could be found for them in their own particular line. Out of the 250, one hundred have been found work, chiefly housework by the day. Some women have already received assistance in paying their room rent from the funds of the organization, the money to be repaid when they obtain employment.

The Associated Charities, the Creche and the Central Mission are also endeavouring to find work for unemployed women. The Women's Exchange report 228 consigners on their books, whose work is on sale at their store on Robson street.

Trades and Labour Council.—A resolution was passed at the last regular meeting of the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council asking the Dominion Government to extend the order-in-

council re restriction of emigration of the artisan class into British Columbia over a further period of time, and also in view of the fact that a number of women are now unable to obtain employment and that the work there is may be kept for the women now in the Province, the order-in-council be extended to include women of the domestic servant class.

The demand for domestic help is less than the supply, the supply having greatly increased owing to the fact that stenographers, saleswomen, and girls and women from other trades, and to some extent unskilled, unable to get work in their particular trade, have temporarily taken up domestic work. Many women whose husbands are out of work are seeking housework, and so swelling the supply of domestic help.

Garment workers are fairly well employed, although not so busy as they should be at this time of the year. A new firm of garment manufacturers has opened, but is not running full time yet. Boot and shoe workers are fairly stead-

ily at work all the year round, there is only one boot and shoe factory of any size in Vancouver.

Two-thirds of the tailoresses are not working. Milliners and dressmakers are beginning to be a little more active as the spring season advances. Workers in knitting factories have been fairly well employed. Waitresses, stenographers and retail clerks were not fully employed during last month. Two of the department stores have arranged for their employees to take two weeks' holiday without pay turn and turn about.

Both wholesale and retail houses are looking forward to better conditions in the spring.

School teachers are fully occupied. The demand for nurses is less than the supply.

While a number of skilled workers are out of employment, it is the unskilled worker who is at a disadvantage during the present financial depression.

There were no industrial accidents reported.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS DURING FEBRUARY, 1914.

ON February 7 the unanimous report was received of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to which had been referred for adjustment various matters in dispute between certain shipping companies trading to the Port of St. John, N.B., and their freight checkers, members of the Marine Warehouse Checkers' Union, Local No. 825 of the International Longshoremen's Association.

On February 23 the report was received of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to which had been referred for adjustment certain differences between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and its maintenance-of-way employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way

Employees. The report was signed by His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, Ottawa, Ont., Chairman, and by Mr. F. H. McGuigan, Toronto, Ont., member appointed on the recommendation of the employing Company. A minority report was also received in this matter on February 26 from Mr. Henry Irwin, Portage la Prairie, Man., the employees' nominee on the Board.

Other Proceedings under the Act.

In the February number of the *Labour Gazette** reference has been made to the establishment of a Board to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and its maintenance-

*See *Labour Gazette*, Feb., 1914, p. 901.

of-way employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-Way Employees, and to the appointment as members thereof of Messrs. W. N. Tilley, Toronto, Ont., and Henry Irwin, Portage la Prairie, Man., on the recommendation of the employing Company

and the employees respectively. The Board was completed by the appointment, on March 4, of His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, Ottawa, Ont., as Chairman. This appointment was made on the recommendation of the foregoing members of the Board.

**REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN CERTAIN STEAMSHIP
LINES TRADING TO THE PORT OF ST. JOHN, N.B., AND
FREIGHT CHECKERS IN THEIR EMPLOY, MEMBERS
OF MARINE WAREHOUSE FREIGHT CHECKERS
UNION, LOCAL No. 825, OF THE INTER-
NATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S
ASSOCIATION.**

ON February 7 the Minister received the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed on behalf of the freight checkers, members of Marine Warehouse Freight Checkers' Union, Local No. 825 of the International Longshoremen's Association, employed by certain steamship companies trading to the Port of St. John, N.B., namely, Allan Line, C. P. R. Line, Head Line, Furness and Manchester Lines, New Zealand Shipping Company, Elder Dempster and Company, Robert Reford and Company, Donaldson Line, C. N. R. Line, and Red Cross Line. In the application it was stated that the number affected was 225 directly and 1,600 indirectly, also that the dispute related to wages, hours, and conditions of employment.

A Board was established by the Minister on December 15, the members thereof being as follows: Mr. G. Fred. Fisher, St. John, N.B., chairman, appointed on the recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. Jos. R. Stone, St. John, N.B., appointed by the Minister in the absence of any recommendation from the employing Companies, and Mr. John Edgar Moore, also of St. John, N.B., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

The report of the Board was unani-

mous and made certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, one of which was that the wages of checkers should be twenty-seven cents an hour for day or night work, and that head checkers should receive thirty cents an hour. Recommendations were also made regarding the question of hours, compensation for overtime and holidays, and various conditions of employment. The Board further recommended that in case these recommendations should be adopted by the parties to the dispute the agreement should take effect on February 1, 1914, and run concurrently with one existing between the steamship Companies and the longshoremen, terminating at the end of any calendar year or thirty days' previous notice having been given in writing by either party.

The Department was informed that the findings of the Board were acceptable to the employees concerned. The shipping companies declined to accept the findings. Further communications on this latter point were, however, being exchanged between the Department and the companies at the end of the month.

Report of Board.

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:—

IN A DISPUTE between the Marine Warehouse Freight Checkers' Union, I. L. A. 825, at the Port of St. John, N.B., employees, and the following ocean-going steamship lines, employers: Allan Line, C. P. R. Line, Head Line, Furness and Manchester Lines, New Zealand Shipping Company, Elder Dempster & Company, Robert Reford & Company, Donaldson Line, C. N. R. Line, Red Cross Line.

Hon. T. W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour.

Dear Sir,—

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907, and the establishing of a Board of Conciliation for the settlement of the above named dispute, the undersigned members of the Board beg to report as follows: That the demands made by the Checkers' Union, as set forth in the application, were:—

(1) Wages to checkers to be \$3.00 per day and 3.50 per night; wages to foremen, head checkers and assistant head checkers, \$3.50 per day and \$4.00 per night.

(2) Nine hours shall constitute a day's labour.

(3) Double time shall comprise Sundays and all legal holidays, viz.: New Year's, Good Friday, May 24th, June 3rd, July 1st, Labour Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

(4) All steamship lines must supply a checker with each railway checker, whether on import or export cargoes.

(5) Any member of this union being ordered to report for duty must receive not less than a half day's pay, whether employed or not.

(6) The reinstatement of certain men who have been debarred from employment by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

(7) Several other matters of minor importance. Under this heading the representative of the Checkers' Union introduced.

(7) Half time extra (except on Sundays and holidays) to be paid for working in meal hours, and for time continuously following same.

(8) Each steamship company should adopt some system of notifying the men as to their being required for work on next day or night.

The Board, after arranging preliminaries, held nine sessions, commencing January 16, hearing ten witnesses from the Checkers' Union and two witnesses from the steamship companies.

The companies, for reasons given prior to the appointment of the Board, took no part in the proceedings, and gave only such evidence as they were asked to furnish.

Some time was lost in waiting for an absent witness and in waiting for information from other sea ports.

After a large amount of discussion, a unanimous agreement was reached on the following terms of settlement:—

(1) That the rate of pay to checkers should be 27 cents per hour (day or night), and to head checkers 30 cents per hour.

(2) Hours for work to be the same as for longshoremen.

(3) Double time to be paid for work on Sundays and all legal holidays.

(4) When ordered for duty at 7 a.m., 1 p.m., or 7 p.m., and reporting for same, checkers and head checkers should receive not less than five hours' pay, whether employed or not.

(5) Half time extra (except on Sundays and holidays) to be paid for working in meal hours and for time continuously following same.

(6) Each steamship company should adopt some system of notifying the men as to their being required for work on next day or night.

In case these recommendations should be adopted by the parties to the dispute, the Board further recommends that the agreement take effect on February 1, 1914, and run concurrently with the one

existing between the steamship companies and the Longshoremen's Union, terminating at the end of any calendar year on thirty days' previous notice having been given in writing by either party.

The members of the Board are very much pleased at having been able to reach a unanimous decision, and are hopeful that their recommendations will

be accepted by the steamship companies and the Checkers' Union.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) G. FRED. FISHER, *Chairman*.

(Sgd.) JOSEPH R. STONE.

(Sgd.) JOHN E. MOORE.

St. John, N.B., February 5, 1914.

REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND ITS MAINTENANCE-OF- WAY EMPLOYEES, MEMBERS OF THE INTER- NATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF MAIN- TENANCE-OF-WAY EMPLOYEES.

THE Minister received, on February 23, the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to inquire into certain matters in dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and its maintenance-of-way employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees, to the number of 1,800 directly, and 2,500 indirectly. The cause of the dispute was stated in the application to be the employees' demand for increased wages, and that section foremen should be paid on the basis of an hourly rate, instead of a monthly rate, as at present.

The Board, which was established by the Minister on January 23, was constituted as follows: His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, Ottawa, Ont., Chairman, appointed on the recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. F. H. McGuigan, Toronto, Ont., Company's nominee, and Mr. Henry Irwin, Portage la Prairie, Man., employees' nominee.

The report of the Board bears the signature of the Chairman and Mr. F. H. McGuigan. A minority report was also received in this matter on February 26, signed by Mr. Henry Irwin, the employees' nominee.

In its report, the Board recommended that certain changes should be made in the existing schedule, and that the schedule should be amended so as to provide rates and hours for flagmen, signalmen and water service employees, the same to become effective from March 1, 1914. With regard to the section foremen's demand for payment on an hourly basis, instead of on a monthly basis, the Board recommended that no change should be made in the present system of employment of these men, but recommended that such foreman should be paid for all overtime or work performed outside of regular hours, except for cars of switch or semaphore lamps, already provided for in the existing schedule. The Board stated, further, that after carefully considering the employees' claim for increased wages and the grounds urged in support thereof, having regard also to the state of the labour market and the rates paid for similar services on other railways in the same territory, it did not feel justified in recommending any changes in the rates of pay now in force. Mr. Henry Irwin, however, in his minority report, expressed the opinion that the acknowledged increase in the cost of living was a sufficient reason for a pro rata increase in wages.

Report of Board.

The text of the majority report of the Board in this matter is as follows:—

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act and a dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway (employers), and members of its maintenance-of-way men (employees.)

To the Honourable
the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established by you on January 30, A.D. 1914, to enquire into and report upon the dispute outlined in the papers filed by the parties hereto, have, pursuant to appointment, met at the City of Toronto on February 17, A.D. 1914, and the following days, and, after hearing all the evidence and allegations by and on behalf of the said parties and their respective representatives, have the honour to report as follows:—

(1) The employees have proposed certain amendments to the regulations governing the employment of the above named employees, and, after full consideration, sections 1 and 2 of the present schedule are hereby struck out and the following substituted:—

Section 1. Permanent maintenance of way employees include all employees in the road, bridge and building, water service and signal departments who have been nine consecutive months or more in the service, or who have had nine months' cumulative service during the preceding two years; labourers in extra gangs, except those employed all the year round, will not be considered permanent employees.

Section 2. For all employees except track and bridge watchmen, signalmen (not employed as telegraphers), pumpman and pump repairers, ten hours shall constitute a day's work. Emergency work and work performed on Sundays, Christmas or New Year's Day shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half. If called for duty

after regular quitting time at 6 p.m., a minimum of four hours shall be paid for—but nothing in this section, or schedule, shall prevent a mutual agreement to work continuously longer than ten hours at regular rates.

(2) The employees have requested, in their claim filed herein, that all section foremen be rated and paid by the day, instead of as at present by the month, but, after the best consideration your Board can give to this question, they have to report that no change be made in the present system of employment of section foremen, but we do recommend that such foremen be paid for all overtime, or work performed outside of regular hours, except for care of switch or semaphore lamps, as provided in section 7 of the schedule.

(3) The Board have earnestly and carefully considered the claim made for the large increases in the rates of pay sought by the said employees, and the grounds urged in support thereof, but, having regard to the state of the labour market, the rates paid for similar service on other railways in the same territory, the Board beg to report that they do not feel justified in recommending any change in the rates of pay now in force.

(4) The Board further recommends that the schedule at present in force be further amended to provide rates and hours for flagmen, signalmen and water service employees, as indicated in the draft schedule filed with the general superintendent of the employers and the representative of the employees; and, when so amended, become effective from March 1, A.D. 1914.

Dated February 21, A.D. 1914.

(Sgd.) R. D. GUNN, *Chairman.*

(Sgd.) F. H. MCGUIGAN,
For the Employers.

Minority Report.

The text of the minority report of Mr. Henry Irwin in this matter is as follows:—

Toronto, February 23, 1914.

To the Honourable

Minister of Labour,

Sir,—

Ottawa, Ont.

In the matter of a dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and their maintenance-of-way employees.

I am dissenting, as a member of the Board of Conciliation, from the report of the majority of that Board in so far as the question of a general increase to the employees is concerned, as per paragraph 3 of said report.

It is asserted that the number of unemployed who can, and would, take the places of those who are working must be a factor in determining their wage. To me it is a conviction that this is an unfair position to place the men in and one that sooner or later will have to be dealt with by those who are responsible for the unemployed situation. That men's wages should be governed by what the other fellow will do the work for, despite the soaring prices of life necessities, makes the struggle of her who does the financing of the family's needs nothing short of cruel. Families must depend on wages. If those wages, in

turn, are to depend on the condition of the labour market, while families increase, necessities increase, and all the time the dollar is depreciating in power of purchase, it is surely a pathetic situation.

Paragraph 3 refers, also, to rates being similar for service on other railways in the same territory. This was admitted. Then, when increase of responsibility and increase of living is admitted, who is to start paying the adequate rate? If conciliation boards will not conciliate the situation, then it seems there is only one course for the men to take.

I have, in a former report, expressed my views. There need not be anything further added here, except to say that I cannot agree to the report of the majority, because it seems to me there is only one course from which those employees can look for reimbursement, and that is those who employ them. Consequently, increase in cost of living having been admitted, then a *pro rata* increase should have been given on this one point alone.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) HY. IRWIN.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1914.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

Index Number.

February, 1914.....	136.1
January, 1914.....	136.5
February, 1913.....	135.8

The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 272 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

THE Department's index number showed a slight decline in February, as compared with the preceding month, as a result of lower prices in dairy products (especially eggs), in animals and

meats (chiefly in poultry). Grains and fodder, however, were somewhat upward. Textiles were down slightly, but lumber, paints and oils, and furs averaged slightly higher.

The chief increases as compared with the same period a year ago were in animals and meats, dairy products, textiles, hides, leathers, boots and shoes and house furnishings. Decreases appear in fish, miscellaneous groceries, metals and implements, furs and sundries.

The accompanying table of the Department's index numbers, arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, shows the average price level for February, 1914, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR FEBRUARY 1914,
JANUARY, 1914, AND FEBRUARY, 1913.

	Number of commodities	Index Numbers.		
		Feb. 1914.	Jan. 1914.	Feb. 1913.
I. <i>Grains and Fodders :</i>				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	141.7	140.5	145.5
" Western.....	4	120.9	117.1	117.9
Fodder.....	5	161.8	160.4	116.6
All.....	15	142.8	140.2	139.3
II. <i>Animals and Meats :</i>				
Cattle and beef.....	6	225.8	227.8	181.1
Hogs and hog products.....	6	177.0	176.2	173.9
Sheep and mutton.....	3	168.1	162.4	147.7
Poultry.....	2	186.6	193.6	193.3
All.....	17	193.8	194.0	174.1
III. <i>Dairy products</i>	9	167.7	179.2	140.1
IV. <i>Fish :</i>				
Prepared fish.....	6	151.7	151.7	160.5
Fresh fish.....	3	161.1	168.1	171.5
All.....	9	154.8	157.2	164.2
V. <i>Other Foods:</i>				
(a) Fruits and vegetables				
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	147.1	110.3	110.3
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	91.4	97.9	102.1
Dried fruits.....	4	116.9	116.9	113.2
Fresh vegetables.....	5	151.8	155.4	133.1
Canned vegetables.....	3	97.7	97.7	125.2
All.....	16	121.3	121.3	119.4
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions				
Breadstuffs.....	10	123.5	122.7	125.8
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	107.7	110.3	118.2
Sugar, etc.....	6	109.8	106.3	108.8
Condiments.....	5	98.9	97.6	96.9
All.....	25	112.3	111.8	114.7
VI. <i>Textiles :</i>				
Woolens.....	5	139.0	138.6	124.3
Cottons.....	4	146.0	144.5	169.0
Silks.....	3	94.4	93.8	86.1
Jutes.....	2	233.4	242.8	205.1
Flax products.....	4	114.7	115.1	118.4
Oilcloths.....	2	104.7	104.7	104.7
All.....	20	134.8	135.4	128.5
VII. <i>Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes :</i>				
Hides and tallow.....	4	195.2	195.2	174.0
Leather.....	4	151.4	151.4	152.3
Boots & shoes.....	3	155.7	155.7	146.5
All.....	11	168.5	168.5	158.6
VIII. <i>Metals and Implements :</i>				
Iron and Steel.....	11	101.3	101.3	107.2
Other metals.....	13	128.9	128.2	135.4
Implements.....	10	106.9	106.9	105.6
All.....	34	113.5	113.3	117.5
IX. <i>Fuel and Lighting :</i>				
Fuel.....	6	128.9	127.5	146.6
Lighting.....	4	92.2	92.2	91.0
All.....	10	114.2	113.1	124.4
X. <i>Building Materials :</i>				
Lumber.....	14	184.9	184.2	175.9
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	112.1	112.0	113.3
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	141.5	140.9	145.1
All.....	48	141.9	141.5	140.9
XI. <i>House Furnishings :</i>				
Furniture.....	6	147.2	147.2	139.4
Crockery and glassware.....	4	130.9	130.9	118.0
Table cutlery.....	2	72.4	72.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	124.6	124.6	120.4
All.....	16	128.1	128.1	120.9
XII. <i>Drugs and Chemicals</i>	16	111.5	111.5	107.9
XIII. <i>Miscellaneous :</i>				
Furs.....	4	230.3	224.5	353.9
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	134.6	134.6	134.9
Sundries.....	7	109.3	109.3	115.8
All.....	17	151.4	150.9	179.6
All commodities.....	263*	136.1	136.5	135.8

*Nine commodities off the market, fruit, vegetables, etc.

More detailed information as to the price movement during the month is as follows:—

Grains and Fodders.—Manitoba wheat advanced from 86½c. at the first of the month to 907⁄8c. in the last week, averaging 3c. higher than in January. Ontario winter wheat rose from 87-88c. to 94-96c., averaging 5c. higher than in January. There was good inquiry for export. It was reported that Argentine would have only a small supply for export, and that the quality was not good. Wheat crops in India and Australia were also reported not good. Western barley advanced from 41 ¾c. at the first of February to 44½c. in the last week. Ontario barley advanced 2c. It was reported that Russia was offering large quantities of barley at low prices. Western oats advanced from 33¼c. to 35c., and demand was reported better. Ontario oats were steady. American corn declined at Toronto. Flaxseed rose from \$1.27-1.32 at Winnipeg. The market was quiet early in the month and little flax was offered. The demand for linseed oil was reported quiet; later in the month both demand and supply improved. Ontario peas were quoted at 92c.-\$1.05 at the first of February, advanced to 98c.-\$1.03, but were slightly lower during the last week. Rye declined from 63-64c. to 61-63c. Hay was unchanged at Montreal and Toronto. Bran was somewhat easier.

Animals and Meats.—Butcher cattle at Winnipeg declined from \$7.25-\$7.50 to \$7.10-\$7.35 in the last week. Supplies were reported good considering the season. At Toronto choice butcher cattle were lower in the first week of February than during January, but advanced slightly each week, and were quoted at \$8.15-\$8.65 at the end of the month. The average, however, was 50c. lower than in January. The market was reported dull, and packers had good supplies. Later the cold weather interfered with shipping somewhat and demand improved. Dressed beef, hindquarters, declined at Toronto from \$15.50-\$16.50 at the end of January to \$14.50-\$15.50 in the last

week of February. Forequarters also declined \$1.00. It was reported that the high price of beef was curtailing consumption and demand. Plate beef and dressed veal were unchanged. Hogs were up to \$9.15 at the first of February, declined next week, advanced to the former level in the following week, and declined slowly towards the end of the month. Liberal supplies were received from the West. Dressed hogs and other pork products were unchanged. Sheep and dressed lamb were unchanged at the higher level reached in January. Dressed mutton was steady. Fowls, chickens and turkeys were steady at the lower levels reached in January.

Dairy Products.—Finest creamery butter declined at Montreal, after several weeks of steadiness, from 28½-29c. to 27½-28c. At Toronto dairy butter was down 1c. Cheese advanced at Montreal in the last week ¼c. Fresh eggs opened at Montreal lower than in January, but firmed slightly, averaging 11c. per dozen lower than in January. Select eggs, however, declined steadily from 34-35c. in the last week of January to 30c. in February. At Toronto fresh eggs and storage eggs declined similarly. Supplies of fresh eggs increased, and considerable quantities were imported from United States.

Fish.—Prices of fish tended toward firmness, and herrings advanced. Stormy weather was reported on the Atlantic Coast, and catches were small. Frozen white-fish were quoted easier at Toronto.

Fruits and Vegetables.—The apple market was firm, and the best Northern Spies were quoted at \$5.00 per bbl. at Toronto, as compared with \$4.50 in January. Navel oranges were 25c. lower. Onions were higher at Montreal, but turnips were easier. Potatoes were 5c. lower at Toronto and 10c. lower at Montreal.

Miscellaneous Groceries.—Winter wheat flour was 5c. per bbl. higher at Toronto, and also advanced in the Maritime Provinces, wheat prices being higher.

Oatmeal was 10c. a bag lower. Brazil coffee was 1c. lower at Montreal, and the crops were reported larger than expected, exceeding the estimates for the previous two years. Tea was reported higher at India, Ceylon and at London. Demand was reported greater, and the Chinese crop was reported to be short. Stocks in England are estimated to be lower than one year ago. Sugar declined 10c. per cwt. again, crops being large and weather favourable for harvesting. Honey was higher at Toronto.

Textiles.—Canadian wool was unchanged, but the export trade was reported good. Yarn advanced 1c. Raw cotton advanced slightly at New York, as the trade improved and mills bought more heavily. Grey cottons and prints averaged higher also. Raw silk was 5c. higher at New York; consumption was reported heavy. Jute and hessians declined in price, as holders were offering at a reduction. On the whole, however, the market was very unsettled.

Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes.—Hides advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c. at Toronto, the demand being better from tanners. Leather prices were firm in some lines, demand being better. Export trade was reported good.

Metals and Implements.—The iron market was reported firmer at London. In the United States the iron and steel market improved decidedly. Steel prices were \$1 per ton higher. The export market was also firm, and prices advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. Antimony was quiet. Lead was firmer in price in sympathy with the London and New York markets, but was reported weaker later on. Quicksilver was slightly lower, but spelter was firm. Tin was higher in sympathy with London prices.

Fuel and Lighting.—Connellville coke advanced from \$1.75 to \$1.90 per ton, f. o. b. ovens.

Building Materials.—In New Brunswick weather conditions were reported

favourable for lumbering and work in the woods was progressing well. At St. John it was reported that prices for lumber would be one dollar higher than last year, on account of the increased cost of logging, and because supplies were not large. At Montreal trade was quiet, but good prospects for building during the ensuing season were reported. Wire nails were 10c. lower in price at Toronto, but the market was reported firm. Black iron rivets were lower also in price. White lead was reported very firm on account of the higher market for pig lead and linseed oil, which was 4c. higher, as demand was reported better. Turpentine was also 4c. higher in price, and the market was still firm. Glass was unchanged and quiet. The demand for prepared paints for immediate delivery was light, but the orders for future delivery were large, in some cases better than a year ago.

House furnishings.—No changes were reported.

Drugs and Chemicals.—Prices were steady, but opium and quinine were reported firm.

Miscellaneous.—The prices of raw furs were slightly lower than in the early winter, except for skunk, which was upward. Pulp ground wood was firmer, as stocks were decreasing, though still large. Sulphite pulp was also firmer. Manilla rope was 1c. lower. Raw rubber was 5c. higher at New York.

Course of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, United States, and France.

The following table, which includes the latest findings available of the most authoritative index numbers of prices in Great Britain, United States and France, will enable a review to be made as to recent movements and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada:—

	Canada	Great Britain		United States	France
	Department of Labour	Economist	Sauerbeck	Bradstreet	La Réforme Économique
1890	110.5	2,236	72	1	100.0
1895	95.3	1,923	62	6.8220	84.4
1896	92.6	1,999	61	6.3076 ²	....
1897	92.2	1,950	62	6.1164	83.4
1900	108.2	2,145	75	8.0171	102.4
1906	120.0	2,342	77	8.3289	105.4
1907	126.2	2,499	80	8.9172 ³	112.2
1908	120.8	2,310*	73	8.2949	101.2
1909	121.2	2,196	74	8.2631	101.8
1910	124.0	2,390	78	9.2310	108.2
1911	127.3	2,513	80	8.7132	113.8
1912					
Jan.	133.1	2,613	81.8	8.9493	115.4
Feb.	134.7	2,667	82.9	8.9578	116.4
Mar.	134.8	2,791	84.4	8.9019	117.6
April	136.0	2,633	85.0	9.1010	119.0
May	136.3	2,687	85.5	9.2746	120.0
June	136.6	2,705	85.5	9.1896	120.0
July	134.1	2,746	86.5	9.0557	118.8
Aug.	133.3	2,722	85.9	8.1595	117.4
Sept.	132.7	2,740	86.7	9.2157	117.4
Oct.	135.0	2,722	85.8	9.4515	117.0
Nov.	136.6	2,721	85.3	9.4781	117.8
Dec.	136.8	2,747	86.4	9.5462	117.2
1913					
Jan.	137.1	2,732	86.4	9.4935	119.0
Feb.	135.8	2,717	86.1	9.4592	118.4
Mar.	136.0	2,717	86.7	9.4052	117.4
April	136.0	2,729	86.2	9.2976	117.0
May	135.1	2,694	85.7	9.1394	116.4
June	136.0	2,669	84.1	9.0711	115.2
July	134.7	2,689	84.2	8.9521	113.8
Aug.	134.1	2,693	85.0	9.0115	114.6
Sept.	134.4	2,714	85.7	9.1006	116.6
Oct.	134.6	2,684	84.5	9.1563	116.6
Nov.	135.8	2,661	83.3	9.2252	115.6
Dec.	137.1	2,623	83.8	9.2290	114.6
191					
Jan.	136.5	2,623	83.5	8.8859	114.2
Feb.	136.1		83.8	8.8691	

*The *Economist's* highest index number before 1912. May, 1907: 2,601.

¹Bradstreet's index number first calculated: January 1892: 8.1382.

²Bradstreet's low record index number: July, 1906, 5.7019.

³Bradstreet's highest index number before 1911. March, 1907: 9.1293.

The Economist, London, February 7, 1914, reports the price situation at the end of January as follows:—

Our index number at the end of January was the same as at the beginning of the year, for the slight changes that occurred during the month cancelled one another. . . . Tin, lead, copper and iron have also appreciated during the month. Tin has made the largest proportionate change, the price having risen to its former level after the sharp collapse at the end of the year. There is no change in the cotton situation, while at the recent wool sales there was actually a slight rise of price owing to Continental buying. But the minor textiles, flax and jute, have fallen, the former to a small, the latter to a considerable extent. In some of the most significant markets, for example, in cotton and pig-iron, there have been distinct signs of a more hopeful

spirit. . . . Our index number moved fairly rapidly downwards in the last four months of the old year, and though it is, of course, possible that the check to the downward movement is only marking a stage in a long-continued retrogression, it seems quite possible that the fall is finished for the present.

The Statist, London, February 7, 1914, continuing Mr. Sauerbeck's index number, notes:—

Prices during January have shown a slight reaction from the recovery in December, the index number working out at 83.5 against 83.8 a month ago and 86.7 in March last. A feature of the month was the rise in metals and the fall in animal food. The substantial recovery in metals and the moderate recovery in cereals were due in the main to the wonderfully rapid change in the condition of the money market, a condition of ease succeeding a period of severe stringency. The abundant supply of money coupled with the renewed willingness of investors to subscribe freely for new issues of capital at lower rates of interest have encouraged the idea that trade will be better in 1914 than recently expected. The rise in the prices of iron, tin and lead was specially pronounced. The steadiness of cereals and of other vegetable food was due in part to the continuance of drought in the Northwestern Provinces of India, excepting in the Punjab, and the fear that that country's contribution to the world's wheat supply in the current year will be reduced.

The fall in animal food is substantial, the decline being specially noteworthy in mutton and beef. On the other hand, bacon is again higher in price, and is now quoted at the average price ruling in the ten years from 1867-77. The prices of textiles have fallen in the aggregate in consequence of a heavy decline in the price of jute. A month ago the price was £32 per ton, and it has fallen to £26 10s. In the aggregate food has fallen during the month from 75.7 to 75, and materials from 89.8 to 89.7.

Bradstreets, New York, Feb. 14, 1914, reports:—

Bradstreet's index number for February 1, \$8.8619, reflects a fall of two-tenths of 1 per cent. from January 1, when the index indicated a drop of 3.7 per cent. from December 1, 1913, and the current showing is the lowest reported since October, 1911. Comparison with February 1, 1913, exhibits a decline of 6.2 per cent., while the decrease from the same date in 1912 is 1 per cent., and contrast with February 1 in 1910 and 1907 reveals losses of 2.3 per cent. and 1 per cent. respectively. As compared with February 1, 1911, there is a rise of 2 per cent., and gains over the like time in 1908 1906 and 1905 are shown. Butter and eggs went off sharply, the former remarkably so, but pork, bacon, hams, cheese, coffee, tea, rice, some textiles, metals and naval stores worked upward.

The *Gibson* index number embracing twenty-two articles of food of general consumption in the United States, at the close of the week ending February 21, was 58.5 against 58.2 for December, 1913, and 55.5 for January, 1913.

The index number of *La Réforme Economique*, Paris, stood at 114.2 for January as compared with 114.6 for December, 1913, and 118.4 for January, 1913.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE features of the month in retail prices were numerous advances in the price of potatoes, and declines in eggs. Butter showed upward tendencies in some localities. Evaporated apples were upward.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef.—Both sirloin steak and medium shoulder roast were higher at St. Hyacinthe, Que., and Ottawa, Ont. Sirloin steak alone was higher at Moncton, N.B., and St. John's, Que., but declined at St. Catharines, Ont., Edmonton, Alta., and Nelson, B.C. Roast beef was lower at St. John's, Que., Chatham, Ont., Nelson and Vancouver, B.C.

Veal advanced at St. John, N.B., Quebec, Que., St. Thomas, Ont., and Edmonton, Alta., but was lower at Orillia, Ont.

Mutton was reported higher at Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., St. John's, Que., Guelph and Woodstock, Ont. The price declined at Ottawa and Orillia, Ont., and at Nelson, B.C.

Pork.—Both fresh and salt pork decreased in price at Hamilton, Ont. Fresh pork advanced at Moncton, N.B., but declined at Ottawa, Ont., and Nelson, B.C. Salt pork was higher at St. John's, Que., and Chatham, Ont.

Breakfast Bacon increased in price at London, Ont., but was reported lower at Westville, N.S., St. John's, Que., Ottawa and Hamilton, Ont., and Edmonton, Alta.

Fish were higher in price at Quebec, Que., and Owen Sound, Ont., while at St. Hyacinthe and Montreal, Que., and at Orillia, Ont., a decrease was reported.

Lard advanced at St. Thomas, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C., but was reported lower at Berlin, Ont.

Eggs.—Both fresh and packed eggs were higher at Sydney, N.S., and St. John, N.B., while at Sherbrooke and Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Peterborough, Orillia, Toronto, Hamilton, London and Cobalt, Ont., a decline was reported. Fresh eggs alone advanced at Belleville, Berlin, Chatham and Windsor, Ont., Lethbridge, Alta., New Westminster and Victoria, B.C., but were lower at Fredericton, N.B., St. Hyacinthe, Que., Brantford, Guelph and St. Thomas, Ont., Saskatoon, Sask., and Nanamio, B.C. Packed eggs declined in price at Edmonton, Alta. The decline in the price of eggs at Toronto was reported to be due to large shipments being received from Chicago.

Milk was higher in price at Windsor, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.

Butter.—The price of both dairy and creamery butter advanced at Westville, N.S., at Belleville and London, Ont., while lower prices prevailed at Hull, Que., and Brockville, Ont. Dairy butter alone was reported upward at Orillia, Stratford, Owen Sound and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., but downward at St. John and Newcastle, N.B., and at St. John's, Que. Creamery butter was lower at Brandon, Man.

Cheese.—Both old and new cheese were higher at Calgary, Alta., but lower in price at Ottawa, Ont. The price of old cheese alone advanced at St. John, N.B., St. John's, Que., Toronto and Owen Sound, Ont. A decline in price was shown at Woodstock and St. Thomas, Ont. New cheese was higher at St. Thomas, Ont., but lower at St. John, N.B.

Bread advanced in price at Vancouver, B.C.

Flour was upward in price at St. John's, Que., while at Orillia, Ont., Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C., a decline was reported.

Rolled Oats.—The price of rolled oats was higher at St. John's, Que., St. Thomas and Fort William, Ont., and Edmonton, Alta., but was lower at Calgary, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the month of March in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter per lb.	Mutton, hindqrtr. per lb.	Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, strong bakers, per lb	Rolled oats, per lb
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck per lb.			Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price per lb.		
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs	cts	cts	cts
1— Sydney.....	23	16	10 12	18	20	20	23	17	20	50	40	10	30	38	20	..	1	5	3½	4
2— Westville.....	18	14	10 10	15	15	18	20	7-15	18	40	40	8	35	37	18	..	3	4½	3½	5
3— Amherst.....	20	15	15	15	17	16	25	18	19	38	35	7	30	32	20	20	1¼	4½	3½	4
4— Halifax.....	24	17	12	25	20	18	25	10-18	18	40	35	9	30	35	20	18	1½	4½	3	4
5— Truro.....	22	15	15	18	20	18	25	18	20	45	..	7	30	35	18	..	1½	4½	3½	4
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																				
6— Charlottetown	20	16	10	16	15	20	22	5	18	33	32	7	25	30	18	18	2	4	3½	4
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																				
7— Moncton.....	24	16	..	..	20	18	26	7	20	45	35	8	30	35	..	18	2	4	3½	4
8— St. John.....	28	14	14	20	20	18	25	6-8	20	50	40	8	30-33	35	24	20	1½	5½	3½	4
9— Newcastle....	20	14	..	11	16 18	15 18	22	3-10	18	40	35	8	30	40	20	18	2	4	2½	4
10— Fredericton...	25	12	10	14	16	18	25	6-16	20	38	36	8	27	38	25	19	2	4	4	4
<i>Quebec—</i>																				
11— Quebec.....	16	14	18	16	18	19	20	10	23	40	35	10	28 30	32 34	20	18	6	3½	3½	5
12— Three Rivers.	18	12	12	15	18	18	22	8-20	17	50 35	32	8-9	30 30	32 32	20	20	2	3½	2½	5
13— Sherbrooke....	20	16	16	18	18	18	22	8-10	20	45 45	30-40	7	32	37	20	..	1	5	3½	5
14— Sorel.....	18 20	12	12	20	20	18	25	7	18	50	32	8	28	30	20	18	6	2½	3	4
15— St. Hyacinthe.	19	14	15	15	17	15	28	6-10	18	40	..	8	..	35	18	18	6	2½	3	5
16— St. Johns.....	20	15	15	20	18	22	21	10	18	50	40	8	29	32	25	18	3	2½	3 3½	5½
17— Montreal.....	20 28	15 20	12½ 15	20 25	18 23	18 20	23 25	8-15	20	50 40	38 40	10	30	33	20	18	1½ 6½	5½ 6½	3 3½	5
18— Hull.....	20	18	12½	18	18-20	18	21	8-15	18	45	35	9	30	32	18 20	17	3	3½	3	5

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING FEBRUARY, 1914.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity representative of every Province in the Dominion.

in the respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

RETAIL PRICES: TABLE No. 50

COMMODITIES, CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1914.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in wrkgman's quarter)	
				Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, med'm, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	Without sanitary conveniences
s.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5	5	12	10	6	5	25-50	60	40	1.20	10	10	8.25	3.50	5.00	3.00	22	14.00	10.00 — 1
5	6	13	13	5½	5½	30	25	35	1.10	10	10	..	3.50	4.00	3.50	20	18.00	12.00 — 2
6	6	10	12	5½	5½	30	30	40	0.90	8	10	8.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	18.00	9.00 — 3
5	5	12	12	5	4½	30	50	40-60	1.10	10	10	7.75	5.75	6.00	4.00	22	20.00	12.00 — 4
5	5	13	10	5	4½	30-40	..	30-40	0.90	10	10	8.00	5.00 5.50	5.50	4.00	20	15.00 18.00	11.00 — 5
5-6	5-6	16	14	5½	5	25	..	40	0.60	15	10-12	7.50	5.00	4.00	4.00	22	6.00 8.00	5.00 — 6
5	5-7	12	10	5	5	35	40	40	0.90	10	10	..	5.75	5.50	3.50	20	16.00	12.00 — 7
6	6	12	15	5-5½	5	40	50	40	1.20	10	12	8.00	5.50	8.00 5.00	4.50	22	12.00	9.00 — 8
5	5	12	10	5	5	30	..	40	1.60	10	10	9.00	6.00	7.25	..	25	12.50	8.00 — 9
6	6	13	10	5	5	35	50	40	1.25	10	10	9.00	6.50	7.00	4.00	20	12.00	10.00 8.00 — 10
5	7	13	12	5½	4½	35-40	35-40	40	0.75 0.80	16-20	8-10	8.50	5.00 6.50	6.00 7.00	4.50 5.50	20	13.00 20.00	.. — 11
5	6	12	12	6	5½	30-50	25-50	30-40	0.95	15	8	7.50	5.00	7.00	4.00	20	12.00	8.00 — 12
6	6	12	13	5	4½	40	40	40	0.90	10	8	8.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	17	14.00	12.00 — 13
4	5	12	12	5½	5	30	30	40	0.90	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	6.00	20	13.00	6.00 — 14
4-5	6	12	13	5	4½	30-60	30-60	40	1.05	5-7	8	8.50	5.50	7.50 8.00	6.00 6.50	18	11.00 13.00	9.00 — 15
5	6	13	13	6	5	30-40	30-40	40	1.00	10	8	7.25	5.50	8.00	6.00	20	12.00	8.00 — 16
6	5	15	15	5	5	30-40	50	30-40	1.00	15	8	8.25	6.50	69.00	5.00	25	14.00	12.00 — 17
5	6	12	12	4½ 5	4½ 5	35-40	35	40	1.20	10	8	8.00 8.50	3.75	5.50	4.00	20	17.00	13.00 — 18

a Per single horse load, of not stated measurement.

b Cut and split.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, fore quarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour, strong bakers, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.		Mutton, hind quarter, per lb.	Fresh roasting, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		
<i>Ontario—</i>																			
19— Ottawa	28	18	18	20	20	24	8	17	37	..	9	30	32	20	18	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
20— Brockville	25	16	15	20	20	22	8	18	50	45	8	31	33	18	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	4
	32	18			24		20	20					34	20	20				
21— Kingston	25	18	15	20	20	17	20	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	..	7	..	30	20	18	3	4	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	5
							22		50				35						
22— Belleville	20	14	18	20	17	..	..	18	42	..	6	32	35	20	18	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	4
						28													
23— Peterborough ..	25	16	16	22	20	17	26	18	20	36	34	7	30	32	20	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
24— Orillia	25	17	15	18	20	..	28	14	20	40	35	8	30	35	20	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
		18	18				18	18											
25— Toronto	25	16	16	22	18	12	22	22	40	30	10	28	30	20	18	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
	30	18	18	24	22	14	25	18	45	35		32	34						
26— Niagara Falls ..	25	16	20	25	25	20	25	20	45	35	8	30	37	22	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	4
27— St. Catharines ..	24	18	22	22	18	16	24	15	42	35	8	28	32	22	18	3	4	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3
		20	24	24					45				35						
28— Hamilton	25	15	15	25	20	20	22	15	40	35	8	30	35	20	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	4
			18									33		22	20				
29— Brantford	25	17	15	22	20	20	25	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	..	7	30	35	20	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
30— Guelph	25	20	22	23	22	16	25	17	40	35	7	c30	35	20	20	3	4	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	4
			25			18													
31— Berlin	25	20	20	18	21	17	25	18	40	..	8	30	32	20	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
32— Woodstock ...	22	13	15	22	20	20	25	10	40	..	7	c32	35	20	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
		14					15												
33— Stratford	22	15	14	16	22	20	27	15	40	30	7	c29	33	18	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	4
			16	18															
34— London	26	18	18	22	20	20	26	18	40	34	7	32	35	22	20	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	3	5
35— St. Thomas ...	25	16	16	20	20	..	24	18	20	38	..	..	34	20	20	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	4
36— Chatham	22	17	18	20	20	20	25	15	35	..	8	30	32	18	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	4
37— Windsor	23	14	15	18	20	16	28	15	45	40	9	35	37	24	20	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	3	5
38— Owen Sound ..	25	15	15	15	20	18	23	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	35	7	c30	..	20	..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
		17				20		15											
39— Cobalt	28	18	15	22	20	18	24	12	50	35	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	38	20	..	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	5
							14	17											
40— Sault Ste Marie	28	18	..	23	22	17	24	15	45	30	10	28	35	20	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	5
41— Port Arthur ..	25	15	20	25	25	18	28	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	35	12	30	35	20	20	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
		18				30		18											
42— Fort William ..	25	15	20	25	25	18	28	12	40	35	12	30	35	20	20	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>Manitoba—</i>																			
43— Winnipeg	25	16	18	24	22	18	35	15	55	38	10	30	35	23	20	1	5	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	5
44— Brandon	25	18	18	22	20	..	35	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	50	35	10	30	37	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	5
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>																			
45— Regina	25	18	22	25	25	22	32	15	50	35	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	40	20	20	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	5
46— Prince Albert ..	22	15	15	22	20	18	25	15	45	35	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	35	25	25	2	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
							30	18					40						
47— Moosejaw	30	20	20	28	25	20	25	18	45	35	11	35	40	20	20	*1	5	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	..
48— Saskatoon	28	18	22	25	20	20	30	15	20	35	15	35	40	25	..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4
<i>Alberta—</i>																			
49— Medicine Hat ..	30	18	25	25	25	18	25	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	40	12	35	40	25	25	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	e4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	5
							18												
50— Calgary	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	20	22	20	18	30	15	50	40	10	30	35	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	e4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3
													40						
51— Edmonton	25	15	25	25	20	20	25	15	60	45	10	35	40	20	20	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
52— Lethbridge	25	16	18	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	20	18	15	60	40	10	35	40	25	20	1	5	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	5
<i>British Columbia—</i>																			
53— Nelson	28	18	20	25	23	22	30	18	50	35	15	30	45	20	20	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	5
		20	16	23	23	22	28	15											
54— New Westm'str	25	18	22	25	25	20	35	15	50	..	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	40	30	25	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	6
55— Vancouver	25	15	22	22	22	18	31	15	55	45	10	35	40	25	20	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	3	3
													45						
56— Victoria	28	15	25	25	25	18	35	15	50	35	15	35	50	30	25	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
							20												
57— Nanaim	25	20	23	28	25	20	28	10	55	..	12	35	40	25	25	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	5
<i>O.....</i>																			

c Prints.

e 14 loaves for \$1.00; in Feb. Gazette price per lb. was calculated from price per single loaf, 10c.

*Weight of loaf changed to 1 lb. in Aug., 1913.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1914.—*Concluded.*

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in wk'ng'm's quarter).	
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences
5	5	10	10		4½	30—40	30	30	1.20	10	7	8.25	9.00	6.50	4.50	25	22.00	15.00 —19
5	5	10	10		4½	40	35	40	1.20	9	8	7.50	5.00	6.50	5.00	20	13.00	10.00 —20
5	6	12½	12½		5	35	35	40	1.10	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	13.00	10.00 —21
5	6	..	10	5½	5	30	30	30	1.40	10	8	7.75	....	6.00	5.50	20	15.00	14.00 —22
5	7	12½	12½	5	4½	60	60	40	1.00	10	10	7.25	5.50	6.50	3.00	20	15.00	12.00 —23
5	5	12½	12½	4½	4½	40	40	40	1.15	10	7	7.70	6.00	6.75	4.50	15	11.00	8.00 —24
5	5	10	12	4½	4½	25	35	25	1.00	10	7	8.25	5.50	8.50	5.50	20	14.00	11.00 —25
5	7	12½	10	5½	5	30	30	28	1.25	13½	10	6.75	5.00	7.00	5.00	23	27.00	21.00 —26
5	7	10	12	5½	4½	50	50	30	1.20	10	7	7.50	4.75	8.50	7.50	18	15.00	12.00 —26
5	5½	12	13	5	4½	25	25	30	1.10	10	8	7.75	5.00	7.00	5.00	20	16.00	14.00 —27
6	5	.....	12½	5½	5	40	40	40	1.00	10	8	8.00	6.00	10.00	8.00	18	18.00	14.00 —28
5	5	.....	12½	6	5½	25	25	25	1.10	10	8	7.50	5.50	8.50	5.50	20	13.00	11.00 —29
5-8	5	10	7	5	4½	25	30	25	1.25	10	8	8.00	6.00	9.00	6.00	22	16.00	14.00 —31
10	5	10	12½	5½	5	50	40	40	1.20	10	10	7.75	5.00	8.50	4.00	18	12.00	8.00 —32
5	5	10	8	7	5½	30	30	30	1.25	10	10	7.75	7.75	8.50	7.00	18	14.00	8.00 —33
5	6	..	13	5½	5	30	30	40	1.10	10	8	8.00	6.50	8.00	6.00	17	13.00	9.00 —34
5	5	12½	12½	5½	5½	30	30	30	1.15	10	8	7.50	5.00	3.50	....	18	16.00	13.00 —35
5	5	..	12½	5½	5	30	30	40	1.25	10	8	7.75	5.25	....	....	15	14.00	8.00 —35
8	7	12½	12½	6	6	40	35	40	1.25	10	8	8.00	5.00	....	....	15	22.00	12.00 —36
5	7	12½	12½	5½	5½	30	30	30	1.30	10	10	8.20	5.00	8.00	5.00	20	12.00	10.00 —37
5	7	12½	12½	5½	5½	30	30	40	1.25	10	10	7.75	5.00	7.00	3.50	15	20.00	15.00 —37
6	5	10	13	6½	5½	30	30	45	1.50	10	10	10.00	....	7.50	4.00	25	12.00	8.00 —38
7	6	10	12½	5½	5½	30	30	45	1.50	10	10	10.00	....	5.00	4.00	25	15.00	12.00 —39
5	5	12½	12½	6½	6½	30	30	30	1.10	10	10	8.50	4.50	4.00	3.00	22	25.00	15.00 —40
5	5	12—15	8½	5½	5½	40	40	45	1.25	10	10	8.50	6.00	5.50	3.50	25	20.00	20.00 —41
6½	5	12	10	6½	6½	60	50	50	1.25	10	8	8.50	6.00	6.00	4.50	25	25.00	15.00 —42
8½	8½	10	12½	6½	6	35	35	35	1.50	10	8	11.50	9.00	7.00	6.00	25	25.00	20.00 —43
6½	5	15	12½	6½	6	35	35—40	35—40	1.35	15	10	11.50	9.00	7.50	6.00	30	30.00	15.00 —44
8½	7	12	12½	6	6	40	35—40	35	0.75	10	10	13.25	10.00	10.00	8.50	30	45.00	25.00 —45
6	5	15	15	6½	6½	50	40	40	0.90	15	15	13.50	8.50	....	4.50	30	25.00	15.00 —46
7	6	12½	12½	7½	6½	40	40	40	1.35	25	15	13.50	10.00	10.00	6.00	30	30.00	.... —47
8	8	15	12½	7½	6½	40	40	30	1.50	15	12½	f	f	f	f	30	35.00	0 —48
6	7	15	10	5½	5½	40	40	30	1.30	15	10	7.00	6.25	4.50	4.00	40	25.00	20.00 —49
8	7	12½	11	6	5½	40	40	40	1.10	15	12½	g	6.75	5.50	4.50	35	35.00	15.00 —50
8	7	12½	12½	6	6	40	40	40	1.75	20	10	4.00	....	4.00	....	30	50.00	25.00 —51
8½	8½	16	12½	7	6	40	40	45	1.50	20	15	4.75	....	....	....	35	35.00	25.00 —52
8	6	20	12½	6½	6½	50	45	30—60	1.50	25	12½	12.00	8.75	....	6.50	40	16.00	12.00 —53
4	6	12½	9	5½	4½	40	40	40	1.4	20	10	....	7.50	....	6.50	....	20.00	15.00 —54
8	8	20	15	6½	6½	20	35	30	1.20	12	8	....	7.50	....	3.00	30	25.00	20.00 —55
8	8	20	15	6½	6½	45	50	40	2.00	15	10	12.50	8.50	....	3.50	40	25.00	20.00 —56
8	7	14	12½	6	5½	40	40	40	1.65	25	12½	....	6.50	....	....	40	27.00	12.00 —57
						40	40	40		20	12½	....	5.00	....	....	40	15.00	15.00 —57

f Natural gas used.

g Lignite.

h In British Columbia a bag of potatoes usually weighs 100 lbs.

d Jack pine.

Rice was reported lower at St. John's, Que., and Vancouver, B.C., while at Brandon, Man., an advance was reported.

Beans.—The price of beans was higher at Brandon, Man.

Evaporated Apples were upward in price at Sydney, N.S., and Halifax, N.S., Moncton, N.B., St. John's, Que., Fort William, Ont., and New Westminster, B.C. A decline occurred at Prince Albert, Sask., Vancouver and Nanaimo, B.C.

Prunes advanced at Truro, N.S., and St. John's, Que., while Lethbridge, Alta., New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C., reported a decline.

Sugar.—Both granulated and yellow sugar were higher at Chatham and Port Arthur, Ont., but lower at Woodstock, Ont., Brandon, Man., Lethbridge, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C. Granulated sugar alone advanced in price at St. John, N.B., St. John's, Que., Toronto and St. Thomas, Ont., but declined at Victoria, B.C.

Tea was quoted lower at St. John's, Que.

Coffee.—The price of coffee declined at Vancouver, B.C.

Potatoes.—An advance in the price of potatoes was reported at Westville and

Truro, N.S., Newcastle, N.B., St. Hyacinthe and St. John's, Que., Belleville, Cobalt, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., Brandon, Man., Regina, Sask., Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge, Alta., New Westminster and Nanaimo, B.C., while at Moncton, N.B., St. Thomas and Windsor, Ont., Prince Albert, Sask., and Vancouver, B.C., a decline occurred.

Vinegar was upward in price at Niagara Falls, Ont., but downward at St. John's, Que., Prince Albert, Sask., and Vancouver, B.C.

Starch.—The price of starch advanced at Vancouver, B.C., but was lower at St. John's, Que., Orillia, Ont., and St. Thomas, Ont.

Coal.—Anthracite coal was higher at Fredericton, N.B., Three Rivers, Que., Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont. Bituminous coal declined at London, Ont.

Wood.—The price of both hard and soft wood was downward at Hull, Que., and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Hard wood alone advanced at Truro, N.S., while soft wood was reported higher at Brandon, Man.

Rentals were higher at Quebec, Que., Kingston and Niagara Falls, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., but lower at Truro, N.S., Belleville, Ont., and Prince Albert, Sask.

SASKATCHEWAN LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE Second Session of the Third Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan was commenced at Regina on November 6. In all, ninety-seven Acts were passed, twenty-nine of which were of a private or local character. A considerable amount of legislation was enacted affecting the labour interests of the Province, and a brief review of such is given in the following article, which is based upon information contained in the

Legislation Supplement to the February number of the Public Service Monthly of the Province of Saskatchewan.

The principal legislation affecting labour includes an amendment to the Steam Boilers' Act; an amendment to the Mechanic's Lien Law; an Act to provide for the Safety of Electrical Workers; an Act to amend the Building Trades Protection Act; an Act Respecting the Payment of Wages to Certain

Employees; an Act Respecting Employment Agencies, besides considerable legislation in the interests of agriculture.

An Act to Amend the Steam Boilers Act.

Amendments to The Steam Boilers Act were passed affecting the grading of engineers' certificates.

The large number of small stationary boilers up to about 100 horsepower has made it necessary to issue a special grade of certificate suitable to these plants. This has been done by dividing the present third class engineer's certificate into two classes, namely, traction engineers' final certificates and stationary engineers' certificates. The traction engineer's final certificate will practically take the place of the old third class, the qualifications required and the standard examination being almost the same as hitherto. This grade of certificate will therefore be particularly adapted to engineers operating agricultural machinery, traction engines and the like.

The new grade, which will be known as the third class stationary engineer's certificate, will be intermediate between the old third class and the second class engineer's certificate, and will entitle the holder to have sole charge of boilers up to 100 horsepower, or to act as assistant in the operation of a boiler or battery of boilers up to 300 horsepower, provided that a holder of a first or second class engineer's certificate is in actual charge. The qualification required before taking examination for this grade of certificate is that the candidate since receiving a provisional or final engineer's certificate shall have had at least three months' experience of stationary engines.

A further alteration in the Act has been made by extending the scope of fireman's certificates to cover the operation of small high pressure boilers used for heating purposes only, in industrial processes. There are a large number of these boilers now in use in the Province, used for vulcanising automobile tires, stereotyping, etc., and as there is no en-

gine attached, the boilers being only used for heating purposes, the owners of such boilers are no longer required to employ a certified engineer. In such cases inspectors now have discretionary powers to issue a fireman's certificate to the person in charge of such boilers, upon being satisfied that he has sufficient knowledge to operate the same with safety. Firemen's certificates are issued for a period of not more than three months, and must therefore be renewed periodically.

Mechanics' Liens.

The Mechanics' Lien Act is amended by requiring the person filing a lien to swear to the date upon which the contract or service was completed or was to be completed. Hitherto it has been found possible to make the affidavit prescribed by the Act and to file stale and illegal claims to the annoyance of the owners and subsequent incumbancers. The procedure under the Act is simplified by rendering it unnecessary to make lien holders parties defendant to actions. Hereafter they will be simply served with notice of trial.

Protection of Employees.

An Act was passed providing for the safety of electrical workers. It is thought that such legislation will not only provide additional safeguards for such employees, but will enable them to procure insurance upon somewhat less prohibitive terms than previously. The Act consists of a preamble setting out the fact that this class of workmen have to carry on their labour under conditions of danger, and that it is expedient to make regulations to provide for their safety, and two sections which are given in full:—

1. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may, from time to time, make and may subsequently alter or revoke regulations governing the construction, maintenance, and use of electric wires, wiring apparatus and appliances, poles, cables and fixtures for electric light, heat or

power, telegraph, telephone or other purposes.

2. Every Order in Council containing such regulations shall fix the date upon which the regulations shall come in force, and such regulations shall be published in two consecutive issues of *The Saskatchewan Gazette* prior to such date.

An amendment was made to the Building Trades Protection Act. This Act formerly provided for certain protection for workmen employed on the erection of buildings of two storeys. The wording has now been altered so as to cover all buildings over twenty feet in height. This will include churches, warehouses and such buildings as have but one storey, but which are of considerable height. It is also provided that all ladders shall be three rungs higher than the platform which they reach, so as to ensure more safety for workmen.

Employment Agencies.

An Act was passed respecting Employment Agencies, among the principle features of which are sections providing that all employment agents must be licensed by the council of the municipality in which they operate, and the council may prescribe the fee which may be charged. Every agent must furnish a bond for \$1,000 in favour of the Attorney General of Saskatchewan, for the due fulfilment of his duties and obligations under this Act, or to cover any penalties which he may incur through the breach of it. Each agent must keep a register in which he shall enter all particulars about any applicant for work, and also of details regarding employers. This record must be open to the inspection of the municipal authorities, and also of the secretary of the Bureau of Labour.

Every person securing a position through an employment agent is entitled to receive a receipt showing all particulars of the transaction, such as the amount of the fee paid, the wages to be paid, and the name of the employer and of the em-

ployment agent. There is to be no registration fee charged, and the fee for obtaining employment must not exceed five per cent. of the first month's wages if the employment is to be for a month or more, otherwise the maximum fee must not be more than \$1.

No agent shall divide fees with any superintendent, manager, foreman or other employee of any person or corporation requiring help.

Railway Legislation.

In compliance with representations made to the Government by the Saskatchewan Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress, some amendments have been made to the Railway Act. These almost entirely concern the safety and comfort of employees of street railways. Some provisions have also been added to promote the safety of passengers on street railways, for instance, conductors and motormen must pass a strict examination as to their physical capacity to perform their work, and fenders must be left free from any advertising device which may reduce their efficiency.

Agriculture.

Legislation based on the recommendations of the Commission on Agricultural Credits* appointed during January, 1913, was enacted during the session under review. The Co-operative Farm Mortgage Association Act provides for the formation of The Saskatchewan Co-operative Farm Mortgage Association, which will consist of three commissioners, appointed by the Government, and of those who become members. The association will be an aggregation of groups or units, not less than twenty-five in number, each of which must have at least ten members. Each member must be an applicant for a loan, and must be willing to join with other members, and the association, in pledging his credit and security for the loans of

*See, *Labour Gazette* for January, Page 818.

other members of his group, to an amount not more than fifty per cent. of his own loan. New members may join upon being accepted by at least two-thirds of those already constituting a group. Should any member default in his payments, and the property, upon being sold, fail to realize the amount of his indebtedness to the association, the other members of his group might be called upon to make good their contingent liability on a pro rata basis. Loans may be made upon first mortgages only, and the association is forbidden to advance more than forty per cent. of the value of the land taken in security. The association may never loan more money than it holds mortgage security for. It is provided that the Government may guarantee the bonds or debentures of the association, so that they may be the more readily disposed of on the money markets of the world.

[The Agricultural Co-operative Association Act was passed with a view to facilitating on the part of the farmers of the Province the establishment upon a sound basis of a system of local and central rural co-operative societies for purchasing and selling farm products and supplies. This Act provides that any five or more persons who desire to unite themselves as an incorporated association, with limited liability, for the purpose of producing, purchasing, or selling live stock, farm products, or supplies upon the co-operative plan, may be registered as such upon filing a memorandum of association, in duplicate, and the payment of a set registration fee. Such associations shall be bodies corporate, and shall have power to acquire and hold real estate in Saskatchewan for the purpose of carrying out the objects for which they have been incorporated.

In order that the business of such associations may be established upon a

sound basis, it is provided that they shall conduct a strictly cash business. Provision is made for a uniform set of by-laws for the regulation of all associations organized under the Act, so that if in the future two or more similar associations should desire to federate, the similarity of their by-laws will be of assistance to that end. Each association, however, may adopt supplemental by-laws for the regulation of the details of their particular business.

An Act was passed for the purpose of increasing and improving the live stock of the Province. An amount of \$500,000 is to be appropriated and the proportion of this to be expended annually is placed at the discretion of the minister. Live stock, which may be horses, cattle, sheep or swine, may be purchased by the Department and sold, either for cash or partly for cash and partly for credit to bona fide farmers of the Province. These purchasers must either be patrons, or must agree to become patrons of the co-operative creameries, or must be members of an association organized for the purposes of this Act, or for live stock improvement. A lien is to be taken in favour of the department to protect it in the case of all animals sold on credit, or partly on credit, and it is provided that if any neglect is shown the department may repossess itself of the stock.

All cattle bought outside of the three Prairie Provinces must pass the tuberculin test, and any animal may be branded with the registered brand of the Province. This brand may not be vented or altered in any way without proper authority until such time as the animal so branded is fully paid for.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council has power to make further regulations for the carrying out of the purposes and provisions of the Act.

EMPLOYMENT OF DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—RESOLUTION PASSED BY HOME AND DOMESTIC EMPLOYEES' UNION.

THE Honourable the Minister of Labour received, during February, a copy of a resolution passed by the Home and Domestic Employees' Union of Vancouver, having reference to the admission of women domestic servants into British Columbia. The resolution in question was adopted following a resolution passed by the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council on February 5, asking for a six months' extension of the provisions of the order-in-council passed during November to prohibit the entrance of artisans into British Columbia, and also recommending the inclusion within such terms of women domestic servants.

In the resolution of the Home and Domestic Employees' Union, several reasons were given for the rejection of the resolution of the Trades and Labour Council. It was considered that the inclusion of domestic servants within the terms of the prohibitive order-in-council was unnecessary in view of the fact that trained domestic help was always in demand in the province, and that the prohibition of the entrance of this class of female workers would lead to a still greater employment of Chinamen. Reference was made to the fact that the unemployed among so-called domestic servants in British Columbia were largely composed of women of other trades who were taking up domestic work through failure to obtain employment in their own particular lines. It was held that the number that would be affected by an amendment of this nature to the order-in-council would not justify such an amendment; the standard of efficiency, however, it was thought, would be lowered by extending the terms of the order-in-council to include female domestic servants.

The aims and objects of the Home and Domestic Employees' Union are set

forth in the following copy of a circular accompanying the copy of the resolution above referred to:—

Home and Domestic Employees' Union.

The Home and Domestic Employees' Union was formed with the object of raising the standard of domestic work and bringing it in line with other kinds of employment.

The position of domestic employer and domestic employee must be put on the same footing as other work, that is to say. A specified number of working hours a day must be recognized. The present system of bartering for a person's whole time with the exception of a few hours a week is out of keeping with twentieth century ideals.

In order to attain our object it is absolutely necessary (1) That the work in the home be organized in the same manner as elsewhere, i.e., in offices, stores, factories, hospitals, etc. (2) That domestic employees themselves be organized.

The first item does not concern us at present—that is for the women employers to attend to. The second item, however, rests entirely with domestic employees. Only by their united efforts will the present system be changed.

We intend to attain our object by legislation, and therefore it is essential that we have a representative membership of domestic employees belonging to the union. In order to make this possible, we have reduced our fees to a nominal figure, viz., thirty-five cents a quarter, twenty-five cents for the union and ten cents for the Trades and Labour Council, with which we are affiliated.) This reduction in our fees will entail our giving up the Club Room,

which we have had for the past seven months.

In regard to the Club Room, we may say that owing to the present system of domestic work, the majority of our members were not able to use it to any extent. We are convinced, however, that there are no people who need a club house more than domestic employees, and as soon as the hours of work are regulated we intend to have one which will be second to none—managed and controlled by ourselves.

Full information regarding the union can be obtained from the office, room 202 Labour Temple, corner of Dunsmuir and Homer streets.

The following is a reprint of a handbill issued by the Home and Domestic Employees' Union, British Columbia:—

MEMBERSHIP CREED.

“Believing that the home has a greater influence on the community than the community has on the home, we pledge ourselves, as members of the union, to do all in our power to dignify the labour pertaining thereto.”

Objects.

1. A nine-hour day.
2. A minimum wage.
3. Recognition as a body of industrial workers.

In order to accomplish our objects, it is essential that all women employees in homes, institutions, hotels, etc., in any capacity should become members.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR THE PROTECTION OF WORKPEOPLE.

ON January 31, 1913, the Swiss Federal Council issued a circular letter inviting the various Powers to take part in a *technical* conference at which certain propositions submitted by the International Association for the Legal Protection of Workpeople were to be discussed. A favourable answer was received from the Governments of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Great Britain, Greece, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia and Sweden, some of them, however, intimating that their taking part in the conference did not necessarily mean their acceptance of the propositions submitted, and reserving their right to a full discussion of the matters contained in the programme prepared by the Association. Thereupon the Federal Council issued a second circular letter asking the several assenting Governments to appoint delegates to meet at Berne (Switzerland) on September 15, 1913.

The subjects proposed for discussion were: (1) the prohibition of night work

for minors employed in industrial occupations; (2) the limitation of hours of labour for women and minors employed in industrial occupations.

At the first meeting of the conference, the delegates were welcomed, on behalf of the Government of Switzerland, by Mr. Edmond Schulthess, Federal Councillor and chief of the Federal Department of Trade, Commerce and Agriculture, who was subsequently, by an unanimous vote, chosen as chairman of the Conference. Preliminary statements were made by some of the delegates of the conditions in their respective countries. At the second sitting, on September 16, a further discussion of the questions submitted took place, after which two committees were appointed as follows: (1) committee on the prohibition of night work for minors, with Dr. Caspar, of the German delegation, as chairman, and (2) committee on the limitation of hours of labour for women and minors, Mr. Millerand, head of the French delegation, being elected chairman.

In committee meetings the various phases of the subjects proposed for discussion were taken up, the representatives of each country describing the laws on the matter already in force and stating objections based on climatic or other considerations, and a final draft of resolutions was agreed upon, to be approved in general meeting at the last sitting of the Conference on September 25, the same to be submitted to the approval of the several participating Governments, and finally passed upon by a diplomatic Conference to be held at some further date.

A synopsis of the resolutions adopted is as follows:

Prohibition of night work for minors.

1.—Night work shall be prohibited for minors until they have reached the full age of sixteen years in all industrial undertakings where more than ten persons are employed, the prohibition not to apply in cases where members of the same family only are employed.

2.—The night rest provided for in Article I shall last at least eleven consecutive hours, the same to include the interval between ten p.m. and five a.m.

3.—The prohibition of night work for minors over fourteen years of age may be removed (a) "when the interest of the State or some other public interest absolutely demands it," or (b) "in cases of emergency, where in any undertaking an interruption of the operations occurs which it was impossible to foresee and not being of a periodical nature."

4.—In countries situated outside of Europe as well as in colonies, possessions or protectorates, where it may be justified by climatic or other countries, the length of the uninterrupted rest may be less than the minimum eleven hours, provided a compensating resting time is granted during the working day.

Limitation of hours of labour for women and minors.

1.—The maximum length of industrial work for women, without any distinction as to age, and for young workmen until they have reached the age of sixteen years, shall be ten hours per day. The limitation of the day's work may also be determined at the rate of sixty hours in any week with a maximum of ten hours and a half per day. This applies to all industrial undertakings where more than ten persons are employed, but in no case where members of the same family only are employed.

2.—In cases where the working day is not more than six hours, no intermission shall be compulsory; where the working day is more than six hours, there shall be an intermission of at least one half-hour's duration during or immediately after the first six hours.

3.—The maximum length of the working day may be extended (a) where the interest of the State or some other public interest absolutely demands it; (b) in cases of emergency, when in any undertaking an interruption of operations occurs which it was impossible to foresee and not being of a periodical nature; (c) in cases where the work applies to raw materials or to materials in course of manufacture, when the work is necessary to preserve them from unavoidable loss; (d) in industries subject to seasonal influences; (e) in case of exceptional occurrences in all industries.

4.—The total effective work, including overtime, shall not exceed twelve hours in any one day, except in the case of fish, vegetable and fruit canneries. The extension of working time may reach a total of one hundred and forty hours in any calendar year and one hundred and eighty hours in certain specified industries, but in no case shall it be authorized for young workers of either sex under sixteen years of age.

CONVENTION OF C. P. R. FEDERATED TRADES.

THE convention of the Canadian Pacific Railway System Federated Trades was held at Winnipeg, commencing on February 17. About forty delegates representing the important points on the railroad were in attendance. A number of matters concerning particularly the Federation and others of more general interest were dealt with. The Legislative Committee submitted several items, among which was an endorsement of the principle of the "Safety First" campaign inaugurated on some of the railroad systems. The members of the Federation were urged to promote this movement on account of the great benefit to be derived from it in the protection of life and also to endeavour to have established on all dangerous machinery proper and effective safeguards. The Committee urged an active campaign for the enforcement of the Factories Act respecting the general conditions of sanitation and other conditions detri-

mental to workers in the railroad industry. Reference was made to the lack at many points of proper hospital accommodation for those injured in their day's work, and it was agreed that this question should be brought before the various railroad companies with a view to having properly equipped hospitals maintained at every suitable point. The need for efforts to have established in the various Provinces satisfactory compensation laws was urged upon the members of the Federation. Approval was expressed of the Bill before the Dominion Parliament calling for bi-weekly pay, and also the Bill providing for the eight-hour day. The support of the Federation was extended to the Trades and Labour Congress in its efforts to have the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act made more satisfactory by amendments. The convention closed on February 27, with the election of officials for the coming year.

BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES.

THE February, 1914, issue of the Board of Trade Labour Gazette of Great Britain reviews the operations of the Labour Exchanges in connection with the Board of Trade during the year 1913. At the end of the year there were 423 Labour Exchanges open as compared with 422 a year before. Nineteen of these deal solely with male applicants, two are for female applicants only, two for adults only, and one has been established solely for juveniles.

The total number of registrations of workpeople on the general register of the Exchanges during 1913 was 2,965,893. This number does not include dock labourers, cloth porters and cotton porters, who are dealt with separately on the casual register. The number of vacancies filled by the Exchanges during the year was 921,853, and in addi-

tion 204,629 jobs of a more or less casual nature were found for the classes mentioned above. The net number of individuals for whom employment was found was 656,411. The average number of workpeople on the registers of Exchanges at any time of the year was 112,835.

The number of registrations of men was 31.0 per cent. greater in 1913 than in 1912, the increase being mainly due to the coming into operation of Part II of the National Insurance Act. The numbers of registrations of women and girls showed slight increases, and those of boys a slight decrease. The number of vacancies filled, however, showed an all-round increase, the percentage increases for men, women, boys and girls being 10.2, 18.2, 2.6, and 13.9 respectively.

The following table shows the number of registrations, individuals registered and vacancies, 1911, 1912 and 1913:—

		Number of Registrations	Number of Individuals Registered.	Number of Vacancies (Situations) Notified.	Number of Vacancies (Situations) Filled.	Number of Individuals given work.
Men	{ 1911	1,323,162	978,211	446,035	362,670	268,794
	{ 1912	1,594,236	1,025,332	626,756	513,649	336,341
	{ 1913	2,088,735	1,267,077	714,270	566,150	390,141
Women	{ 1911	414,459	307,641	178,446	136,409	97,598
	{ 1912	518,775	360,873	226,276	168,555	118,650
	{ 1913	532,060	351,755	270,325	199,395	133,424
Boys	{ 1911	185,108	138,684	106,920	77,881	64,752
	{ 1912	200,403	146,434	120,601	88,086	70,565
	{ 1913	186,574	137,668	143,715	90,387	74,535
Girls	{ 1911	117,718	88,833	57,208	44,450	38,066
	{ 1912	151,890	110,948	78,941	57,940	48,153
	{ 1913	158,524	115,171	94,518	65,921	54,206
Total	{ 1911	2,040,447	1,513,369	788,609	621,410	469,210
	{ 1912	2,465,304	1,643,587	1,062,574	828,230	573,709
	{ 1913	2,965,893	1,871,671	1,222,828	921,853	652,306

Of the men's registrations, the largest percentages occurred in the following groups of trades:—Building and works of construction, 39.2; engineering, ship-building, construction of vehicles, and other metal trades, 29.6; conveyance of men, goods and messages, 7.9; and general labourers, 7.4. Of the women's registrations the largest percentages occur-

red in domestic service (outdoor, including laundry and washing service), 52.6; food, tobacco, drink and lodging, 9.6; textiles, 8.8; and dress, 5.7. The corresponding percentages for 1912 were:—48.4, 10.3, 9.1, and 6.0 respectively.

The number of registrations and of individuals registered in 1912 and in 1913 are summarized below:—

NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS.

GROUPS OF TRADES.	Men		Women	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Building and Works of Construction	347,120	819,828		
Engineering, Shipbuilding, Construction of Vehicles, and Other Metal Trades	306,936	618,738	11,868	13,988
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages	202,719	163,993	2,306	3,146
General Labourers	261,842	154,387		
Domestic Service (Outdoor— including Laundry and Washing Service)	29,370	35,700	251,230	279,734
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	32,238	26,228	53,559	51,254
Textiles	41,954	35,000	47,251	47,048
Dress	24,682	19,607	30,918	30,463
All other Trades	347,375	215,254	121,643	106,427
Total	1,594,236	2,088,735	518,775	532,060

Of the total men's vacancies filled during the year, the largest proportions were in engineering, shipbuilding, construction of vehicles, and other metal trades, 30.0 per cent.; building and works of construction, 29.7 per cent.; conveyance of men, goods and messages, 8.9 per cent.; and general labourers, 7.5 per cent. Of the 199,395 women's vacancies filled, the largest percentages were

in domestic service (outdoor, including laundry and washing service); 51.5; food, tobacco, drink and lodging, 13.8; textiles, 11.4; and dress, 5.1. The corresponding percentages for 1912 were: 42.4, 16.2, 12.6, and 6.0 respectively.

The following table shows the number of vacancies filled by men and by women for the principal groups of trades:—

NUMBER OF VACANCIES FILLED.

GROUPS OF TRADES.	Men		Women	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Building and Works of Construction	115,278	168,323		
Engineering, Shipbuilding, Construction of Vehicles, and Other Metal Trades	126,751	169,853	5,304	5,650
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages	35,742	50,315	355	466
General Labourers	60,390	42,444		
Domestic Service (Outdoor—including Laundry and Washing Service)	3,970	7,297	71,396	102,717
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	7,713	7,539	27,316	27,581
Textiles	14,927	14,179	21,217	22,772
Dress	5,206	4,024	10,117	10,244
All other Trades	143,672	102,176	32,850	29,965
Total	513,649	566,150	168,555	199,395

Throughout the year the demand for workers exceeded the supply in the shipbuilding industry. In the engineering trades there was a scarcity of workers in some districts during the first eight months of the year, and, owing to seasonal activity, a number of vacancies in the building trades could not be filled during the period from April to October. In the case of women there was a shortage of labour in the linen and clothing trades, and in laundry work. From April to December a deficiency of labour was reported in the Birmingham plate and jewellery trade. During the months of June, July, August, September and October, the number of vacancies filled through the Exchanges for fruit, hop, etc., pickers was 4,933.

As in previous years, arrangements were made by the General Post Office to recruit through the Exchanges the temporary labour (sorters, postmen, and porters) required in connection with Christmas pressure. The number of applications registered solely for this work was 46,894, and the number of vacancies filled was 42,343 (men 41,786, women

47, and boys 510), as compared with 39,700 in 1912 and 33,264 in 1911.

The sum of approximately £2,900 was advanced during the year ended September 30, 1913, towards meeting the expenses of workpeople travelling to places where employment had been found for them through the Exchanges. This amount was repayable by the persons to whom the advances were made. The number of cases in which fares were advanced was about 9,200. The total amount advanced from the commencement of the scheme in 1910 up to September 30, 1913, was approximately £10,400, and the number of cases was about 34,000.

The number of men given casual employment during 1913 was 5,510, and the number of casual jobs given was 204,629. Of these jobs, 133,658 were for dock labourers, 69,013 for cloth porters at Manchester, and 1,958 for cotton porters at Liverpool. The corresponding figures for 1912 were: dock labourers, 158,881; cloth porters, 62,047, and cotton porters, 3,108.

SETTLEMENT REACHED IN DISPUTE AFFECTING SHOE MACHINE WORKERS AT QUEBEC.

A SETTLEMENT was effected during February of a serious industrial dispute which commenced in the latter part of December, 1913, and which involved directly about 3,000 employees in shoe manufacturing establishments operated by members of the Quebec Shoe Manufacturers' Association. The employees concerned were members of the Canadian Federation of Shoe Workers (Leather Cutters). The Federation of Boot and Shoe Workers (Machinists), and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union (Shoe Lasters).

During October, 1913, notices were posted in the various factories setting forth the working conditions under which such factories would be operated. The conditions imposed, besides fixing the rate of wages and hours of employment, gave the employers the exclusive right of engaging, discharging or suspending employees, and established the employer, or his representative, as the sole judge of the competence and ability of an employee to do specified work.

The terms of the employers were generally accepted at the time by the employees. In December, however, employees in two establishments objected to the employment of a non-unionist, and struck work. The factories affected were those of the John Ritchie Company and Messrs. Gale Brothers, employing about 220 hands. At the end of December all the members of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association decided to close their establishments, owing to the fact that their employees had refused to sign individually the agreement governing conditions of employment. The effect of this decision was to cause an almost complete

cessation of work in the shoe manufacturing business in Quebec, the only establishments running being those operated by firms which did not belong to members of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association. Nearly 3,000 operatives, about two-thirds of whom were male workers, were directly affected by this dispute, which caused a certain amount of unemployment in other lines, particularly among leather workers and box makers.

Shortly after the inception of the dispute, Mr. Victor DuBreuil, one of the officers of the Department of Labour, at the instance of the Minister of Labour, tendered the good offices of the Department in bringing matters to a settlement. Mr. DuBreuil also met the parties concerned on two subsequent occasions, and assisted a committee of citizens in arranging, during February, a joint conference, which led to the termination of the trouble.

By the terms of the agreement the men were not required to sign individual contracts, but it was arranged that a committee of three representatives from each of the unions interested should sign for them. A monetary penalty was fixed for the fulfilment of the contract, the amount being \$600, or \$200 from each union. In case of non-fulfilment of the terms of the contract the money will be confiscated for the use of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association. Provision was also made for cases of individual grievances. Any employee having such will be required to make a deposit of \$25.00 before the case is heard by the Board of Arbitration, and the party in default will have to bear the costs of the hearing. Another clause exacts that the unions interested shall secure legal recognition by incorporation as soon as possible.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PARCEL POST SYSTEM.

A MEASURE designed to afford a cheap and expeditious means for the transportation of merchandise, etc., was inaugurated on February 10, when the parcels post system was commenced. This institution is the outcome of legislation enacted during the last session of the Dominion Parliament. The Act as finally assented to on June 6, 1913, provides for the establishment of a parcel post for the conveyance of parcels of all kinds up to eleven pounds in weight with the exception of such articles as may be excluded by regulations prescribed by the Postmaster General.

The rates of postage on articles accepted for transmission by parcel post are as follows:—

(a) Five cents for the first pound and one cent for each additional pound or fraction thereof up to four pounds, and two cents for each subsequent pound up to eleven pounds, within a radius of twenty miles from the place of mailing, irrespective of Provincial boundaries.

(b) Ten cents for the first pound and four cents for each subsequent pound or fraction thereof, for all points in the Province in which a package is posted, outside of the twenty mile radius.

(c) Ten cents for the first pound and six cents for each additional pound or fraction thereof, for all points outside the Province in which a parcel is posted, and beyond the twenty mile radius, with an additional charge of two cents a pound for each Province that has to be crossed to the destination of the parcel, not including the Province in which it is to be delivered up to a maximum of twelve cents a pound.

The three Provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, are to be considered as one zone.

An additional charge to meet the extra cost of transportation will be made on parcels addressed to or posted at offices in certain outlying districts when such parcels have to be conveyed more than 100 miles by a continuous stage service, such districts to be designated by the Postmaster General.

The charge on any parcel shall not be greater than one cent an ounce.

Tables of rates for the several Provinces are given in the rate cards printed for distribution.

THE AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE.

THE first number of "The Agricultural Gazette" has recently been issued by the Department of Agriculture of Canada. It is to be published monthly in both English and French, and while not intended for general circulation, a limited number of copies are available to subscribers at \$1.00 per annum, or ten cents per copy. In the "Foreword" it is announced that while it is primarily the official journal of the Federal Department of Agriculture, and will reflect and register its activities, the magazine has wider functions to discharge, and will deal with the valuable work carried on by the various Provincial Departments of Agriculture, and in some measure be the magazine of organized agriculture in Canada. The press are invited to use freely any of the information contained in the magazine, and agricultural officials are requested to forward promptly to the "Agricultural Gazette" announcements, appointments, resolutions and official reports.

The first issue contains historical sketches of the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, a brief account of the various branches of the Dominion Department, and a summary of Federal appropriations to the Provinces under the Agricultural Instruction Act, 1913-14.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING FEBRUARY, 1914.

THERE was a pronounced decrease in the number of days lost through trade disputes during February, as compared with the previous month, although the number was larger than for the corresponding month of last year. The decrease from January was largely due to a settlement of a strike of shoe machine workers in Quebec, about 3,000 employees returning to work on February 14. Disputes of coal miners on Vancouver Island and garment workers at Montreal remained unsettled at the end of February. Three disputes commenced during that month, none of which were serious from the standpoint of numbers affected. They were all, moreover, of short duration.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during February.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence in Canada during February was seven, an increase of two over the preceding month, and a decrease of nine from February of last year. Twenty-six firms and 4,400 employees were involved in these disputes, six firms and 222 employees being involved in the new disputes of the month. During January 4,450 employees were involved in trade disputes, and during February, 1913, the number involved was 2,553.

Time Losses in Working Days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during February was approximately 66,937 days, compared with a loss of 117,450 working days in January, and 42,880 working days lost during February, 1913.

Trades Affected by New Disputes.—The following table shows the trades affected by the new disputes of the month and the number of employees in each group of trades:—

TRADES.	No. of disputes.	No. of employees
Metal.....	2	210
Miscellaneous.....	1	12
Total.....	3	222

Localities Affected by New Disputes.

—One of the new disputes of the month occurred in Ontario, one in Saskatchewan, and one in British Columbia.

Causes of New Disputes.—The three new disputes of the month all involved some phase of the wage question. Core-makers at Brantford and barbers at Saskatoon struck work, protesting against the decision of the employers to introduce new working arrangements, which would have the effect of reducing wages; shipbuilders at Victoria struck work to enforce a demand for higher wages.

Results of Disputes.—Four disputes came to a definite termination during February. In three of these the men were partly or wholly successful; in the other they accepted the terms of the employers as presented before the strike occurred. Three disputes remained unsettled at the end of the month.

Disputes beginning before February.

The trade disputes of the previous month which were still in existence during February were disputes of coal miners on Vancouver Island, garment workers and cigarmakers at Montreal, and shoe machine workers at Quebec.

Coal Miners, Vancouver Island.—The dispute of coal miners on Vancouver Island remained unsettled at the end of the month. At South Wellington the output was only about three-fourths of the normal. At Extension the output was about forty per cent. of that of 1912,

but internal difficulties in working the mine are thought to be in part responsible for the smaller output. Latest reports from Nanaimo, the most seriously affected area, show that the company is taking on men from time to time according as places are found for them. The output is about one-third of that prevailing at the time of the strike (May, 1913), but since a large part of the mine is under water the former output will not be reached until this section of the mine is reopened. At Cumberland, where the strike started in September, 1912, the output is higher than before that date, being placed at 2,200 tons daily, as against 2,000 tons, but the mines have been lately idle for a day or two at a time on account of lack of shipping facilities.

Garment Workers, Montreal.—The strike of garment workers in the employ of the H. Vineberg Company, of Montreal, remained unsettled at the end of February. About 350 employees were out of work as a result of this dispute.

Shoe Machine Workers, Quebec.—The dispute of shoe machine workers which occurred in Quebec during December came to an end on February 14. At the termination of this dispute about 3,000 employees returned to work after having been on strike for more than six weeks. A special article having reference to this dispute will be found elsewhere in the current issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

Cigarmakers, Montreal.—The Department was informed, at the end of February, that the dispute of cigarmakers in the employ of Messrs. S. Davis and Sons was still unsettled. It was reported that about seventy-eight former employees of the company were out of work as a result of this dispute.

Disputes beginning during February.

The new disputes of the month were strikes of coremakers at Brantford, ship-

builders at Victoria, and barbers at Saskatoon.

Coremakers, Brantford.—Coremakers in the employ of the Massey-Harris Company went on strike at Brantford on February 17, twenty-five journeymen and ten helpers being involved. The cause of the dispute was the readjustment of the wage scale as a result of new working conditions in the foundry. The men were asked to accept the same conditions as were in force at Toronto, where the best men were making \$3.50 to \$4.00 a day of ten hours. After being out two days the men accepted prices slightly higher than this, with a reduction, however, from the prices previously in effect.

Shipbuilders, Victoria.—A dispute occurred at Victoria on February 6, affecting employees of Messrs. Yarrow, Limited. The men, who were repairing a steamer, claimed that the work involved should be classed as old work, and paid for at the rate of \$4.25 per day. The Company, however, claimed that the work should be classed as new work and paid for at the rate of \$3.75 per day. In addition to the sixty-five men who actually struck work, 110 employees were thrown out of work as a result of the dispute. The strike lasted for eleven days, when the men accepted the ruling of the Company, and an agreement was reached whereby extra pay was to be allowed for those parts of the work where new and old work overlapped.

Barbers, Saskatoon.—By an agreement made last June, journeymen barbers in Saskatoon were given a guarantee of \$18.00 a week and sixty per cent. of all earnings over \$30.00 a week. During February four shops, employing twelve barbers, commenced paying the men at the rate of sixty per cent. on all their earnings. This arrangement, which resulted in a reduction of weekly wages, was objected to by the men, and a strike occurred on February 16. After a week's duration the dispute terminated by three of the four shops employing eleven men, agreeing to adhere to the previous arrangement.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES C, NO. 126.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING FEBRUARY, 1914.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	No. of Firms or Establishments affected		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement	Date of termination	Result
			Directly	Indirectly	Directly		Indirectly				
					Male	Female	Male	Female			
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE FEBRUARY.											
Mining— Coal miners.....	Vancouver Island B.C.	Alleged discrimination against employees.....	3	.....	750	.....	.....	.....	Sep. 17 '12 May 1 '13	.....	Unsettled at end of the month
Clothing— Garment workers..	Montreal, Que....	Against reduction of wages.	1	.....	280	90	.....	.....	Sept. 19	.....	"
Shoe machine workers.....	Quebec, Que	Employees of two firms struck, refusing to work with non-unionists; later a general strike occurred through refusal of em- ployees to sign individual contracts.....	15	.....	1800	1200	.....	.....	Dec. 1913 Feb. 14	.....	Agreement reached*
Food and Tobacco Preparation— Cigar makers.....	Montreal, Que....	Against reduction of wages.	1	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	" 13	.....	Unsettled at end of the month

* A special article with reference to this dispute is published in the current issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

DISPUTE BEGINNING DURING FEBRUARY.

[illegible]

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments at which they were employed have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

Printers, Medicine Hat.

AN agreement was recently entered into between the employing printers of Medicine Hat and Typographical Union No. 451 of that city, to take effect on January 1, 1914, and to be in force until October 31, 1915. The employers represented by the parties signing the agreement bind themselves to employ none but members of the union and to pay the scale of prices of such union. The appointment of a standing committee is arranged for, to be composed of two representatives of the employers and two selected by the union. To this committee are to be referred all questions which may arise as to the scale of wages or the construction of any clause of the agreement or alleged violations thereof which cannot be settled otherwise. The feature of the change in wages taking effect as a result of the new agreement is that flat rates of \$25 and \$27 are now paid for day and night work respectively. Previously wages ranged from \$21 to \$24 for day work, with an additional \$1.00 a week for those men engaged on the night shift. The following is a copy of the scale of prices and the rules governing the employment of members of the union, together with signatures of the parties to the agreement:—

Scale of Prices.

Flat Scale for Newspapers—Floormen and Operators (Day Work).

Makeups, admen, bankmen and employees engaged in hand composition or distribution	\$4.16 2-3, 8 hours
Operators of typesetting and type-casting appliances	4.16 2-3, 8 hours
*Machinist-operators	4.66 2-3, 8 hours
Machine tenders (machinists)	5.16 2-3, 8 hours
Proofreaders, copy-preparers	4.16 2-3, 8 hours
Foremen	4.91 2-3, 8 hours
Book and job printers—hand	4.16 2-3, 8 hours
Book and job foremen	4.91 2-3, 8 hours

Flat Scale for Newspapers—Floormen and Operators (Night Work)

Makeups, admen, bankmen and employees engaged in hand composition or distribution	\$4.50, 7½ hours
Operators of typesetting and type-casting appliances	4.50, 7½ hours
*Machinist-operators	5.00, 7½ hours
Machine tenders (machinists)	5.50, 7½ hours
Proofreaders, copy-preparers	4.50, 7½ hours
Foremen	5.25, 7½ hours
Book and job printers—hand	4.50, 7½ hours
Book and job foremen	5.25, 7½ hours

*Above rate of pay refers to one machine. Machinist-operator to receive 50c per day extra for each extra machine takes care of.

Middle Shift.

All employees to receive the night scale of wages, seven and one-half hours to constitute a shift.

1. The term machinist-operator shall mean a member who acts as operator and keeps machines placed under his care in good running order, and who shall be responsible for the output of machines in his charge in so far as the condition of the machines is concerned.

2. In shifts where there is no regular machinist employed there must be at least one machinist-operator for every two machines.

3. Machinists shall work the same number of hours as force on regular shift, being at all times during shift on duty.

4. Five machines or over shall call for a machine tender, and an assistant machine tender when two shifts are run.

5. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work (exclusive of lunch hour), hours even before and after lunch, and the hours shall be between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. All work done after eight hours shall have been performed shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

6. Seven and one-half hours shall constitute a night's work (exclusive of lunch hour), hours even before and after lunch, and the hours shall be between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. All work done after time is called shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

7. It is provided, however, that the above sections shall not prohibit the party of the first part (in job offices) and their employees making an arrangement whereby said employees shall have a Saturday half holiday.

8. Time and one-half shall be paid for all overtime not exceeding four hours in any one day. Overtime in excess of four hours shall at the expiration of the four hours be paid for at double rate. It is provided, however, that should any journeyman in any one week lay off work for a day or portion of a day through arrangement with the foreman, or otherwise, excepting sickness, and this be the cause of extra labour being necessary on following days during the work, and no other available help be procurable, that the journeyman may be placed at work by the foreman in overtime hours for the length of time that he has been off duty, or less, as the foreman may decide, but at regular time rate of pay.

9. When workmen are asked to work in an office less than half a day, not less than half a day shall be paid for.

10. Regular employees shall receive their wages in cash regularly each week.

11. Work performed on New Year's, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Thanksgiving Day, (Civic Holidays), shall be paid as time and one-half; provided, this shall not apply to morning papers published every week day, or to night staffs of afternoon papers who work six nights a week.

12. Double time shall be paid for all work done on Labour Day or on Christmas Day.

13. All overtime worked during any

week in which any of the above holidays occur shall be paid at overtime rates. A man working overtime during a week in which he has been laid off by the foreman shall be paid for such overtime at overtime rates. Overtime is to be understood as all time worked outside of the regular hours set by the office for the shift.

14. Sunday work shall be paid for at double price, except in case of morning papers or night staffs of afternoon papers.

15. Any journeyman working in more than one department shall be paid at the rate of the highest-paid department in which he works.

16. When a shift is worked part day and part night, pay shall be based upon that scale the major portion of hours is worked.

17. Each member shall work by the day, and each day's work shall be separate from any and every day's time.

18. A journeyman called to work outside of regular hours shall receive \$1.00 extra for call, besides overtime pay. It is provided, however, that 30 minutes shall have elapsed from call of "time" at end of regular shift when call to work is made before a journeyman can claim such extra compensation.

19. The foreman shall have full control of the employment and discharge of journeymen for cause.

20. The regular working hours shall be posted by the foreman in the chapel, and the working hours shall be subject to his orders (provided, Sections 5 and 6 of this Scale of Prices must be enforced). When the regular hour for starting work is to be changed, the foreman shall give twenty-four hours' notice to the chairman of the chapel.

21. The foreman, the chairman of the chapel and one employing printer shall constitute a Board to decide the competency of a man practising irregularly on a machine, or of applicants for posi-

tions where vacancy occurs in composing rooms.

22. Work done during noon hour shall be charged at overtime rates.

23. A regular situation shall apply only to those journeymen who are employed full time in an office.

24. A sub. working in an office for fifteen days, or a journeyman accepting a situation in an office and working fifteen days (five or which shall be consecutive), shall not be discharged for any incompetency; provided, that the foreman has not previously notified in writing the chairman of the incompetency.

25. Chairman shall be given statement of office pay-rolls for the purpose of making returns of the earnings of members to the Secretary-Treasurer of the union.

26. The party of the first part (*i.e.*, the employers) shall furnish at all times a healthful, sufficiently ventilated, properly heated and well-lighted place for the performance of all work done in the composing room; the party of the second part (the employees) at all times reserving the right to secure the services of sanitary and ventilating experts, satisfactory to both parties, whose report shall be submitted to the party of the first part, who shall have the privilege of submitting said report to the municipal health officer, or Provincial factory inspector for verification, and this verified report shall be final, and conditions shall be improved according to the findings contained in the report as soon as possible.

Apprentices.

1. The number of apprentices to be employed shall be in the ratio of one to every five (5) journeymen employed or majority fraction thereof. Where an office employing five journeymen has an apprentice in his fourth year, the office shall have the privilege of taking on another apprentice.

2. Youths who handle type in the composing room (and no others) shall be considered apprentices.

3. No apprentice shall be employed on overtime except in case the journeymen in the same office are also employed on the same shift.

4. No youth under the age of fifteen shall be accepted to apprenticeship.

5. No applicant for apprenticeship shall be considered eligible who cannot read manuscript intelligently, and who has not the rudiments of a common-school education, and who is not qualified to perform the duties of copyholder.

6. The foreman, the chairman of the chapel, and one journeyman printer selected by the foreman and chairman mutually shall decide on the qualifications of an apprentice.

7. Foremen shall afford apprentices every opportunity to learn the trade.

8. Apprentices shall be registered by the union at the beginning of their apprenticeship, and shall not leave the office in which they are apprenticed to work in another office without a just and valid reason, and must secure the consent of the Executive of the union before accepting employment in another office.

9. Apprentices shall receive \$1.00 per diem for the first six months of their apprenticeship, and 33 1-3c per diem more each succeeding six months for the first two years of their apprenticeship, when, having served two years, they shall receive one-half of the journeymen's scale. At the end of three years he shall receive two-thirds of the journeymen's scale, and at the end of four years he shall receive three-quarters of the journeymen's scale.

10. Five years shall be the minimum term of apprenticeship, the last six months of which may be devoted to the linotype or other typesetting device.

Machine Apprentices.

1. Offices shall be allowed to have one learner to every seven machines or major fraction thereof who shall be a journeyman member of the local union having jurisdiction; exclusive of apprentice members who are serving the last six months of their apprenticeship.

2. No beginner on machines shall work less than five days per week.

3. The term of apprenticeship for beginners on typesetting machines shall be thirteen weeks at the following scale:—

First three weeks	\$1.66	2-3	per diem
Second three weeks	2.00		per diem
Third three weeks	2.50		per diem
Next four weeks	3.00		per diem

For night work the scale shall be 25c per diem in excess of above during apprenticeship term.

4. If before the expiration of thirteen weeks the beginner attains a speed (average) of four thousand ems nonpareil—or its equivalent in eight point—per hour, he shall be deemed competent, and shall receive the regular scale.

5. If at the expiration of thirteen weeks he does not attain the average speed of four thousand ems as above, he shall be granted an extension of time, not to exceed three months, at a remuneration of \$3.00 per diem.

6. Any member of this union whose output on a typesetting machine (type not larger than 6 point, 13-em line) is four thousand ems per hour, shall be deemed competent.

7. No learner on a machine shall work more than the number of hours provided for on the shift on which he is working; provided, no journeymen are available, he shall be allowed to work overtime, and shall receive compensation therefore at the rate of time and one-half of his wages.

Miscellaneous.

The interchanging, exchanging, borrowing, lending or buying of matter previously used, either in the form of type or matrices, between newspapers, between job offices, or between newspapers and job offices, or vice versa, not owned by the said individual, firm or corporation, and published in the same establishment, is unlawful, and shall not be allowed, unless such type or matrices are reset, or an equivalent of time off for such resetting is allowed to members of the chapel, this to be regulated by agreement between employers and local unions. Transfer of matter between a newspaper office and a job office, where conducted as separate institutions and from separate composing rooms, owned by the said individual, firm or corporation, is not permissible unless such matter is reset, or an equivalent of time off for such resetting is allowed to members of the chapel. Provided, that where an interchange of matter from an English publication to a foreign language publication, or vice versa, is desired, under the provisions of this section, such exchange shall be regulated by unions interested. The time limit within which borrowed or purchased matter, or matrices, are to be reset shall also be within seven days after publication.

Advertisements reproduced in photoengraving room must be reset as completely as possible, and corrected proofs submitted to the chairman of the chapel within seven (7) days after publication.

For the Employers:

A. J. V. TERRILL.
E. L. STONE.
C. F. HAYES.

For Typographical Union No. 451:

ROBERT COLLIER, *President*.
B. W. BELLAMY, *Secretary*.

For International Typo. Union:

JAMES DUNCAN, *President*.

**FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS
AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF
FEBRUARY, 1914.**

The following is a list of contracts awarded by different Departments of the Government during the past month, which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the workmen engaged upon the works in question. A statement is added for supplies, given by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Department of Public Works.

**CLOCK TOWER TO POST OFFICE, BRAMPTON,
ONT.**

Clock tower to Post Office, Brampton, Ont. Name of contractor, Thos. A. McClure, Brampton, Ont. Date of contract, November 17, 1913. Amount of contract, \$4,631.

**ELECTRIC LIGHT WIRING AND FITTINGS IN
POST OFFICE, WINDSOR, ONT.**

Electric light wiring and fittings in Post Office, Windsor, Ont. Name of contractors, Dominion Electric Company, Windsor, Ont. Date of contract, February 1, 1914. Amount of contract, \$2,040.

**FITTINGS FOR OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF
CURRENCY (FINANCE DEPT.),
OTTAWA, ONT.**

Fittings for office of Comptroller of Currency (Finance Dept.), Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Kyle's Cabinet Works, Limited, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, February 5, 1914. Amount of contract, \$630.

**ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK FITTINGS,
HALIFAX, N.S.**

Alterations and additions to Post Office Savings Bank fittings, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, D. M. Thomson and A. C. Theakston, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, February 9, 1914. Amount of contract, \$2,400.

**HEATING AND VENTILATING APPARATUS IN
POST OFFICE BUILDING, QUEBEC, QUE.**

Heating and ventilating apparatus in Post Office building, Quebec, Que. Name of contractors, W. J. McGuire Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que. Date of contract, February 10, 1914. Amount of contract, \$27,500.

FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE, COBALT, ONT.

Fittings in Post Office, Cobalt, Ont. Name of contractors, The Oshawa Interior Fittings Company, Oshawa, Ont. Date of contract, February 11, 1914. Amount of contract, \$995.

FITTINGS IN POSTAL STATION "B," VANCOUVER, B.C.

Fittings in Postal Station "B," Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Dixon and Murray, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, February 17, 1914. Amount of contract, \$1,682.

**FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE, LETHBRIDGE,
ALTA.**

Fittings in Post Office, Lethbridge, Alta. Name of contractors, The J. T.

Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, February 20, 1914. Amount of contract, \$6,399.

ELECTRIC LIGHT WIRING AND FITTINGS IN POST OFFICES, TRENTON, ONT.

Electric light wiring and fittings in Post Office, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, The Geo. E. B. Grinyer Co., Ltd., Guelph, Ont. Date of contract, February 25, 1914. Amount of contract, \$926.50.

Fair Wages Clauses.

*That this contract is made subject to the regulations made by Order in Council dated the third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works Health Act, 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined

*Note.—The above Fair Wages Clauses were inserted in each of the nine immediately preceding contracts.

by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractors.

PROTECTION DYKE, LAPRAIRIE, QUE.

Protection dyke, Laprairie, Que. Name of contractors, Alp. Duranceau and Noé Poupart, Laprairie, Que. Date of contract, January 21, 1914. Schedule of prices.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Quarrymen.....	\$5.75 par day of 10 hours
Stonecrusher.....	1.75 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

DREDGING, RESTICO, P.E.I.

Dredging, Restico, P.E.I. Name of contractor, V. T. Bartram, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, February 2, 1914. Contract of prices: Class "B," 75 cents per cubic yard (*scow measure*.)

The said Contractors further agree and bind themselves to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such rates of wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district where the work is to be carried on, and if there are no current rates of wages in the district, then fair and reasonable rates; in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages for any of the classes of labour required, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

FIRST-CLASS DETENTION BUILDING, ST. JOHN WEST, N.B.

First-class detention building, St. John, N.B. Name of contractors, John E. Kane and W. T. Ring, St. John West, N.B. Date of contract, February 2, 1914. Amount of contract, \$39,589.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade of class of labour	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Carpenters and joiners.....	30½c. per hr. 8 hrs. p. day
Stonecutters.....	0.45c " 8 "
Bricklayers.....	0.55c " 8 "
Masons.....	0.55c " 8 "

Plasterers.....	0.55c. " 8 "
Painters and glaziers.....	\$3.00 per day of 8 hours
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	3.00 " 8 "
Sheet metal workers.....	3.00 " 8 "
Electrical workers.....	2.75 " 9 "
Builders' labourers.....	0.25c. per hr. 9 hrs. per day
Common labourers.....	0.22½c. " 9 "
Driver, one horse and cart.....	3.00 per day of 9 hours
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	5.00 " 9 "
Steam drillers.....	0.32¼c. per hr. 9 hrs. p. day

PUBLIC BUILDING, HANOVER, ONT.

Public building, Hanover, Ont. Name of contractors, W. Edw. Anderson, Wm. T. Bath and D. A. Patchell, Midland, Ont. Date of contract, February 2, 1914. Amount of contract, \$28,500.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following
Stonecutters.....	\$4.00 per day of 10 hours
Bricklayers.....	4.00 " 10 "
Masons.....	4.00 " 10 "
Plasterers.....	4.00 " 10 "
Foreman capterner.....	3.50 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	3.00 " 10 "
Painters and glaziers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	3.50 " 10 "
Sheet metal workers.....	3.50 " 10 "
Structural iron workers.....	no rate
Electrical workers.....	2.50 " 10 "
Builders' labourers.....	2.25 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	3.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	4.00 " 10 "
Foreman mixing concrete.....	3.50 " 10 "
Foreman laying concrete.....	3.50 " 10 "

EXTENSION TO WHARF, GULL HARBOUR
(LAKE WINNIPEG, MAN.)

Extension to wharf, Gull Harbour (Lake Winnipeg, Man.). Name of contractor, William Dewar, Selkirk, Man.

Date of contract, February 2, 1914.
Amount of contract, \$8,944.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$5.00 per day of 10 hours
Carpenters.....	4.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	4.25 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	2.50 " 10 "
Engineman for pile driver.....	4.50 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	4.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	5.00 " 10 "

WHARF EXTENSION AND WAREHOUSE,
BRACEBRIDGE, ONT.

Wharf extension and warehouse,
Bracebridge, Ont. Name of contractor,
J. O. Roddick, Toronto, Ont. Date of
contract, February 5, 1914. Amount of
contract, \$6,867.40.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenter.....	35c. p. hour. 10 hrs. per day
Carpenters.....	30c. " 10 "
Blacksmith.....	30c. " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	20c. " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	20c. " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	30c. " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	40c. " 10 "

IMMIGRATION DETENTION HOSPITAL, VAN-
COUVER, B.C.

Immigration Detention Hospital, Van-
couver, B.C. Name of contractors, Sni-
der Bros. and Brethour, Vancouver, B.
C. Date of contract, February 10,
1914. Amount of contract, \$277,449.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Stonecutter.....	70c. per hour, 8 hrs. per day
Bricklayers.....	75c. " 8 "
Masons.....	75c. " 8 "
Carpenters.....	53½c. " 8 "
Joiners.....	53½c. " 8 "
Plasterers.....	75c. " 8 "
Lathers.....	68¾c. " 8 "
Painters and glaziers.....	56¼c. " 8 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	62½c. " 8 "
Sheet metal workers.....	56¼c. " 8 "
Structural iron workers.....	62½c. " 8 "
Electrical workers.....	56¼c. " 8 "
Steam hoist engineers.....	56¼c. " 8 "
Plesterers' labourers.....	50c. " 8 "
B. and M. labourers.....	34¾c. " 8 "
Ordinary labourers.....	37½c. " 8 "
Driver with one horse and cart.....	\$5.00 per day of 9 hours.
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.	7.00 " 9 "

PUBLIC BUILDING, THREE RIVERS, QUE.

Public building, Three Rivers, Que.
Name of contractors, Verrette, McLeod,
Ferron and Ferron, Three Rivers, Que.
Date of contract, February 9, 1914.
Amount of contract, \$163,495.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Stonecutters.....	50c. per hour, 8 hrs. per day
Masons.....	45c. " 10 "
Bricklayers.....	60c. " 9 "
Structural iron workers.....	35c. " 10 "
Sheet Metal workers.....	30c. " 10 "
Felt and gravel roofers.....	25c. " 10 "
Metal lathers.....	35c. " 10 "
Carpenters.....	32½c. " 10 "
Joiners.....	35c. " 10 "
Plasterers.....	50c. " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	30c. " 10 "
Painters and glaziers.....	30c. " 10 "
Tile layers.....	50c. " 10 "
Cement finishers.....	30c. " 10 "
Electrical workers.....	30c. " 10 "
Foreman laying concrete.....	35c. " 10 "
Foreman mixing concrete.....	35c. " 10 "
Steam hoist engineer.....	35c. " 10 "
Builders' labourers.....	25c. " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	20c. " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	37½c. " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	50c. " 10 "

PUBLIC WHARF, KASLO, B.C.

Public wharf, Kaslo, B.C. Name of contractor, William English, Kaslo, B. C. Date of contract, February 11, 1914. Amount of contract, \$13,500.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenters.....	\$5.00 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters.....	4.25 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	4.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Engineman for pile driver....	4.00 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Driver with one horse and cart.	5.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses & wagon..	7.00 " 10 "

TWO SEMI-DETACHED COTTAGES FOR TOBACCO STATION (EXPERIMENTAL FARM), FARNHAM, QUE.

Two semi-detached cottages for tobacco station (Experimental Farm), Farnham, Que. Name of contractor, A. B. Comeau. Date of contract, February 11, 1914. Amount of contract, \$7,500.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Carpenters.....	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours
Stonecutters.....	5.00 " 10 "
Bricklayers.....	4.50 " 10 "
Masons.....	4.50 " 9 "
Painters and glaziers.....	2.50 " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters....	3.00 " 10 "
Plasterers.....	4.50 " 10 "
Sheet metal workers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Electricians.....	2.75 " 10 "
Builders' labourers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart....	2.75 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon..	4.50 " 10 "

EXTENSION TO WHARF, CALLENDER, ONT.

Extension to wharf, Callender, Ont. Name of contractor, David Darling, Callender, Ont. Date of contract, February 12, 1914. Amount of contract, \$6,500.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenter.....	35c. p. hour, 10 hrs. per day
Carpenters.....	30c. " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	30c. " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	20c. " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	20c. " 10 "
Driver with one horse and cart..	30c. " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon..	45c. " 10 "

BREAKWATER, LITTLE SANDS, P.E.I.

Breakwater, Little Sands, P.E.I. Name of contractors, Phillips, Mutch and McLean, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Date of contract, February 12, 1914. Schedule of prices.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenters.....	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours
Carpenters.....	2.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with one horse and cart..	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon..	4.00 " 10 "

EXAMINING WAREHOUSE, PORT ARTHUR, ONT.

Examining warehouse, Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractor, The Marsh-Hutton-Powers Company, Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, February 16, 1914. Amount of contract, \$208,000.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hours.
Stonecutters.....	60c. p. hour. 9 hrs., per day
Masons.....	70c. " 9 "
Bricklayers.....	70c. " 9 "
Structural iron worker.....	50c. " 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	45c. " 10 "
Metal lathers.....	45c. " 10 "
Carpenters.....	50c. " 9 "
Joiners.....	45c. " 9 "
Plasterers.....	60c. " 9 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	55c. " 9 "
Painters and glaziers.....	40c. " 10 "
Electrical worker.....	45c. " 8½ "
Foreman laying concrete.....	40c. " 10 "
Foreman mixing concrete.....	40c. " 10 "
Cement finishers.....	45c. " 10 "
Steam hoist engineers.....	50c. " 10 "
Builders' labourers.....	30c. " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	25c. " 10 "
Driver, with 1 horse and cart.....	40c. " 10 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	60c. " 10 "

DAM ACROSS THE SOUTH CHANNEL, HEAD
OF BIG CHAUDIERE FALLS (FRENCH
RIVER, ONT.)

Dam across the South Channel, Head
of Big Chaudiere Falls, French River,
Ont. Name of contractors, Jennings and
Ross, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of con-
tract, February 17, 1914. Schedule of
prices.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Foreman general.....	50c. per hr., 10 hrs. per day
" carpenters.....	40c. " 10 "
Carpenters.....	35c. " 10 "
Blacksmith.....	35c. " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	25c. " 10 "
Quarrymen.....	22½c. " 10 "
Steam drillers.....	35c. " 10 "
Firemen.....	25c. " 10 "
Machinist.....	35c. " 10 "
Enginemen.....	30c. " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	22½c. " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	30c. " 10 "
Driver with 2 horse and wagon.....	40c. " 10 "

ADDITION TO REFINERY OF ROYAL MINT,
OTTAWA, ONT.

Addition to refinery of Royal Mint,
Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Jos.
Bourque, Hull, Que. Date of contract,
February 21, 1914. Amount of con-
tract, \$25,500.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Stonecutters.....	50c. per hr., 8 hours per day
Bricklayers.....	55c. " 8 "
Masons.....	55c. " 8 "
Plasterers.....	45c. " 8 "
Carpenters.....	35c. " 9 "
Metal lathers.....	15c. " 9 "
Painters and glaziers.....	35c. " 9 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	42c. " 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	35c. " 9 "
Structural iron workers.....	35c. " 9 "
Electrical workers.....	30c. " 9 "
Builders' labourers.....	30c. " 9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	30c. " 9 "
Plasterers' labourers.....	30c. " 9 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	\$3.00 per day of 9 hours
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	5.20 " 9 "
Driver, 2 horses and scraper.....	5.20 " 9 "

Department of Railways and Canals.

Contracts awarded by the Depart-
ment of Railways and Canals, and which
received the signatures of both parties
to them during the month of February,
1914, together with the minimum rate
of wages to be paid to the labourers en-
gaged upon the work, as set out in the
Fair Wages Schedule inserted in the
contract.

*Delivery of two steel steam lighters
for the Hudson Bay Railway. Date of
contract, January 30, 1914. Amount of
contract, \$99,000.00. Contractors, Pol-
son Iron Works, Limited, of the City
of Toronto, Ont.

General Clauses.

*Not included in January report.

Construction of line of railway from point on Intercolonial Railway at North Sydney Station to a junction with main line of railway near Leitches Creek Station, N.S.—4.3 miles. Date of contract, February 6, 1914. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, The Union Construction Company, Limited, of North Sydney, in the County of Cape Breton, N.S.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade of class of labour	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
General foreman.....	\$ 3.00 per day of 10 hours.
Earth foreman.....	3.00 " 10 "
Rock foreman.....	3.00 " 10 "
Concrete foreman.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.70 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	2.00 " 10 "
Concrete men.....	1.75 " 10 "
Common labourers.....	2.50 " 10 "
Engineer of hoisting engine.....	100.00 per month
Engineer of steam shovel.....	80.00 " "
Cranesman steam shovel.....	50.00 " "
Fireman steam shovel.....	1.75 per day of 10 hours.
Conductor work train loco.....	90.00 per month.
Brakeman " ".....	50.00 " "
Engineer " ".....	3.00 per day of 10 hours.
Fireman " ".....	5.00 " 10 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	1.75 " 10 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	2.00 " 10 "
Driver, without horses.....	2.00 " 10 "
Kock driller (hammer men).....	0.75 " 10 "
Water boy.....	2.00 " 10 "
Night watchman.....	

Manufacture and erection of steel railway bridge at West River, Antigonish, N.S., and manufacture and delivery of railway bridges for Barney's River and French River. Date of contract, February 6, 1914. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, Canadian Allis-Chalmers, Limited, of the City of Toronto, Ont.

General Clauses.

Manufacture and delivery of steel railway bridges, Riviere Le Bras Bridge, Black River Bridge, Bridge 2.9 miles west of Sayabec, under crossing Ivory Road and Oxford Subway. Date of contract, February 6, 1914. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, Mackinnon, Holmes & Company, Limited, of Sherbrooke, Que.

General Clauses.

Construction and completion of a bridge over the Second Narrows of Burrard Inlet, Vancouver, B.C. Date of subsidy contract, February 16, 1914. Amount of subsidy, not exceeding \$350,000.00. Company, Burrard Inlet Tunnel and Bridge Company.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$5.00 per day of 10 hours.
Foreman mixing concrete.....	4.00 " 10 "
Foreman laying concrete.....	4.00 " 10 "
Foreman stone crusher.....	4.00 " 10 "
Bridge carpenters.....	4.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	4.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	3.25 " 10 "
Steam derrick engineer.....	5.00 " 10 "
Steam derrick firemen.....	3.00 " 10 "
Steam rock drillers.....	3.50 " 10 "
Hand rock drillers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Powdermen.....	3.50 " 10 "
Labourers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Tug captain.....	100.00 per month & board.
Tug engineer.....	100.00 " " "
Tug firemen.....	60.00 " " "
Tug deck hands.....	45.00 " " "
Scowmen.....	3.00 per day of 10 hours.
Timekeeper.....	90.00 per month.
Diver (with outfit).....	1.50 per hour.
Diver (outfit supplied).....	1.00 " "
Structural steel workers.....	5.00 per day of 8 hours.
Driver, two horses and wagon...	7.00 " 9 "

Construction of the following line of railway: from a point on the line between Merritt and Penticton Wharf, at or near Penticton, to Midway; not exceeding 135 miles. Date of subsidy agreement, February 18, 1914. Amount

of subsidy, \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per mile. Railway Company, The Kettle Valley Railway Company.

General Clauses.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1914.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureau of Mines of Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and the offices of the factories inspector of Ontario and Saskatchewan, and of the Provincial Building Inspector of Manitoba, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

1913. The number of non-fatal accidents recorded in February were eight less than in January, and 110 less than in February, 1913.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1914, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	5	9	14
Fishing and Hunting.....	5	7	12
Lumbering.....	7	15	22
Mining.....	4	2	6
Railway construction.....	2	16	18
Building Trades.....	7	83	90
Metal Trades.....	1	7	8
Woodworking Trades.....	.....	1	1
Printing and Allied Trades.....	.....	1	1
Clothing.....	.....	1	1
Textiles.....	.....	1	1
Food and Tobacco preparation.....	2	7	9
Leather.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation—	.....	.....	.....
Steam Railway Service.....	18	82	100
Electric Railway Service.....	.....	2	2
Navigation.....	1	4	5
Miscellaneous.....	1	12	13
Public Employees.....	.....	12	12
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	.....	19	19
Unskilled Labour.....	10	11	21
Total.....	63	290	353

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 353 workpeople in Canada during the month of February, 1914, were recorded by the Department of Labour. Of these, sixty-three were fatal and 290 resulted in serious injuries. In January there were seventy-one fatal and 298 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 369; and in February, 1913, there were eighty-five fatal and 400 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 485. The number of fatal accidents recorded in February were eight less than in January and twenty-two less than in February,

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1914.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Agriculture:—</i>				
Farmer	Chatham, Ont.	Feb. 6	1	Struck by falling tree
"	Harwich, Ont.	" 14	1	Cave-in of gravel pit
"	Westminster Twp., Ont.	" 19	1	Struck by falling tree
"	Wawanese, Man.	" 9	1	Mangled in chopping machine
"	St. George, Ont.	" 25	1	Crushed by a falling tree
<i>Lumbering—</i>				
Feller	Bold Point, B.C.	" —	1	Struck by a falling tree
Logger	Chapleau, Ont.	" 9	1	Struck by a swinging log
"	Eagle Depot, Que.	" 5	1	Crushed by falling logs
"	L'Islet, Que.	" 24	1	Struck by falling tree
Feller	Marmora, Ont.	" 27	1	Struck by a falling tree limb
<i>Mining:—</i>				
Miner	Hosmer, B.C.	" 10	1	Suffocated as a result of cave-in
"	Eustis, Que.	" 26	1	Struck by falling earth
"	Gowganda	" 26	1	Fell down mine shaft
"	New Waterford.	" 11	1	Fall of rock
"	Glace Bay, N.S.	" 24	1	Fall of coal
"	Cumberland, B.C.	" 7	1	Fall of rock
Quarryman.	Albert Head, B.C.	" 20	1	Fall of rock
<i>Railway Construction:</i>				
Labourer.	Montreal, Que.	" 19	1	Struck by falling timber
"	Camp No. 4, G.T.P., B.C.	" 4	1	Struck by falling earth
"	"	" 12	1	Struck by falling rock
"	M. P. 253-G. J. P. bte	" 21	1	Stouch blacked rock
<i>Building Trades:—</i>				
Carpenter	Vancouver, B.C.	" 9	1	Fell from a building
"	Montreal, Que.	" 27	1	Fell down elevator shaft
<i>Metal Trades—</i>				
Steel worker.	Winnipeg, Man.	" 12	1	Struck by a piece of falling metal
"	St. John, N.B.	" 7	1	Mangled by machinery
"	Sault Ste. Marie	" 12	1	Crushed between cars
Engineer (power station)	Chatham, Ont.	" 24	1	Explosion of gas
Engineer (power station)	Lumsden, Sask.	" 28	1	Explosion of compressed air tank
Lineman	Preston, Ont.	" 11	1	Fell from a pole
"	Bridgeport, N.S.	" 24	1	Electrocuted
<i>Woodworking Trades—</i>				
Woodworker.	Blue Bonnets, Que.	" 11	1	Scalded; fell into vat of boiling water

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1914.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date	Num-ber.	Cause of Fatality
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i>				
Miller.....	Omemees, Ont.....	Feb. 10	1	Struck by a piece of bursted machine-ry
".....	St. Honore de Beauce, Que....	" 13	1	Mangled by grist mill machinery
<i>Steam Railway Service</i>				
General Manager Moncton and Buc- tonche Railway....	Scotch Settlement, N.B.....	" 20	1	Derailement; snow plow special fell off bridge
Engineer.....	Bellevue, Alta.....	" 16	1	Derailement
".....	Scotch Settlement, N.B.....	" 20	1	Derailement; snow plow special fell off bridge
".....	Bury, Que.....	" 17	1	Head-on collision
".....	Mountain, Ont.....	" 17	1	Derailement
Fireman.....	Scotch Settlement, N.B.....	" 20	2	Derailement; snow plow special fell off bridge
".....	Mandaamin, Ont.....	" 26	1	Collision
Brakeman.....	Kingston, Ont.....	" 20	1	Crushed between cars
".....	Lambton, Ont.....	" 27	1	Crushed between engine and cars
<i>Maintenance of Way Employees—</i>				
Sectionmen.....	Whitby, Ont.....	" 19	1	Struck by a train
".....	Windsor, Ont.....	" 4	1	" " "
".....	Attercliffe.....	" 22	1	" " "
".....	Bathurst, N.B.....	" 23	1	Jumped from locomotive
Bridgeman.....	Havelock, Ont.....	" 23	1	Run over by locomotive
Labourer.....	Chase River, B.C.....	" 10	1	Run over by gravel train
<i>Navigation—</i>				
Stevedore.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 24	1	Struck by a bag of falling slag
<i>Miscellaneous Transport—</i>				
Driver.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 11	1	Vehicle struck by street car
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>				
Labourers.....	Courtenay Bay, N.B.....	" 3	2	Premature explosion of dynamite
".....	Medicine Hat, Alta.....	" 9	1	Fell into a trench
".....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 3	1	Struck by a blasted tree stump
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 9	1	Crushed by a hoist
".....	".....	" 10	1	Crushed by falling earth and rock
Janitor's assistant.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 5	1	Crushed by an elevator
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 22	1	Crushed by falling earth
".....	".....	" 20	1	Struck by a locomotive
".....	Victoria, B.C.....	" 7	1	Premature explosion of dynamite

TABLE OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING FEBRUARY, 1914.

TRADE OR INDUSTRY	CAUSES															
	Falls	Contact with shop & farm machinery, saws, etc.	Falling coal, rock, trees, earth & other material	Burned by molten metal, electricity, chemicals, etc.	Flying material	Falling and jumping from cars and locomotives	Deraillments	Crushed by & between cars and locomotives	Collisions	Run over by cars and locomotives	Struck by cars and locomotives	Motor & horse-driven vehicles struck by street cars	Thrown from motor and horse-driven vehicles	Explosion of gas	Miscellaneous causes	Total
Agriculture	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 ¹	9
Lumbering . . . . .	.....	2	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Mining	1	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 ²	15
Railway Construction . . . .	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Building Trades	9	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 ³	16
Metal Trades	16	34	16	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 ⁴	83
Woodworking Trades . . . .	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Printing and Allied Trades . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 ⁵	1
Textile . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Food & Tobacco Preparation	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 ⁶	7
Steam Railway Service	8	4	13	.....	.....	12	6	5	5	4	8	.....	.....	.....	11 ⁷	82
Electric Railway Service . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 ⁸	2
Navigation	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Miscellaneous Transport . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	.....	4 ⁹	12
Civic Employees	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	31 ⁰	12
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades	8	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	51 ¹	19
Unskilled Labor	4	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 ²	11
Total	52	58	60	5	14	12	6	6	5	6	9	5	9	5	38	290

Note.—Miscellaneous causes explained:—

¹*Agriculture*.—A farmer was kicked by a horse.

²*Mining*.—One miner was run over by a mine car and another was thrown from a mine car.

³*Building Trades*.—A workman had his hand frozen and another had his face burned by the explosion of a gasoline torch.

⁴*Metal Trades*.—Two wire-factory workers were scratched by wire. A metal worker was cut on a piece of sharp metal and another stepped on a nail.

⁵*Printing and Allied Trades*.—A pressman was burned by the explosion of gasoline.

⁶*Food and Tobacco Preparation*.—A confectioner was scalded by steam and another was overcome by gas fumes.

⁷*Steam Railway Service*.—Three railway employees were scalded by steam; two were injured in the handling of tools; one had hand frozen, due to exposure in severe weather; one was burned by boiling grease; one was injured by lever of switch; one strained himself lifting heavy goods; one sprained his ankle getting off switch engine, and another injured his foot by stepping on a nail.

⁸*Electric Railway Service*.—An employee had his hand crushed by car door, and a motorman had his arm broken by revolving brake-handle.

⁹*Miscellaneous Transport*.—A driver had his foot trod upon by a horse; one was injured in a run-away; one had his shoulder dislocated when snapping the whip, and another was run over by a wagon.

¹⁰*Public Employees*.—A fireman was injured by a water-pump, and another was injured when motor-truck ran into a telegraph pole, and a policeman was injured in stopping a runaway.

¹¹*Miscellaneous Skilled Trades*.—A factory employee was injured by the explosion of gasoline; a laundry girl was burned on an ironing-box; two factory employees were crushed by elevators, and another laundry girl was burned by boiling starch.

¹²*Unskilled Labour*.—A labourer had his eye injured by a piece of steel.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

THE total immigration to Canada for the month of January, 1914, was 5,870, as compared with 10,900 for January, 1913, the decrease being forty-six per cent. of the total arrivals. During January, 1913, 862 immigrants arrived from Great Britain, as compared with 2,634 for the same month of the previous year. With regard to immigrants from the United States during January, 1914, there was a decrease as compared with

the same month of the previous year, the numbers being 3,398 and 5,028 respectively. Arrivals from other countries during January, 1914, numbered 1,610, as compared with 3,238 for January, 1913. For the first ten months of the current fiscal year the total number of immigrants arriving in Canada was 356,430, as compared with 344,983 for the corresponding period of the previous year, the increase being three per cent. Of the total arrivals 135,179 were from Great Britain, 93,938 from the United States, and 127,313 from other countries. The following is a resumé of official returns received at the Department during February :—

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE TEN MONTHS APRIL 1st, 1913, TO FEBRUARY 1st, 1914
OF THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE CORRESPONDING
MONTHS OF LAST FISCAL YEAR.

Fiscal year 1912-1913.					Fiscal year 1913-1914.				
Month	British	From the United States	Other Countries	Totals.	British	From the United States	Other Countries	Totals	Percentage of Increase or Dec.
April.....	22,028	21,494	19,409	62,931	25,566	19,260	23,459	73,285	16%
May.....	27,251	18,101	21,170	66,522	31,374	14,247	27,517	73,138	10%
June.....	20,640	13,748	11,505	45,893	27,370	11,491	24,922	63,783	39%
July.....	13,399	12,557	8,340	34,296	14,804	9,042	16,854	40,700	19%
August.....	11,824	13,309	7,734	32,867	12,975	9,681	9,195	31,851	3% dec.
September.....	13,189	10,450	7,501	31,140	9,115	9,159	6,236	24,510	21% "
October.....	10,166	10,481	6,545	27,192	7,664	7,450	5,532	20,646	24% "
November.....	6,316	7,895	6,006	20,217	3,593	5,942	3,451	12,986	36% "
December.....	3,062	5,763	4,200	13,025	1,856	4,268	3,537	9,661	26% "
January.....	2,634	5,028	3,238	10,900	862	3,398	1,610	5,870	46% "
Total.....	130,509	118,826	95,648	344,983	135,179	93,938	127,313	356,430	3% Inc.

BRITISH EMIGRATION.

During the month of January, 1913, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

Month.	NATIONALITY.						
	English.		Welsh.		Scotch.		Irish.
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
January.....	1,475	2,988	19	29	333	443	56
							112
							1,886
							3,571

Recapitulation.

MONTH.	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
January.....	200	115	669	657	562	599	60	11
February.....
March.....
April.....
May.....
June.....
July.....
August.....
September.....
October.....
November.....
December.....
Total.....

Net decrease for 12 months :—4,039.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1913, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCE IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITY	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
Canadians from Ontario.....	8	65	49	7	129
“ Quebec.....	5	11	10	4	30
“ Nova Scotia.....	.....	4	4	.....	8
“ New Brunswick.....	.....	2	3	2	7
“ Prince Edward Island.....	1	5	3	1	10
“ Manitoba.....	32	15	5	.....	52
“ Saskatchewan.....	.....	21	.....	.....	21
“ Alberta.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25
“ British Columbia.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Persons who had previous entry.....	28	148	161	9	286
Newfoundlanders.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Canadians returned from the United States.....	1	1	.....	1	4
Americans.....	14	123	117	9	263
English.....	27	73	69	13	182
Scotch.....	15	18	15	3	51
Irish.....	4	5	13	.....	22
French.....	1	8	3	.....	12
Belgians.....	4	4	.....	1	9
Swiss.....	1	3	3	.....	7
Italians.....	.....	2	.....	1	3
Roumanians.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Syrians.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Germans.....	3	11	16	3	33
Austro-Hungarians.....	41	55	59	.....	155
Hollanders.....	.....	1	10	1	12
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	.....	5	8	.....	13
Icelanders.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Swedes.....	3	14	14	.....	31
Norwegians.....	.....	25	18	.....	43
Russians.....	11	48	12	1	72
Turks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Servians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgarians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealanders.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Hindoos.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Africans.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Greeks.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	200	669	897	52	1491

Number of souls represented by above entries 3,379.

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1914, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1913.

NATURE OF GRANT.	January, 1914.		January, 1913.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.'s sales.....	4	961.00		
British Columbia Homesteads.....	10	1,403.90	20	2,945.14
British Columbia sales.....	4	160.00	5	19.31
Coal lands sales.....			3	483.00
Homesteads.....	1,910	332,311.97	2,501	421,492.945
Hudson's Bay Co.....			1	640.00
License of Occupation.....	3	50.11	13	84.45
Military bounty grants.....	1	161.00	2	302.48
Mineral rights (1,530 acres).....	8		44	
North West half-breed grants.....	1	80.00	6	1,090.10
Parish sales.....			1	35.00
Pre-emption sales.....	42	6,694.32		
Purchased homesteads.....	64	10,198.21		
Quit claim, special grants.....			2	
<i>Railways:—</i>				
Calgary Central Railway Co.....	1	3.33		
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	9	2,283.27	13	1,623.01
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.....	7	2,303.13	3	1,115.00
Canadian Pacific Railway grants.....	1	166.00	9	79.75
Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Co.....	5	27.96		
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Railroad and Steamboat Co.	14	2,569.93		3,359.00
Sales.....	57	4,235.24	144	21,967.143
School lands sales.....	36	5,321.85	79	12,316.534
Special grants.....	22	1,642.22	26	980.373
Yukon Territory sales.....			6	89.20
Total.....	2,199	370,517.44	2,889	463,624.45

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1914, AS COMPARED WITH JANUARY, 1913.

AGENCY.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		Colombie Britannique.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Battleford.....			82	65				
Brandon.....	4	1						
Calgary.....					74	120		
Dauphin.....	55	35						
Edmonton.....					299	306		
Estevan.....			5	31				
Grand Prairie.....					29	18		
Humboldt.....			49	40				
Kamloops.....							45	11
Lethbridge.....					25	20		
Maple Creek.....			112					
Medicine Hat.....				59	42	52		
Moose Jaw.....			75	135				
New Westminster.....							15	
Peace River.....					46	26		
Prince Albert.....			108	80				
Regina.....			11	13				
Red Deer.....					47	57		
Saskatoon.....			50	70				
Swift Current.....			97	115				
Weyburn.....			20					
Winnipeg.....	141	79						
Yorkton.....			60	49				
Total.....	200	115	669	657	562	599	66	11

Number of entries for January, 1914..... 1491

Number of entries for January, 1913..... 1382

Net increase for January, 1914..... 109

BUILDING PERMITS DURING FEBRUARY, 1914.

	FEBRUARY 1914	FEBRUARY 1913	INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—)
NOVA SCOTIA:—	\$	\$	\$
Sydney.....	315	4,115	—3,800
Halifax.....	14,380	6,490	+7,890
NEW BRUNSWICK:—			
St. John.....	3,700	92,000	—88,300
QUEBEC:—			
Quebec.....	44,900	39,200	+5,700
Maisonneuve.....	195,000	103,700	+91,300
Montreal.....	496,055	647,967	+151,912
Westmount.....	13,000	71,000	—58,000
Lachine.....	27,300	12,100	+15,200
ONTARIO:—			
Ottawa.....	87,450	107,850	+20,400
Brockville.....	11,500	4,000	+7,500
Kingston.....	3,535	2,100	+1,435
Peterborough.....	300	7,500	—7,200
Toronto.....	1,153,215	1,549,210	—604,005
St. Catharines.....	33,725	13,625	+19,825
Welland.....	14,424	12,425	+1,999
Hamilton.....	163,100	152,500	+10,600
Brantford.....	23,775	8,240	+15,535
Galt.....	1,275	5,950	—4,675
Guelph.....	33,013	10,795	+22,218
Berlin.....	21,850	36,850	+15,000
Stratford.....	Nil.	2,500	—2,500
London.....	28,535	22,945	+5,590
St. Thomas.....	75	11,470	—11,395
Chatham.....	4,000	2,650	+1,350
Windsor.....	55,825	17,025	+38,800
Owen Sound.....	Nil.	600	—600
North Bay.....	1,000	100	+900
Sudbury.....	9,725	1,400	+8,325
Port Arthur.....	8,455	2,725	+5,730
Ft. William.....	128,350	296,000	—167,650
MANITOBA:—			
Winnipeg.....	771,700	725,800	+45,900
St. Boniface.....	14,050	7,050	+7,000
Dauphin.....	Nil.	8,200	—8,200
SASKATCHEWAN:—			
Regina.....	62,900	181,200	—118,300
Moose Jaw.....	23,200	54,500	—31,300
Yorkton.....	Nil.	13,150	—13,150
Prince Albert.....	500	4,200	—3,700
Saskatoon.....	9,550	62,000	—52,450
North Battleford.....	4,400	33,250	—28,850
Swift Current.....	142,450	53,075	+89,375
ALBERTA:—			
Medicine Hat.....	75,200	66,275	+8,925
Edmonton.....	107,775	250,485	—142,710
Red Deer.....	Nil.	18,400	—18,400
Lethbridge.....	10,200	11,370	—1,170
Macleod.....	3,000	Nil.	+3,000
BRITISH COLUMBIA:—			
Nelson.....	6,076	Nil.	+6,076
Vernon.....	1,550	2,806	—1,256
New Westminster.....	11,500	191,000	—179,500
Point Grey.....	89,955	132,085	—42,130
South Vancouver.....	13,460	26,126	—12,666
North Vancouver.....	12,900	14,300	—1,400
Vancouver.....	262,076	1,045,204	—783,128
Victoria.....	128,465	358,950	—230,485
Nanaimo.....	4,100	27,500	—23,400
Oak Bay.....	31,060	126,850	—95,790
Prince Rupert.....	432,550	5,375	+427,175

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of Departments and Bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during February, 1914:

DOMINION REPORTS.

Report of the Secretary of State.

Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ending March 31, 1913. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 493. Price, 30 cents.

ACCORDING to the report of the Secretary of State, the number of charters, including supplementary charters, issued under the Companies' Act during the fiscal year 1912-13, was 835, compared with 658 in the previous year. The total capitalization of new companies was \$625,212,299.98, and the capitalization of existing companies was increased by \$55,549,900, making a total increase of \$680,762,199.98, compared with \$490,565,999 in 1911-12.

The portion of the report relating to naturalization states that during the year 1912 18,242 persons were granted certificates of naturalization. Of these 6,890 were from the United States, 2,030 were Austrians, 1,598 were Italians, 1,586 were Russians, and 1,259 were Finns.

Coal Production in Canada.

Canada. Department of Mines. The Production of Coal and Coke in Canada during the calendar year 1912. By John McLeish, B.A. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1913. Pages, 40.

The statistics compiled by the Department of Mines show that the production of coal in Canada, in 1912, exceeded that of any previous year, amounting to 14,512,829 tons, valued at \$36,019,044, which was nearly 27 per cent. of the total value of the mineral production of Canada during the year. There were about 244 operating companies, employing an average of 27,581 men, at a wage cost of \$20,784,843. Compared with 1911, there was an increase of 28 per

cent. in quantity and 36 per cent. in value. Compared with 1910, which was the year of the next highest record, there was an increase of 12 per cent. in quantity, and over 11.6 per cent. in total value. The Province of Nova Scotia, in 1912, produced 7,783,888 tons, or nearly 54 per cent. of the total production in Canada. British Columbia produced 3,208,997 tons, Alberta 3,240,577 tons, Saskatchewan 225,342 tons, New Brunswick 44,780 tons, and the Yukon Territory 9,245 tons.

Structural Materials.

Canada: Department of Mines. The Production of Cement, Lime, Clay Products, Stone, and other structural materials in Canada during the calendar year 1912. By John McLeish, B.A. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1913.

The total value of the production of structural products in Canada during 1912, according to the records of the Department of Mines, was \$28,794,869, an increase of 26.8 per cent. over the previous year. The actual amount was somewhat greater than this, as the returns for sands and gravels were incomplete. The total consumption of Portland cement in 1912 was 8,567,145 barrels of 350 lbs., compared with 6,354,831 barrels in 1911, an increase of nearly 35 per cent. The production of clay products in 1912 amounted to \$10,575,869, an increase of \$2,215,936 compared with the previous year. The average number of men employed in this industry was 10,415 in 1912, and 9,131 in 1911, and the total wages paid in 1912 was \$4,488,957, as against \$3,524,058 in 1911.

Telegraph Statistics.

Telegraph Statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1913. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 30.

A report issued by the Department of Railways and Canals on telegraph statistics of Canada for the year ended June

30, 1913, contains an historical account of the organization and development of the telegraph companies of the Dominion, from the construction of the first line in 1846 to the present day. The capitalization of companies operating in Canada for the year ended June 30, 1913, was \$202,468,041.32, of which \$160,342,873.32 was in stocks, and \$42,125,168 in funded debt. The total cost of real property and equipment was returned at \$185,907,353.75, an increase of \$1,757,676.75 over the previous year. The total revenue for the year amounted to \$6,095,212.90, a gain of \$879,041.98 over 1912. The number of land messages transmitted in the year was 11,176,753, compared with 9,252,540 in 1912. Cablegrams numbered 877,534, as against 768,559 in the preceding year. The number of employees was 6,006, compared with 4,828 in 1912. The salaries and wages bill for the year was \$2,962,159.13, as against \$2,703,032.09 in 1912.

Telephone Statistics.

Telephone Statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1913. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 78. Price, 5 cents.

The report on telephone statistics issued by the Department of Railways and Canals shows a steady increase in the use of telephones. In 1912, according to the returns received, there was one instrument for every 19.3 persons in the Dominion, and in 1913 there was one for every 16.2 persons. The number of telephone organizations reporting was 1,075, compared with 683 in 1912. Four telephone systems were Government-owned, 52 were owned by municipalities, 543 were operated by joint stock companies, 262 were co-operative, 63 were owned by partnerships, and 151 were private organizations. As compared with 1912, there was an increase of 17 in the number of municipal systems, 175 stock, 129 co-operative, 32 partnership, and 38 private organizations. The capitalization reported in 1913 amounted to \$59,847,004.83, an increase of \$13,570,153.09 over the previous year. There were

463,671 telephones in use in 1913, an increase of 92,787 over the previous year.

Oil and Gas in the Northwest Provinces.

Canada: Department of Mines. Geological Survey. Oil and Gas Prospects of the Northwest Provinces of Canada. By Wyatt Malcolm. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1913. Pages, 99.

A memoir has been issued by the Geological Survey Branch of the Department of Mines on the oil and gas prospects of the Northwest Provinces of Canada. The information is derived chiefly from reports of Canadian geologists, and the sources are given in a bibliography contained in the volume. The area described embraces nearly the whole of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. An account is given of the geological conditions to be met with in the various districts, and logs of wells of different localities are also given. In a summary of the results obtained, it is stated that while the presence of oil in commercial quantities remains to be proved, boring operations have demonstrated beyond a doubt the existence of large reservoirs of natural gas, and it seems probable that further exploratory work throughout the wide area underlain by the cretaceous rocks should lead to the discovery of other reservoirs.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Rates of Wages.

Standard Time Rates of Wages in the United Kingdom at October 1, 1913. London: Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Pages, 134. Price, 6½d.

A report on standard time rates of wages in the United Kingdom contains the rates of wages and weekly hours of labour on October 1, 1913, in the building trades, engineering and shipbuilding trades, and various other industries, such as printers, cabinet makers, boot and shoe workers, furriers, bakers, marine engineers and seamen, co-operative employees, gas stokers and police constables. It also gives the minimum time rates

fixed under the Trade Boards Act in the chain trade, paper and cardboard box-making, tailoring, and lace finishing trades, and a classified list of the principal British, colonial and foreign official statistics relating to wages and hours of labour.

Pauperism.

Pauperism (England and Wales). Statement for July 1, 1913. London: Wyman & Sons, Limited, 1914. Pages, 22. Price, 3½d.

A return on pauperism in England and Wales on July 1, 1913, shows that there were on that date 94,337 paupers in London and 511,736 in the rest of England and Wales, excluding the insane and casuals. There were also 27,584 insane in London, and 96,492 in the rest of England and Wales, and the number of casual paupers was 242 in London, and 4,068 in the rest of the country. Compared with July 1, 1912, there was a decrease of 37,481 in the numbers of paupers, an increase of 1,981 in the total number of the insane, and a decrease of 3,646 in the number of casual paupers. Of the paupers receiving indoor relief 13,198 were in health, 27,198 were temporarily disabled, and 117,074 were in-firm or otherwise not able-bodied.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Work of the Department of Commerce.

Annual Report of the Secretary of Commerce, 1913. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1914. Pages, 151.

The report of the United States Secretary of Commerce for 1913 contains reports of the various bureaux comprised in this department, which include the Bureaus of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Corporations, Standards, Census, Fisheries, Lighthouses and Navigation, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Steamboat Inspection Service. The Department of Labour was separated from the Department of Commerce, and made to include the Bureau of Labour, the

Children's Bureau, and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. An outline of the present and future policy of the Department of Commerce is contained in the report. In order to promote foreign commerce, it is proposed to appoint commercial attachés accredited to the United States embassies, whose sole duty will be to study the commerce and industries of the nations where they reside. It is also intended to enlarge the force of commercial agents, who are special investigators in their separate lines. It is proposed that the Bureau of Corporations shall undertake an inquiry into the efficiency of industrial combinations, and the economic laws governing the control of retail prices. The department desires, also, to conduct an inquiry into the cost of the production of clothing of all kinds, which should prove whether the sweatshop is economically efficient, or whether, by a more scientific method of manufacture, it would not be eliminated by the natural operation of economic law.

Industrial Conditions in Maine.

First Biennial Report of the Department of Labour and Industry of the State of Maine, 1911-1912. Augusta, Me., 1913. Pages, 307.

The first biennial report of the Department of Labour and Industry of the State of Maine contains chapters on Child Labour, Industrial Accidents, Agricultural Opportunities, Directory of Manufacturing Industries, Strikes and Lockouts, Labour Organizations, Industrial Conditions in the Maine Woods, and Annual Reports of the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation.

With reference to child labour, it is recommended that all night work by minors should be prohibited, and that male children under ten years, and female children under sixteen years, should be prohibited from engaging in any street trade. For the education of children entering employment at an early age, a system of continuation, or part time, schools is advised to take the place of the night schools, so that all

their work, both in the mill and at school, might be done in the day time. It is suggested that delicate children should be forbidden to work in a mill, either by the adoption of a general law requiring a physical examination by physicians of all minors before they are allowed to enter employment, or by authorizing the department to require a medical certificate in any instance where it is deemed advisable.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Report of the Auditor-General for the year ended March 31, 1913. Volumes I, II and III.

Forty-sixth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the fiscal year 1912-13. Marine.

Report of the Department of Naval Service for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913.

Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. 1913.

Trade and Navigation. Unrevised Monthly Statements of Imports entered for Consumption, and Exports of the Dominion of Canada. November, 1913.

Reports, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913. Part III. Adulteration of Food.

Department of Mines, Geological Survey. Memoir No. 23. Geology of the Coast and Islands between the Strait of Georgia and Queen Charlotte Sound, B. C. By J. Austen Bancroft.

Department of Mines. Geological Survey. Memoir No. 30. The Basins of Nelson and Churchill Rivers. By William McInnes.

Dominion Alberta and Saskatchewan Fisheries Commission, 1910-11. Report and Recommendations, with Appendices. Parts I and II.

Ontario.—Department of Agriculture. Ontario Agricultural College. Bulletin 219. The San Jose and Oyster-shell Scales. By L. Caesar.

Great Britain.—Memorandum (No. 3) of the Local Government Board relative to the Operation of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, and the earlier Housing Acts as amended by that Act.

Return of the number of deaths in England and Wales in the year 1912 upon which a Coroner's Jury has returned a verdict of death from starvation, or death accelerated by privation. Local Government Board, July, 1913.

United States.—Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910. Volume I, Population; Volume X, Manufactures; Volume XI, Mines and Quarries.

Department of Commerce. Bureau of Corporations. Special Report on Taxation. December, 1913.

Department of Labour. Bureau of Labour Statistics. Wheat and Flour Prices from Farmer to Consumer.

Thirty-Second Annual Coal Report of Illinois. State Mining Board, 1913.

Belgium.—Conseil Supérieur du Travail. Onzième Session, 1911-1912.

Italy.—Atti del Consiglio Superiore del Lavoro. Febbraio, 1913.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

NEW BRUNSWICK CASES.

Master and Servant. — Injury to Servant. — Damages.

A JUDGMENT was delivered on February 21 by Mr. Justice McKeown at St. John in an application under the Workmen's Compensation Act, for damages for injuries sustained in the course of employment. The plaintiff, Frederick Hawker, had a finger cut while working in the mill of Messrs. Murray and Gregory, and as a result was incapacitated for four weeks. Damages to the amount of \$32.50 were given. (*Hawker v. Murray and Gregory*.)

Unsuccessful claim for damages.

An employee of the Maritime Nail Company, Limited, St. John, claimed damages from the Company under the Workmen's Compensation Act for injuries received through a bar falling on him. The Judge held that there was no negligence on the part of the Company or any of its employees and dismissed the case.

QUEBEC CASE.

Injury to Workman. — Employers' Liability.

In the Supreme Court of Canada an appeal was heard from the judgment of the Quebec Court of King's Bench, affirming the judgment of the Superior Court, sitting in review, which had reversed the judgment of the Superior Court of the district of Quebec.

The action was brought by the widow of a deceased workman formerly in the employ of the appellant. The deceased employee was engaged in hoisting bags

of grain by means of tackle to the upper storey of a warehouse. He had fastened two bags of grain to a rope which worked over the pulleys without using a slip knot, and the bags, while being hoisted, became loosened and fell upon him, causing injuries from which he afterwards died. Shortly before the accident, he had been warned to be careful in performing the work at which he was engaged, but it did not appear that he had been instructed as to the proper method of securing the bags to the hoisting rope.

In the Trial Court the action was dismissed on the ground that the injuries were caused by the negligence of deceased, solely, without any fault on the part of the defendant, his employer.

The Court of Review reversed this judgment, and in affirming this decision the Court of King's Bench held that the employer, by his neglect in permitting the deceased to perform his work in an unsafe manner became responsible for damages for the injury which, as the result of want of proper instructions, was the cause of his death.

In the appeal to the Supreme Court, after counsel had been heard on behalf of the parties, judgment was reversed and the appeal was dismissed with costs. (*Drolet v. Denis*.)

ONTARIO CASES.

Death of Superintendent of Works. — No defect in plant or system. — Action for damages dismissed.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Kelly recently dismissed an action brought for the death of a superintendent in the employ of the John Mann Brick Company, Limited, who was smothered to death in a mixing hopper of the defendants, holding that no defect in the plant or system had been shown, and that in any case deceased was responsible for the suffi-

ciency of the same. The facts of the case were as follows:—

William Frederick Lang was in the employ of the defendants at their brick manufacturing plant, and on April 1, 1913, met his death in the large hopper in which lime and sand were placed and from the bottom of which these materials passed to the machine by which bricks were made. On the outside of the hopper was a ladder leading up to a platform near its top, around which was a railing; inside the hopper was a ladder leading downwards from its top. The sand and lime in the hopper had a tendency to clog, which necessitated at times an operation to start again the flow towards the opening at the bottom. On the afternoon of the day in question, Lang was found dead in the lower part of the hopper, the sand and lime having run in upon him and smothered him.

Negligence was alleged on the part of the defendants. The evidence on which the claim was based showed that deceased had been in the employ of the Company for about two years, that he had charge of the men in the plant, and that he was manager of the repairs and that alterations had been recently made to the hopper under his direction. An iron rod was provided for starting the sand and lime running when they became clogged, and a covering for the mouth and nose was kept in the office under charge of the deceased for the use of those having occasion to enter the hopper and which would have protected him had he used it. Other evidence submitted for the plaintiff showed that the sand and lime were running satisfactorily on that day and that there was no necessity for deceased entering the hopper.

Mr. Justice Kelly in disposing of the case held that there was no evidence that the defendant Company committed a breach of common law duty towards the deceased, especially when the position that he occupied in the conduct of the business was kept in mind. It was also held that there was equally an absence of evidence necessary to render defen-

dants liable under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

In spite of the fact that the jury found negligence on the part of the defendants and assessed damages at \$1,000, the Judge dismissed the action. (*Lang v. John Mann Brick Company, Limited.*)

Master and Servant.—Injury to Servant.—Negligence of Foreman.

In the Second Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario, an appeal was heard from the ruling of the senior Judge of the County Court of the County of Wentworth in favour of defendants in an action for damages for injury.

The plaintiff, Lear, was in the employ of the Canadian Westinghouse Company, and sustained injuries while working for the defendants in their factory in attempting to hold up a heavy plate. Plaintiff alleged negligence on the part of the defendants, and the Lower Court dismissed the action.

Judgment was rendered in the Higher Court by the Honourable Sir John Boyd, as follows:—

“The plaintiff cannot recover at common law. There was no defect in the works or appliances; a crane was provided for the hoisting up of large plates; the smaller ones were handled by men called in for the occasion from other work. It was left to the discretion of the foreman as to how many men should be employed in lifting the smaller plates, and if he erred in judgment or was negligent in putting on the men too heavy a load it was the fault of the foreman, who was no more than a fellow servant, and so (as before the Workmen's Compensation Act) the master was not liable. The judgment should be affirmed. No costs. (*Lear v. Canadian Westinghouse Company.*)

Master and Servant.—Injury to Servant.—Contributory Negligence.

At London, on January 20, the Honourable Sir Glenholme Falconbridge dismissed an action brought by a workman

against his employer for damages sustained by reason of the operation of a circular saw.

The case was tried before a jury, and questions were asked and answered as follows:—

1. Were the injuries which the plaintiff sustained caused by any negligence of the defendants? Yes.

2. If so, wherein did such negligence consist? In not having the machine properly guarded.

3. Was the machine a dangerous machine so that it ought to have been, as far as practicable, securely guarded? Yes.

4. If you answer "Yes" to the last question, was it, as far as practicable, securely guarded? No.

5. Was the plaintiff guilty of negligence which caused the accident, or so contributed to it that but for his negligence the accident would not have happened? Yes.

6. If you answer "Yes" to the last question, in what did his negligence consist? In not seeing that the machine was properly guarded.

7. Or, was the casualty which resulted in the plaintiff's injuries a mere accident for which no one is responsible? No.

8. At what sum do you assess the amount of compensation to be awarded to the plaintiff in case he should be held entitled to recover? The sum of \$85.

The Court held that the answer to the sixth question amounted to a finding that there was an appliance at hand which the plaintiff could have used for a guard had he been so inclined. Failing to do this involved an act of contributory negligence, and the action was dismissed with costs. (*Livermore v. Gerry.*)

**Employee injured by tree falling on him.—Common Law Liability.
—Damages awarded.**

An action for damages for injury sustained by one Kostenko, while in the employ of the defendants through their alleged negligence, was tried at Port

Arthur on December 15. The deceased was carrying logs on the premises of the defendants, and the work was situated that the trees were being felled so close that they fell across the paths along which the logs were being carried.

A claim was made under the Workmen's Compensation Act, but it was admitted at the trial that as no notice of the injury had been given within the time limited by the Act, and that the action itself had been commenced too late, the plaintiff could have no remedy thereunder. The Honourable Mr. Justice Sutherland reserved judgment, however, and awarded \$900 damages later, holding that the defendants were following a negligent system. (*Kostenko v. O'Brien.*)

**Negligence.—Death of Servant.—
Contributory Negligence.**

That contributory negligence as a defense to an action for negligence, even where the accident was occasioned by the neglect of the employer to perform a statutory duty, was the finding by Mr. Justice Britton in an action for damages at Port Arthur recently. The plaintiff in the case was the widow of a machine oiler, who was killed while in the employ of the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, through the alleged negligence of the defendants, the case being heard by a jury.

Questions were submitted to the jury, and the answers to all of these with one exception were such as to fix liability upon the defendants. This was a statement to the effect that the deceased was guilty of contributory negligence, that is to say, that by the exercise of reasonable care would have avoided the accident. The jury added that in their opinion the accident was due to the joint negligence of the defendants and the deceased, and assessed the damages which the plaintiff was entitled to recover at \$1,200.

Mr. Justice Britton held that the jury found that there was failure by the employers to perform a statutory duty, but

in view of the fact that the deceased was guilty of contributory negligence the action was dismissed. (*Linazuk v. Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company.*)

Master and Servant.—Death of Servant.—Negligence.—Common Law Liability.

An action was brought by the widow of the late John Paskwan, who was killed at the power house of the Toronto Power Company, on February 8, 1913, to recover damages at common law, and, in the alternative, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, for his death.

The deceased man was employed as a rigger at the Power Company's works at Niagara Falls. He was working under a cable, on which was a travelling crane, from which were suspended two hooks. These were hoisted by steel cables wound upon drums. On the day of the accident the larger hook was going to be used and the smaller one was hoisted so as to get it out of the way. The man in charge of the hoisting apparatus neglected to stop the winding up of the cable raising the smaller hook, with the result that it was carried up to the drum, and being unable to pass through, such a strain was placed upon the cable that it broke and the hook fell, killing Paskwan instantly. The jury found, in addition to negligence on the part of the men in charge of the crane, negligence on the part of the Company, as the master mechanic had failed to install proper safety appliances. Damages were assessed under the Workmen's Compensation Act at \$3,000, and at common law for \$6,000. Judgment for the latter amount was rendered by Mr. Justice Kelley.

An appeal by the defendants was heard in the Second Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario on February 5. Mr. Justice Middleton held that it would have been simple to have a device which would automatically bring the machinery to rest. The fact that such devices had been successfully installed and were in use upon similar

hoists in similar buildings showed that the case could not have been taken from the jury, and the appeal was accordingly dismissed. (*Paskwan v. Toronto Power Company.*)

SASKATCHEWAN CASE.

Master and Servant.—Injury to Servant.

Damages to the amount of \$5,147 were awarded to an employee of the Lyall, Mitchell Company, by Mr. Justice Brown, in the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan recently. The plaintiff was engaged last April in doing plastering work in the pit of the elevator at the H. G. Smith building. While engaged there the elevator descended upon him, causing severe injuries to the back and legs. It was shown that since that time the plaintiff had been in medical hands, and that the effect of the injuries might be permanent. The question of the responsibility for the accident was argued in the Court, and as a result the case against the H. G. Smith Company was dismissed. The Court held, however, that the Lyall Mitchell Company was liable, as it had not taken the precautions it should have to guard against the dangers which were apparent in the case. Damages as above were awarded. (*Stobie v. Lyall Mitchell Company and H. G. Smith Company.*)

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASE.

Master and Servant.—Death of Servant.—Workmen's Compensation.

An employee of the Crows' Nest Pass Coal Company was killed by the occurrence of a snowslide. The deceased was a fan man at the Coal Creek workings, and met his death in the course of his employment. On an application under the Workmen's Compensation Act for compensation for damages the case was dismissed by the County Court Judge on the ground that the accident was caused by abnormal conditions of weather. The plaintiff appealed, and Mr. Justice Mur-

phy remitted the case to the arbitrator with a direction to find for the plaintiff. From this judgment the defendants appealed to the Court of Appeal.

The following opinion was rendered by Mr. Justice Galliher:—

“I agree with Murphy, J., that the fact that the conditions which caused the slide which resulted in the death of Culshaw being abnormal does not affect the liability under the circumstances of the case.

The fact that the deceased, in the situation he was placed in in the course of his employment, was exposed to risks not common to others in the locality not so employed, takes it out of the principle enunciated in the cases cited to us on behalf of the appellants.

In order for Culshaw to perform his work, it was necessary for him to be where he was, and that was not necessary or usual for others not so employed.

I would dismiss the appeal.

Considerable reference to previous cases were made by Mr. Justice McPhillips, who gave judgment in part as follows:—

“In my opinion the workman met with the injury by accident arising out of

and in the course of the employment, and the Act, in my opinion, plainly covers all injuries by accidents incidental to the special employment. Here the workman was engaged at a particular place in a most important work—he was a fan man; a shelter was provided, there was the risk of snowslides; they were perils that might be looked for, one occurred,—in fact, he so met his death. It follows that this is a proper case for compensation.

“I am, therefore, of opinion that this appeal should be dismissed and that the stated case be remitted to the learned arbitrator, with a direction to him to ascertain the amount of the compensation to which the respondent is entitled.”

Mr. Justice Martin, dissenting, held that there was nothing to show that the deceased was not equally liable with all other persons who happened to live or be employed in that vicinity to the consequences of the severity of the weather and consequently it was impossible to say that he was specially affected by it.

The appeal of the defendants was dismissed. (*Culshaw v. Crows' Nest Pass Coal Company.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

APRIL, 1914.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1914.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

BACKWARD weather caused continued quietness in labour conditions in nearly all parts. Heavy snow storms at the beginning of the month interfered considerably with the mining and fishing industries in Nova Scotia and disorganized railway traffic in some parts of Ontario. Little spring work was done by farmers except in some parts of Southern Alberta, where mild weather at the end of the month enabled preparations to be made for seeding. The usual quietness in fishing prevailed. Lumbering operations were continued in the woods under favourable circumstances; owing to the dull state of the market the cut is not expected to be as large as usual. Sawmills were being put in readiness. The mining industry was not so active as during the previous month, shipments in Nova Scotia and Alberta being reduced. Except for the dispute on Vancouver Island, there was no unrest in this industry. Optimism prevailed among manufacturers; outputs, however, were small as compared with those of last year, and there was little demand for labour in the factories. Construction on the various railroads in progress was not advanced to any great extent owing to the severity of the weather. Transport workers were fairly well employed, but the usual activity in preparing for the spring season was not noticeable. Building trades, particular-

ly the outside sections, had a quiet month, and there were many skilled men unemployed. Work is generally expected to open up during April. The other trades were quiet as compared with last year, but the activity was greater than that of last month. A good volume of wholesale trade was reported; retail trade was quiet. Unskilled labour was not in demand, and there were a large number of unemployed in most of the important industrial centres. The immigration movement was not so heavy as at this time during the past few years. On the whole the labour situation may be classed as quiet for March, with a prospect of increasing activity in the near future.

The Department of Labour's Index Number of Wholesale Prices rose slightly in March, standing at 136.7, as compared with 136.1 in February, and 136.0 in March, 1913. The more important increases occurred in grains and fodder, animals and meats (especially in poultry), canned salmon, apples, beans, potatoes, flour, oatmeal, beefhides and muskrat skins. Important decreases occurred in eggs, jute, brass and lead, and in some grades of pine. In Retail Prices, beef, veal, bacon, flour, beans, prunes and potatoes were upward, while there was a general decline in eggs, and butter showed a downward tendency.

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations, or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

Interruptions to Industry.

Severe snow storms considerably interrupted the mining and fishing industries in Nova Scotia, while a congestion of freight traffic occurred in Ontario early in March. There was considerably less time lost through industrial disputes than during the previous month, the dispute of coal miners on Vancouver Island being the only important labour trouble as affecting a large number of workers. Four small disputes occurred during March.

Among industrial establishments, etc., destroyed by fire or through other causes during March, 1914, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Commerce business block at Amherst, loss \$25,000; also a skating rink, loss \$4,000; sawmill and stock of lumber at Earltown, loss \$10,000; boot and shoe, drug, furniture and hardware stores at Liverpool, loss \$40,000; *Clay Products Company's* establishment at New Glasgow, loss \$60,000.

New Brunswick.—Sawmill at Doaktown, loss \$3,500; sawmill at Eel River, loss \$3,000; coal warehouse at Moncton, loss \$5,000; provision warehouse at St. John, loss \$8,000.

Quebec.—General store at Dorval, loss \$4,500; builders' supply store at Fassett, loss \$20,000. At Montreal: spice and cork factory; grocery store, loss \$5,000; tannery, loss \$15,000; cigar factory, loss \$3,000; printing establishment, loss \$5,000; furniture factory, loss \$10,000. General store at North Temiskaming, loss \$3,000; grocery store at Quebec, loss \$20,000; also a furniture store, loss \$2,500; bakery at Sherbrooke, loss \$4,000; sawmill at St. Jerome, loss \$5,000; building used for the preparation of oakum owned by the Harbour Commission destroyed by explosion (10 men injured), loss \$3,000.

Ontario.—Brechtin hotel at Brechin, loss \$15,000; barn near Brockville, loss \$3,000; *Railway House* at Barrie, loss \$6,000; barn at Brandy Point, loss \$5,000; *Montreal Bank* building at Cobalt, also the *Queen's* hotel, loss \$2,500; general store at Cornwall, loss \$4,500; general store and dwelling at Eastview, loss \$10,000; lumber company's stables at Elk Lake, loss \$2,000; *Hudson Bay Company's* premises at Fort William, loss \$200,000; also a business block (*Dyke*) occupied by hardware and book store, loss \$30,000; two stores and poolroom at Haileybury, loss \$8,000; power station at Hamilton, loss \$2,000; coal office and weigh scales and dwelling, loss \$25,000; Grand Opera House at London; sawmill at Murphy's Siding, loss \$3,000; shoe store at New Toronto, loss \$4,000; business block at Newburgh, loss \$5,000; barn at Preston, loss \$2,000; dry goods store at Ottawa, loss \$10,000; also building occupied by electrical supply establishment, \$20,000; telephone exchange at Queensville, loss \$7,000; *Goodison* threshing machine factory with 200 threshing machines at Sarnia, loss \$200,000; drug store at St. Thomas, loss \$5,000; granary at Rodney, loss \$2,500. The following fires occurred at Toronto: whitewear

factory, loss \$70,000; harness factory, loss \$45,000; hat factory, loss \$35,000; boot and shoe store, loss \$2,000; planing mill, loss \$35,000; *Woodbine* hotel, loss \$225,000 and three lives; electric railway barns, loss \$17,000; boat building establishment, \$5,000. Cereal and flour mill at Tilsonburg, loss \$3,000; *Michigan Central* hotel at Windsor, loss \$20,000; fruit store, loss \$2,000.

Manitoba.—Business portion of Durea, loss \$25,000; hotel at Fannystelle, loss \$20,000; laundry and Minette; *Scott* business block, loss \$200,000.

Saskatchewan.—Poolroom at Assiniboine, loss \$5,000; *Princess* theatre at Battleford, loss \$15,000; industrial school at Belcarres, loss \$60,000; butcher shop at North Battleford; café at Strassburg, loss \$11,000; portion of village of Thackeray destroyed by fire, loss \$15,000.

Alberta.—Mount Royal garage at Calgary, loss \$22,000; also a store, loss \$11,000; grain elevator at McGrath, loss \$15,000; *Wainwright* hotel at Wainwright.

British Columbia.—*Johnstone* hotel at Moyle; business block at Vancouver, loss \$60,000; *Percival* building, loss \$10,000.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

There were comparatively few changes in wages or hours of labour reported during March. With regard to farm labourers' wages, it was reported that the reduction in the number of British immigrants coming to Ontario resulted in the wages being sharply advanced during March, when the price for farm help rose from \$10.00 to \$20.00 a month with board. Wages in the Prairie Provinces were lower. An important agreement went into effect between the Western Fuel Company, operating at Nanaimo, and its employees. Increases were granted to about 700 men by the terms of this agreement, a detailed statement concerning which is published in the current issue of the *Labour Gazette*. A number of employees of the city water works and hydro-electric systems at London, Ontario, were given increases during the month. Brewery workers at Berlin and Waterloo received an advance of fifty cents per week by the terms of an agreement signed in 1913. Two small disputes occurred during March on account of the decisions of employers to reduce the rate of wages. Particulars of these will be found in the article dealing with trade disputes in the current issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of unemployment during March in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* and by information received from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

The general condition of agriculture remained much the same as during February. Severe weather prevailed in Eastern Canada, and good snow roads enabled farmers to get their produce to market and realize good prices. Towards the end of the month active preparations were made for securing the maple sugar crop, and a good harvest was anticipated. There was no great demand for men in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. In Ontario there was an increased demand, and the farmers were taking advantage of the over-supply by securing hands for the coming season. Wages were raised from \$10.00 to \$20.00 a month with board, this being largely due to the falling off in the number of immigrants. Dairying was beginning to show activity. It was reported that wheat had wintered well. A considerably less acreage of tobacco will be grown this year on account of the difficulty of disposing of the 1913 crop, which was stated to be of inferior quality. A successful winter fair was held in Brandon. There was a fair demand for men on farms in Saskatchewan, but wages generally were about \$5.00 per month less than last year. The prevailing rates are from \$30.00 to \$35.00. In Southern Alberta some seedling was done at the end of March, and a demand for efficient help was noted. In this district more cattle, sheep and hogs are being marketed than in previous years, and mixed farming is taking the place of wheat growing to a great extent. In the Edmonton district there was little demand.

Dairying operations in Saskatchewan have received an impetus by the recent completion of a series of dairy meetings held in towns along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway by the Government of that province. Daily meetings were held in special cars, and a large attendance was reported. It is reported that the Government has established co-operative creameries at various points, and it is expected that more will be established in the near future. The Tenth Annual Convention of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association was held in Ottawa during March.

Fishing.

Severe storms and large fields of drift ice considerably interfered with fishing operations on the Nova Scotia coast. Gasperaux were caught in large quantities on the Kennebecasis river. Haddock and cod were scarce. There has been a heavy decrease in the lobster catch this season, and as a result dealers are obtaining higher prices. The Lunenburg fleet commenced operations during the month. No difficulty was reported in securing men for the season. The oyster supply was good and prices declined.

The monthly bulletin of the Fishery Statistics for February, published by the Department of Marine and Fisheries during March, states as follows:

Atlantic Coast.—Extremely cold weather during the month put an end to all fishing operations to the eastward of Halifax, and no fish, other than smelts and a quantity of cod caught through the ice in Cape Breton County, were landed. To the westward of Halifax the weather was chiefly of a rough description, and the unusual ice conditions on that part of the coast interfered with operations, even when the weather was moderate. One thirteen ton boat, belonging to Shelbourne County, was lost, and two motor boats of Digby County badly damaged. A considerable amount of lobster gear also was lost. Two new motor boats were launched for Westport during the month. The only fishing prosecuted along the Gulf shore and round Prince Edward Island was for smelts, tom cod and flounders. The total pack of canned lobsters on the Atlantic coast, from the 15th November to the end of February, was 9,764 cases; while the total shipment in shell was 20,963 cwt. During the corresponding period in the preceding year the pack was 6,370 cases, and the shipment in shell 26,330 cwt.

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1914.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condition.

Metal, Engineering, & Shipbuilding				Woodworking and Furnishing			Printing and Allied Trades.			Textile		
Metal workers	Stat'nry Eng nrs.	Electrc'l Wk'rs & Linemen	Ship builders	Woodworkers	Upholsterers	Coopers	News	Job	Book-binding	Cotton	Woolen	Carpet W'rs.
1— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
2— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	.....
3— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	v active	v active	.....	v active	v active	v active	.....	v active	.....
4— Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	V quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
5— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8— Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	.....
9— Quiet	v active	v active	.....	Active	v active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
10— Active	Active	Active	.....	v active	.....	.....	v active	v active	v active	v active	.....	.....
11— v active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	v active	v active	v active	Active	.....	.....
12— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13— Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
14— Fair	Fair	Quiet	v active	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Active	Quiet	Quiet	.....
15— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	.....
16— Fair	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	.....	.....
17— Fair	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
18— v active	v active	Quiet	v active	Active	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	.....
19— Quiet	Quiet	Fair	.....	V quiet	Active	.....	v active	v active	V quiet	Fair	Active	.....
20— Fair	v active	v active	.....	Fair	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
21— Fair	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
22— Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
23— Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
24— Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
25— Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
26— Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
27— Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
28— Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
29— Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
30— Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
31— Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
32— Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
33— Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
34— Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
35— Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
36— Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
37— Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
38— Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
39— Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
40— Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
41— Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
42— Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
43— Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
44— Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
45— Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
46— Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
47— Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
48— Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
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54— Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
55— Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
56— Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
57— Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condition.

TRANSPORT						Miscellaneous					Un- skilled labour
Steam Ry. Service		Electric Railway Service	Marine trans- port	Long- shore- men	Trans- fers, cabmen, etc.	Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employees	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks	
Operating	Mechan- ical										
1— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
2— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
3— V active	V active	Fair		Fair	Fair	V active	V active	V active		V active	Fair
4—						Fair	Fair	Fair			Fair
5—											
6— Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active			Active	Quiet
7— Active	Active				Fair	Active	Fair	Active	V active	Fair	Quiet
8— V quiet	V quiet									V active	V quiet
9— Active	Active	V active	Active	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Active	Fair		Fair	Quiet
10— Active	Active				Fair	Fair		Fair			Fair
11— Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet
12— Fair	Fair	Fair			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V quiet
13— Active	Active	Active			Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	V quiet
14—						V active	V active	V active		V active	Active
15— Active	Active				Active	V active	V active	V active		Active	Active
16— Active	Active				Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
17— Fair	Fair	Active	V quiet	V quiet	Active	Quiet	Fair	Fair	V active	Fair	V quiet
18— V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active		Active	
19— Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V quiet
20— Fair	Fair		Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active		Fair	Quiet
21— Fair	Fair	Fair			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Quiet
22—						Active					Quiet
23— Fair	Fair	Fair				Quiet					
24—											
25— Fair	Fair	Fair				Active	Fair				Quiet
26— Active	Active		Fair			Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	
27—		Active			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V quiet
28— Quiet	Active	Active			Active	Fair	Active	Active		Active	V quiet
29— Active	Active				Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Fair	Quiet
30—		Active			Fair	Active				Fair	Quiet
31— Fair	Fair	Active			Fair	Fair	Fair	Active		Fair	Fair
32—					Active	Active				Active	Quiet
33— Active	Active				V active	Active	Active	Active		Active	V quiet
34— Fair	Fair				Active	Fair	Fair	Active		Fair	Quiet
35— Quiet	Quiet	Fair			Active	Active	Fair	Active		Active	V quiet
36— Active	Active	Fair			Quiet	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair
37— Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Quiet
38— Fair	Fair		Quiet	V quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Quiet
39—						Fair	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	
40—						Quiet					
41— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			Quiet			Quiet		Quiet	V quiet
42— Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Fair	Quiet
43— V quiet	V quiet				Quiet	Active					V quiet
44— Fair	Fair	Active			Fair	Active	Active	Fair		Active	V quiet
45— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet			V quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet		V quiet	V quiet
46— Fair	Fair	Active				Fair	Fair	Quiet		Fair	V quiet
47— Quiet	Quiet				Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			Quiet	V quiet
48—											
48— V quiet	V quiet				Quiet	Quiet	Fair			Quiet	Quiet
49— Active	Active	Active			Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet
50— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet					V quiet
51— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet									V quiet
52—											
52— Quiet	Quiet	Active	Fair			Fair	Active	Active		Fair	Quiet
53— Fair	Fair	V quiet	Fair			Quiet	Active			Fair	V quiet
54— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet		V quiet	V quiet
35— Fair	Fair	Fair	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	V quiet
56—					Quiet	V quiet					Quiet
57—											

Pacific Coast.—The latter half of the month brought favourable fishing weather to the fishermen of the Pacific Province. The smaller boats operating from Prince Rupert did very well at halibut fishing, and one vessel brought in a capacity catch, amounting to 60,000 lbs. of halibut, from the Yakatat grounds. Spring salmon and herring were hardly so plentiful as they were last season to date. In the Vancouver Island district, chiefly around Nanaimo, the herring fishery for the month yielded 75,900 cwt. against 1,080 cwt. for the corresponding month last year.

In a report presented to the British Columbia Legislature early in March, it was stated that the value of the fisheries products of that Province for 1913 was \$14,455,488 out of a total for Canada of \$33,389,464. It was pointed out that the British Columbia product more than equalled the product for the same period of the Maritime Provinces. The salmon pack was largely responsible for this, although, owing to the increased demand for the cheaper varieties of the canned article, it shows a slight falling off from the previous year.

The Seventh Annual Report of the Game and Fisheries Department of the Province of Ontario for the year ended October 31, 1913, was brought down in the Legislature during the month of March. A brief review of this report is presented elsewhere in the current issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

The salmon pack in British Columbia in 1913 amounted to 1,353,901 cases, which is the largest pack of any year in the history of the industry. The Fraser river produced during 1913 one-quarter of the whole pack of the Province, while during 1912 its proportion of supply was but one-sixth of that of the Province. The herring catch was much greater in 1913 than in any previous year, having increased its value by more than \$600,000. A similar increase is shown in the value of the halibut fishery. The value of the halibut catch in four years increased from about \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,000. The number of persons employed in the fisheries of British Columbia last year was 15,628.

Lumbering.

Cutting operations in the woods were in most cases completed during March,

and many men returned to the cities to await the opening of the saw mills. Cold weather and snowfalls in the Maritime Provinces kept the roads good, and the hauling of logs to the streams was carried on under favourable conditions. Milder weather in Quebec rendered hauling of logs difficult. The lumber trade was quiet, but is expected to improve with the advent of spring and a prospect of extensive building operations. Conditions in British Columbia showed a slight improvement. Plans have been completed for the erection of a sulphite mill at Bathurst, New Brunswick.

The net profits of the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company were \$228,073, as compared with \$226,250 during 1912, although sales fell short of that year by \$98,946.

A bill was introduced in the Ontario Legislature during March authorizing the suspension of the observance of "The Manufacturing Condition" clause of the Crown Timber Act. The preamble of this bill states that its introduction is the result of it having been shown that large quantities of spruce and other timber suitable for manufacturing pulp have been blown down and will be destroyed unless speedily cut, and that the market for pulpwood in Canada is at present seriously congested.

At a cost of only \$50 the Dominion Forestry Branch recently erected a look-out tower, fifty feet high, overlooking two hundred square miles of woodland. Similar towers are being built on all the Dominion forest reserves in the West in order that fires may be seen and extinguished before they have time to spread beyond control. A Vancouver lumberman estimated that 'one ton of refuse goes to the burners for every thousand feet of lumber cut.' In his own saw mill he has eliminated this waste by breaking up the refuse into small pieces, which are manufactured into fuel briquettes at a cost of only \$3 a ton. At an average cost of less than one cent per square mile, 15,203 square miles of Dominion Crown timberlands in the Northwest were examined last summer by forest survey parties sent out

by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. According to the latest available statistics, there are in Canada forty-eight pulp mills in actual operation. Canada has trebled its production of paper in the last three years.

Mining.

The coal mining industry in Nova Scotia was less active than during the corresponding month of last year. Some idle time was caused by frost in the Dominion Coal Company's mines, and by shortage of orders in the mines of the Acadia Coal Company. Cobalt mines were working steadily. In Alberta the smaller demand for coal caused by the mild weather and the slackening of railway operations caused less active conditions. The Vancouver Island dispute was still in existence, but conditions were gradually returning to their normal state. A new agreement, the terms of which are published in the current issue of the *Labour Gazette*, went into effect between the Western Fuel Company operating at Nanaimo, and its employees. Metal mining in the Kootenays was more active than for some years and old workings were being re-opened.

The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute was held at Montreal during the early part of the month.

Considerable importance is attached to the passing of a bill by the United States Congress providing for the construction of 1,000 miles of railway in Alaska through a country of undeveloped mineral resources. This improvement is expected to act as a stimulus to industries on the Pacific coast.

An important amendment to the Mining Act of Ontario was introduced in the Ontario Legislature on March 4. Better conditions for the safety of employees are aimed at by the addition of a section which contains the following rules:

All cages or skips used for lowering or raising men shall be constructed as follows:—

- (a) The hood shall be made of steel plate not less than three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness;

- (b) The cage shall be provided with sheet iron or steel side casing not less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness, or with a netting composed of wire not less than one-eighth of an inch in diameter, and with doors made of suitable material;
- (c) The doors shall extend at least five feet above the bottom of the cage, and shall be closed when lowering or hoisting men;
- (d) The cage shall have overhead bars so arranged as to give every man an easy and secure hand-hold;
- (e) The safety appliances shall be of sufficient strength to hold the cage or skip with its maximum load at any point in the shaft;
- (f) The cage shall not have chains attached thereto which are operated by a lever through or from the floor.

A preliminary report published by the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines of the Province of Ontario shows the total output for 1913 as the largest in value in the history of the mining industry of Ontario. Compared with that of 1912, it shows an increase of 9.6 per cent., and with the output of 1911 an increase of 26.2 per cent. There was an increase in the value of metallic output as compared with 1912 of \$2,708,812 or 7.7 per cent. More than three-quarters of the total production of metals came from the nickel-copper, silver and gold mines of Northern Ontario, which now constitute the chief stay of the Province's mining industry. The silver production in Cobalt was a little less than in 1912. Shipments from the iron mines of the Province last year were 195,937 tons, valued at \$424,072. The output of non-metallic productions had a value of \$15,491,002, as against \$13,541,869 in 1912, a gain of \$1,949,133 or 14.3 per cent.

The mineral production of Canada during the year 1913 amounted in value to \$144,031,047, as compared with \$135,048,296 for the previous year, an increase of \$8,982,757, or 6.55 per cent. These figures are contained in a preliminary report published by the Department of Mines. The record of production by provinces shows that the relative importance of the several provinces is practically in the same order as last year. Ontario has the largest output, with a value of \$56,697,602, or 40.75 per cent. of the total, a slightly higher pro-

portion than in 1912. British Columbia is second, with a value of \$28,529,081, or 19.81 per cent. of the total, a relative falling off; Nova Scotia takes third place, with a total production of \$19,305,545, or 13.4 per cent.; Alberta fourth, with \$13,844,622, or 9.6 per cent.; Quebec fifth, with \$13,303,649, or 9.24 per cent. Increases are shown in each of the provinces with the exception of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

The gold production of 1913 is estimated at \$16,216,131, which, compared with the production of the previous year, shows an increase of \$3,567,337. The main feature of the year was the large increase from the Porcupine district of Ontario.

During 1913 a total of 4,306,346 tons of coal were mined in Alberta, being 859,997 tons more than the previous year. There were 289 coal mines in operation, employing, during December, 6,610 persons inside and 2,253 outside.

Manufacturing.

Manufacturing activity was not as pronounced as during March last year, and reports from several localities indicated slack conditions. The car building industry in particular was dull as compared with last year. Machine shops were more active than during February. Furniture, piano and wagon building industry in particular was quiet with trade somewhat improved in the East. Planing mills were busy. There was little demand for men in any of the factories, but an optimistic view prevailed. The Vancouver City Council created an office of Industrial Commissioners to place before manufacturers the advantages of establishing industries in that city.

The trade conditions of 1913 were reflected in the annual reports of some of the more important industrial establishments recently issued. The annual statement of the Canadian General Electric Company for the year 1913 gives

profits of \$2,029,898, of which \$1,336,309 was the net profit for the year. This represents a falling off in net profits of \$60,174 as compared with last year, when the net profits were \$1,396,483. The net profits of the Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Limited, in 1913 were \$224,792, compared with \$390,303 in 1912, a decrease of \$165,511. The Sawyer-Massey Company's net profits for 1913 were \$173,917, as compared with \$242,860 in 1912, a falling off of \$68,943. On the other hand, the report of Penman's, Limited, shows an increase of \$39,695 over last year in profits, the profits for 1913 being \$444,054. The Montreal Cottons Company, Limited, shows manufacturing profits of \$383,177, being an increase of \$244.00 over last year's figures. The Bell Telephone Company shows net earnings of \$2,215,257, as compared with \$1,880,185 during 1912. The Canadian Westinghouse Company's annual statement shows the effects of the general trade depression in reduced profits and the existence of a larger quantity of stock on hand undisposed than was the case a year ago.

Railroad Construction.

Severe weather prevailed during the greater part of the month, and railroad construction was not carried on so extensively as during the same period of last year. Large numbers of men were working on the Grand Trunk Pacific and Pacific Great Eastern Railways. Considerable work was done on the Canadian Northern tunnel under Mount Royal. The construction work in the West is expected to increase with the advent of spring weather. It is reported that 6,000 men will be employed on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, and the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway.

General Transport.

Transport workers were more actively employed than during the previous month, although conditions are not ex-

pected to be materially improved until navigation opens up for the season. Transport by rail was fairly heavy in Quebec, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, but less extensive in the West. The Canadian Northern Railway shops at Winnipeg closed down for five days, and the staff was reduced ten per cent. The Canadian Pacific Railway shops in the same city also experienced a quiet month. Several machinists were laid off by the railroads of Montreal. On the other hand, many men in the car department of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Toronto were re-engaged during the month. Preparations were being made at the various ports for the opening of navigation, and a considerable number of men were given employment in fitting up vessels for the season. At Halifax longshoremen, freight handlers and immigration employees experienced improved conditions. Traffic on the Intercolonial Railway was quiet. Reports from Niagara Falls indicate a serious congestion of freight traffic, due to severe snow storms in the early part of the month. The exports by the winter steamships from the Atlantic ports this winter show a large decrease as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Instruction classes in standard railroads for the benefit of the operatives of the Intercolonial Railway were held over the entire system preparatory to their introduction upon this railway, which is announced to take place on May 31st.

The maximum weight for parcels under the Parcel Post System was raised from five to eleven pounds. It had been proposed to limit it to five pounds for three months after the inauguration of the system.

An Act respecting hours of service of railway employees was introduced in the House of Commons on March 30. Its provisions require that no railway company shall permit any employee to be on duty for a longer period than fourteen consecutive hours, and when such em-

ployee has been continuously on duty for fourteen consecutive hours he shall be relieved and not required again to go on duty until he has been at least ten consecutive hours off duty. No employee who has been on duty fourteen hours in the aggregate in any twenty-four hour period shall be required or permitted to again go on duty without having been at least eight consecutive hours off duty. A proviso is added suspending the operation of the Act in cases of excess service in the case of emergency.

The Trades.

Building.—Severe weather caused a quiet month among the outside building trades, and there was a considerable number of unemployed in all parts. Plumbers enjoyed the usual seasonal activity. A large number of building permits were issued, and active conditions are expected to result when the season opens. Western conditions were quieter during March than those of the East.

Metal.—Iron moulders had a quiet month, as did also core makers and steam engineers. Electrical workers were busy.

Woodworkers. — Woodworkers were generally fairly well employed. Carriage and wagon makers were quiet.

Printing.—The printing trades, with few exceptions, experienced active conditions.

Textile.—Cotton and woollen mill employees were active.

Clothing. — Increased activity was noted among journeymen tailors and garment workers. Boot and shoe workers were quiet, and furriers were dull.

Leather.—Tanners and curriers were busy. Quietness prevailed among harness makers. Trunk and bag makers were working on short time.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were active. Ice cutters were busy during the early part of the month and harvested a good supply of ice.

Miscellaneous.—An improvement was noted in the employment of members of the miscellaneous trades.

Unskilled Labour.—Little change was recorded in the conditions of unskilled labour from the previous month. There was a large number of unemployed in most of the big cities, although the situation was rendered less acute by the opening up of civic work in some of the localities. With the commencement of navigation and railroad construction, the situation is expected to improve in the near future.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and Imperial Trade.—There was a decrease in the total value of imports entered for consumption into the Dominion of Canada, as compared with

the corresponding month of 1913, the amounts being respectively \$38,956,771 and \$53,271,012. For the eleven months ended February, 1914, the value of imports shows a decrease of \$28,469,882 over the corresponding period of the previous year. The total value of domestic exports during February, 1914, amounted to \$20,554,087, a decrease of \$2,303,080 compared with the same month of 1913. The value of domestic exports during the eleven months ended February 28, 1914, was \$404,888,632, as compared with \$320,879,848 for the corresponding period of the previous year. During February there was an increase of animals and their produce, manufactures and miscellaneous merchandise, and a decrease in the domestic exports of the products of the mine, fisheries, forest and agriculture. The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:—

Canadian Trade, February, 1914.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of February		11 Months ending February	
	1913	1914	1913	1914
Dutiable goods.....	35,111,114	25,519,846	395,887,330	375,193,589
Free goods.....	17,840,696	13,030,199	208,508,883	190,034,181
Total.....	52,951,809	38,550,045	602,396,213	565,227,770
Coin and Bullion.....	319,203	406,726	5,127,619	13,826,180
Grand Total.....	53,271,012	38,956,771	607,523,832	579,053,950
Duty collected	9,152,220	6,822,925	103,126,842	97,806,874

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS							
	Month of February				11 Months ending February			
	1913		1914		1913		1914	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines	4,459,162	3,723	4,046,146	1,133	51,224,538	124,124	52,496,690	183,993
The Fisheries.....	1,817,746	9,298	1,370,492	8,186	14,918,420	100,908	19,153,286	90,006
The Forest.....	2,212,485	1,115	1,961,206	1,080	40,895,709	408,451	40,097,151	592,445
Animals and their produce.....	2,861,408	104,310	3,427,188	53,249	42,004,398	891,631	50,147,059	1,150,718
Agriculture.....	7,545,143	40,116	5,058,785	30,493	133,017,132	8,792,118	191,707,483	8,555,895
Manufactures.....	3,950,830	686,834	4,674,709	447,843	38,699,013	7,998,277	51,204,162	9,436,660
Miscellaneous.....	10,393	68,198	14,561	102,412	90,638	1,921,196	108,617	2,777,565
Total merchandise.....	22,857,167	913,594	20,553,087	619,396	320,879,848	20,235,705	404,887,448	22,787,282
Coin and Bullion.....	.....	1,139,079	1,000	858,887	.....	13,871,588	1,184	12,955,190
Grand Total Exports.....	22,857,167	2,052,673	20,554,087	1,508,283	320,879,848	34,108,293	404,888,632	35,742,472

The weekly report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, under date of March 23rd, states that in view of the increasing quantity of boots and shoes required in the West Indies, it is desirable that Canadian manufacturers of footwear should look into and study the requirements of this trade. It is stated that a few years ago a small quantity was supplied from Canada, but that at the present time, although the total imports from all the colonies amount to about £2,250,000 in value, no Canadian commercial traveller appears to come to the West Indies with samples of boots and shoes, and that the trade is taken up by Great Britain and the United States. Boots and shoes that are most in demand in the West Indies are of light weight, either of canvas or thin leather, coolness and moderate price being the requisites. The commercial agent representing the

Norway and Denmark states that there is a good demand for Canadian ploughs in the former country, but that there appears to be no importation of Canadian mowers, for which, no doubt, a market should also exist.

In the February Bank Statement there was a decrease of \$735,498 in paid up capital from last year, the total at the end of February being \$115,084,818, as compared with \$115,820,316 at the end of February, 1913. A decrease was shown in the deposits in Canada payable on demand, the figures being \$337,516,595, and \$349,661,830 for February, 1914 and 1913 respectively. Notes in circulation amounted to the value of \$97,563,982, as compared with \$97,206,713 in February last year. Loans to municipalities have increased by a little more than a million dollars as compared with the statement of last month.

The following are the returns of Canadian Bank Clearing Houses for March, 1914, with comparative figures for the corresponding period of the previous year. It will be seen that fifteen cities out of twenty-one show a decrease:—

	March, 1913.	March, 1914.	Increase or Decrease
Halifax	\$ 7,672,588	\$ 7,674,588	\$ 1,970 +
St. John	5,996,956	6,065,668	68,712 +
Quebec	11,563,793	12,502,734	938,941 +
Montreal	207,856,733	212,186,053	4,329,320 +
Ottawa	15,086,543	16,747,318	1,660,775 +
Toronto	171,305,591	167,870,606	3,434,985—
Hamilton	13,231,933	12,391,477	840,456—
Brantford	2,368,235	2,385,922	17,687 +
London	7,882,721	6,940,901	941,820—
Fort William	2,974,323	2,710,147	264,181—
Winnipeg	102,565,120	91,710,153	10,754,967—
Brandon	2,089,515	2,004,746	84,769—
Regina	9,622,570	7,534,741	2,087,829—
Moose Jaw	4,870,194	3,819,086	1,051,108—
Saskatoon	7,677,947	5,119,383	2,557,664—
Medicine Hat		1,755,867	
Calgary	18,072,245	14,431,284	3,640,961—
Edmonton	16,360,216	14,249,340	2,110,876—
Lethbridge	2,167,229	1,856,984	310,245—
New Westminster	2,331,167	1,731,554	599,613—
Vancouver	47,535,145	41,714,259	5,820,886—
Victoria	15,385,494	11,043,187	4,292,307—
Total	\$674,565,363	\$644,445,968	\$31,875,262—

Domestic Trade. — Trade generally was quiet throughout the month, and the usual spring activity had not begun. The volume of wholesale trade was fairly large. Weather conditions did not favour the movement of retail business, and grocers reported a falling off in trade as compared with last year. The fur trade was particularly quiet, and a considerable portion of last year's stock is left in the hands of retailers. Spring and summer trade in boots and shoes was also quiet as compared with last year. Collections in the East were easier, but slow in the West.

Both in number and amount, commercial failures in the Dominion of Canada during February considerably exceeded those of the corresponding period of re-

cent years. Total insolvencies last month were 227 and supplied \$2,526,070 of liabilities, against 138 for \$1,694,719 in the previous year, 143 for \$663,028 in 1912, and 108 in 1911, when the sum of money owed was \$660,604. The record for the manufacturing division in February was fifty-four suspensions for an aggregate of \$1,117,396, this comparing with thirty-two for \$928,832 in the year immediately preceding, twenty-eight for \$197,394 in 1912, and twenty-seven for \$100,365 three years ago.

Canadian Revenue. — Canadian revenue for the month of March amounted to \$11,688,901.97, as compared with \$14,372,331.40 for the month of March, 1913. For the twelve months ending March 31, 1914, the total amount was

\$160,488,538.61, as compared with \$165,528,137.15 during the corresponding period of 1913. The expenditure on capital account for March, 1914, was \$2,992,573.12, as compared with \$1,141,180.36 during March, 1913. The total expenditure for the twelve months ending March 31, 1914, was \$51,233,134.89,

as compared with \$28,758,456.21 during the corresponding period of the previous year. The expenditure on capital account during March comprised \$2,245,782.61 on public works, including railways and canals, and \$746,790.51 on railway subsidies.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

THE Fourth Annual Convention of the Alberta Association of Builders' Exchanges was commenced on March 2 at Medicine Hat. About forty members were present, representing the leading cities of the Province. The address of the President referred to trade relations with the workers, special reference being made to the strike of plumbers during the year, the only dispute affecting members of the association. Several resolutions were adopted, the most important of which was the proposal that the Workmen's Compensation Act should be amended to relieve employers of liability. In the case of accident or death resulting from wilful misconduct of the employee, and that such compensation should be sought within nine months after the date of the accident. It was also proposed that compensation in the case of total disablement should be limited to the amount the dependents of the employee should have received if death had resulted.

Opening of Prince Edward Island Legislature.

The Third Session of the Thirty-seventh General Assembly of the Province of Prince Edward Island was opened on March 11. The opening speech referred to the progress made in agriculture and the development of this, the most important branch of the industries of the Province. Reference was also made to the progress during the year in educational matters. Other features of the speech from the throne included a reference to the development of the fox

farming industry and the oyster fisheries.

Montreal Free Employment Bureau.

The following table shows the operations during the month of March, 1914, of the Montreal Free Employment Bureau established by the Government of Quebec:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
No. of positions offered	239	42	281
No. of applicants for situations..	517	51	568
No. per cent. of persons placed..	90	90	90

Eight-hour Day for Women in D. C.

The House of Representatives, Washington, has passed a Bill which provides for an eight-hour day for women in industrial and mercantile establishments in the District of Columbia, including laundries, hotels, restaurants, etc. The Bill has also passed the Senate.

Municipal Housing in Toronto.

During March a deputation from the Toronto Trades and Labour Council appeared before the Board of Control to ask for a formal application by the city to the Ontario Government for permission to take up a civic housing proposition. Mr. Fred Bancroft explained the desires of the deputation, stating that one of the most important was permissive legislation, giving the municipalities the right to go into the municipal housing scheme. The Board finally decided to recommend to the Council that the required legislation be applied for. A motion was made by the Board for the offering of prizes for plans for workmen's houses.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

A complete list of the present correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* in the several cities of the Dominion, arranged from East to West, is as follows:—

Nova Scotia.—

Sydney.....	John Moffatt.
Westville.....	L. H. MacKenzie.
Truro.....	C. W. Lunn.
Halifax.....	P. C. Clancy.
Amherst.....	James Forsythe.

Prince Edward Island—

Charlottetown.....	Geo. H. Tanton.
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New Brunswick—

Moncton.....	J. C. Graves.
Newcastle.....	R. A. N. Jarvis.
St. John.....	W. H. Coates.
Fredericton.....	H. L. Coulthard.

Quebec—

Quebec.....	P. J. Jobin.
Sherbrooke.....	John Fales.
Three Rivers.....	J. J. Ryan.
St. Hyacinthe.....	V. Phaneuf.
St. Johns & Iberville.....	Moise Bourdeau.
Sorel.....	A. P. Vanasse.
Montreal.....	J. V. MacKenzie.
Hull.....	L. Cousineau (Sr.).

Ontario—

Ottawa.....	J. J. Larkin.
Brockville.....	Herbert Burnham.
Kingston.....	F. A. Monk.
Belleville.....	Phillip Harrison.
Peterborough.....	J. A. Sharp.
Orillia.....	Harold Hale.
Toronto.....	T. W. Banton.
Niagara Falls.....	Hewlett Green.
St. Catharines.....	A. C. Day.
Hamilton.....	W. T. Cooper.
Brantford.....	J. C. Coles.
Guelph.....	Wm. Drever.
Berlin.....	Stephen Wellheiser.
Woodstock.....	Jno. Markey.
Stratford.....	Jos. Carlin.
London.....	A. Wootton.
St. Thomas.....	J. A. Killingsworth.
Chatham.....	Alex. Gregory.
Windsor.....	Rupert G. Thompson.
Owen Sound.....	Jas. Shaw.
Cobalt.....	Carl Green.
Sault Ste. Marie.....	C. Cliffe.
Port Arthur & Fort William.....	F. Urry.

Manitoba—

Winnipeg.....	Lawrence Pickup.
Brandon.....	Edmund Fulcher.

Saskatchewan—

Regina.....	W. B. McNeill.
Moosejaw.....	W. A. Munns.
Saskatoon.....	C. E. Hulett.
Prince Albert.....	A. D. Gordon.

Alberta—

Medicine Hat.....	Robert Collier.
Calgary.....	John E. Young.
Edmonton.....	P. C. Foley.
Lethbridge.....	J. M. Ritchie.

British Columbia—

Nelson.....	Herbert Keefe.
New Westminster.....	R. D. Grant.
Vancouver.....	J. W. Wilkinson.
Victoria.....	J. Chow.
Nanaimo.....	A. E. H. Spencer.
Prince Rupert.....	F. Salter.

FEMALE CORRESPONDENTS.

Quebec—

Montreal.....	Miss Gabrielle R. des Isles.
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Ontario—

Toronto.....	Miss Alice McLean.
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Manitoba—

Winnipeg.....	Miss Harriet J. Williams.
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British Columbia—

Vancouver.....	Miss Helena M. Gutteridge.
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NOVA SCOTIA.

Sydney.

Labour conditions continued unchanged from those of February. The large industries had some broken time during the month, which affected the allied trades and business generally. The steel trade continued to suffer from lack of orders, and was not so brisk as at this time last year, the outputs being much below the month of March, 1913. At the Sydney plant three blast furnaces were in operation and three idle. Two of the latter, however, can be started as soon as the trade demands it, as all necessary repairs have been completed. The steel plant at Sydney Mines was still closed down and may be for some time yet. A large number of the men were employed on repair work.

The coal industry was not as active as at this time last year, especially in the case of the Dominion Coal Company. The outputs of this Company

have become so large that it is difficult to dispose of them in the winter season. It is understood, however, that the coal trade will be fairly good when the shipping season begins. Apart from idle time caused by frosty weather, the Nova Scotia Collieries worked steadily.

Transportation by rail was fairly heavy, and the building and allied trades continued dull. The wholesale and retail business was somewhat affected by industrial conditions and not quite so large as usual.

Two articles, potatoes and butter, showed an increase in price, while eggs decreased.

Westville.

Labour conditions were not as good as during last month or the corresponding month of last year. The collieries of the Acadia Coal Company were idle for about two days each week on account of shortage of orders. The Eastern Car Company having almost completed the order of 2,000 cars which it is building for the Grand Trunk Railway Company, has laid off about 300 men until it is ready to start on another order which has been received. Work will shortly be commenced on a new building to be used for a car wheel foundry, the erection of which will give employment to a number of men.

The Drummond mine has had a busy month, with the output well up to 1,000 tons a day during the greater part. 200 tons a day of this was taken from the second seam.

The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company's plant at Trenton was running steadily with the exception of the axle department, which was idle during the last two weeks, temporarily laying off thirty to forty men.

The New Glasgow Development Company has the plans for a new drawbridge to cross the East River near the steel works. This bridge will open up a large residential section opposite Trenton.

The plant of the Standard Clay Products, Limited, was destroyed by fire on

March 12, causing a loss of \$60,000. The new plant, however, was about completed, and in a short time will be in operation.

Truro.

Labour was fairly well employed during the month. Stanfield's Limited, which was closed down for a month, resumed on the 9th. Business is dull with the Truro Engineering Works, but all other industries are running full time.

Wilson's Limited have commenced work on the new \$50,000 church for the First Presbyterian congregation.

The civic government is preparing to put down a large amount of sidewalk, put in sewerage, water, and make an extension to the central fire hall. About \$45,000 will be spent on capital account.

It is expected that the new post office building will be commenced this season. The completion of macadamizing the railway esplanade will be commenced immediately. In addition there will be a good deal of building by private parties.

Spring business among the retail dealers is opening up in an encouraging way, while the wholesalers, especially grocers, report a good trade.

McCulloch, Creelman & Urquhart report a \$10,000 increase in February, compared with the same month a year ago.

The woodenware works at Bass River and Stewiacke, and the iron works at Londonderry are running full time.

Halifax.

A slight improvement in the condition of labour was noted during March. Work increased in some branches of the building trades, but it is a little early to expect active conditions. With the breaking up of winter an improvement in all lines is looked for, and it is expected that there will be enough building and construction work this summer to ensure active conditions for all crafts connected with the building trades as well as unskilled labour.

An improvement was also noted along the waterfront, longshoremen, freight-handlers and immigration employees reporting fair conditions.

Accidents to men employed at long-shore work are frequent, and organized labour is making an effort to have an inspector of gears appointed, believing that if such an official were given the task of inspecting all gears used in the loading and unloading of ships, accidents would be reduced to a minimum.

The Halifax city council voted the sum of \$2,500 to assist the Anti-Tuberculosis League in providing a hospital for the treatment of tubercular patients. The county council and Provincial Government will also assist in the establishment of this institution.

The annual report of the provincial factory inspector shows the total number of accidents reported during the year at 1,163, of which twenty were fatal, 246 severe, and 897 slight. This is an increase over the total number last year of 319.

The condition of local manufacturing industries was good with the exception of car building. Boot and shoe, confectionery and biscuit and garment making establishments were particularly active.

Preparatory work on the new terminals progressed favourably, as did also the work on the spur line from Rockingham to the shores of the harbour.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

Labour conditions, more especially among the unskilled class, did not compare favourably with those of the previous month. The demand for labourers was quiet and the prospects for a betterment of this condition will not be realized until navigation opens. Conditions among mechanics, however, remained about the same, carpenters, plumbers, etc., being well employed.

The Bruce Stewart Company shows

an increase of \$12,847 in business over 1912, or a total of \$166,547 for 1913. Wages paid for the year amounted to \$43,000, a considerable increase over 1912. An extension of plant is being considered to meet the growing demand for products. There are about seventy-five hands employed, all working on the nine hour system.

The cost of living is somewhat lower.

The introduction of the Karakule Arabi sheep into this Province has opened up a new and important industry here.

Fishing was somewhat dull during March, but will shortly be more actively carried on.

Lumbering was dull.

Charlottetown is to have a motor bus service, the same having already received the approval of the civic authorities.

Amherst.

Labour conditions were practically the same as last month, and a little less active than the corresponding month last year, there being no new industrial activity. The Amherst Pianos, Limited, held their annual meeting on March 17, a satisfactory statement being presented to the shareholders. The auditors' report showed the net earnings to be a little more than nine per cent. of the capital invested. They are now turning out sixteen pianos and three players a week, and expect to increase this number to twenty-five by the middle of May. As yet farmers have done little agricultural work. The month was fine, with cold winds. Fishermen along the shore are preparing for the season's work, and some have already gone to the scene of their labour. Stream driving has not yet begun, the weather being too cold. There is still a large amount of snow in the woods, and if the weather is favourable there will be no trouble in getting the logs to the mills. The coal mines throughout the district remained active. Fox farming is on the increase.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Moncton.

Labour conditions during March presented no material change from those reported for the previous month. Weather conditions remained steady, and good snow roads existed in the country districts at the end of the month. Farmers and lumbermen have been benefitted by this; the latter particularly, being enabled to land much of the winter's cut beside the railway for shipment. Building operations are still quiet, but the coming season promises to be a busy one in this line. Among the projected buildings are two churches to replace those destroyed by fire, one new church, a city hall and market building, and one biscuit factory, all of which are to be constructed either of brick, stone or cement. Considerable private building is also contemplated. The Moncton Tramways, Gas and Electricity Company is projecting a considerable extension of its trolley system. Local manufacturing industries are all steadily at work. Considerable movement has taken place in real estate circles and at steady prices. Retail trade has been normal, and wholesale business is reported good.

Instruction classes in standard rules for the benefit of the operatives of the Intercolonial Railway are now being held over the entire system preparatory to their introduction upon this railway which is announced to take place on May 31.

A campaign for the destruction of the nests of the Brown-tail moth is now in progress in the western counties of the Province under the auspices of the local Government. About twenty men are employed, and many thousand nests have been destroyed.

The maple sugar season has opened, and much activity is in progress. The season promises to be a good one.

Newcastle

The labour market continued quiet. There was considerable unemployment

as is usual at this season between the cessation of work in the lumber woods and the commencement of work in the mills. Work was resumed at the stone quarries of Messrs. Maloney, and all the local industries were working steadily with the exception of the lumber mills, which are being put in condition for the season's work. Operations have been suspended on the Miramichi bridge until the opening of navigation, when the piers will be finished. The abutments for the same were completed about two weeks ago.

A new industry has recently been started for the manufacture of weighing scales. It is intended to form a company in the near future to look after the Canadian trade. On the formation of the company a large factory will be erected.

The Bathurst Lumber Company, of Bathurst, N.B., announces that it has completed plans for the erection of a fifty-ton sulphite pulp mill at Bathurst. Work on this undertaking is to be started at once, and by May 1, 1915, the finished product will be available for purchasers. The mills are to be operated under the name of the Bathurst Pulp and Paper Company with a capitalization of \$3,600,000.

The Upper South West Miramichi Driving Company is applying to the Legislature of New Brunswick for power to increase its toll rates. The new Intercolonial Railway station at Bathurst was formally taken over by the railway about two weeks ago, and replaces the one which was destroyed by fire about two years ago.

Ice harvesting was in full progress during March. The quality of the ice is the poorest for many years, and not only is it more difficult to harvest but it is expected that the price will be higher during the summer. Little was being done in lumbering, agriculture and fishing. Wholesale and retail trade has been somewhat better than last month and the corresponding month of last year.

St. John.

A slight improvement was noticeable in the labour market during March, and prospects look bright for the coming summer in the building trades, as several new buildings are to be erected and others remodelled.

Tenders are called for the erection of a new car shed on Wentworth street for the St. John Street Railway Company. The new structure will have a frontage of fifty-eight feet, and a depth of 115 feet, the walls being of brick with concrete foundation, while the entire frame will be of structural steel, and the floors of reinforced concrete.

The Dominion Express Company recently purchased a large brick building on the corner of King and Germain streets, and workmen are now busily engaged making alterations and improvements. An extra storey will be added, and accommodation provided for all the departments of the Canadian Pacific Railway, including the telegraph office, ticket office, engineering department, administration offices, and the Dominion Express Company.

The interior work on the new building for the Bank of British North America at the corner of Dock street and Market Square is approaching completion, and is to be ready for occupancy by the first of May.

The erection of the steel frame of the new post office building has been completed, with the exception of rivetting. The contractors are now preparing for the concrete work.

Messrs. Bigelow and Hood, of Truro, N.S., manufacturers of aerated waters, have decided to open bottling works in this city. They intend to manufacture malto peptinized porter. Messrs. Hamm Brothers, bakers and confectioners, intend opening a factory on Elm street for the manufacture of soda water, ginger ale, etc.

About fifty men are employed on the Marble Cove sewer, and the concrete materials are all in readiness for the work to proceed. Preparations are being made

for the work of cleaning the city water mains leading to the Marsh bridge.

The housing survey of several blocks on Brussels street has been commenced under the direct supervision of Dr. G. G. Melvin, medical health officer.

Bank clearings for the four weeks ending March 26 were \$5,682,592, and for the corresponding period last year \$5,399,049, being \$283,543 greater in 1914 than in 1913, and \$207,325 more than for the four weeks ending February 26 of the current year.

The inland revenue receipts for the month of February show a decrease of \$1,702.42, as compared with the same month last year. They are as follows: 1913, \$14,861.68; 1914, \$13,159.26. The customs receipts for February were \$125,741.77, and sick mariners' fees were \$1,198.98, making a total of \$126,340.75. Savings bank deposits for February were \$69,706; withdrawals, \$62,962.94.

The following is a statement of the Commissioner of Public Works as to the total number of miles of pavement laid to date:—

Granite block pavement	1.4334 miles
Granite block pavement, track sections only . . . . .	.3706 "
Vitrified brick pavement, track sections only . . . . .	.2312 "
Bitulithic pavement . . . . .	.5624 "
Sheet asphalt pavement . . . . .	.1460 "
Rocmac pavement . . . . .	.1412 "
Bituminous concrete pavement . . . . .	.3059 "
Concrete pavement . . . . .	.0760 "
Treated wooden block pavement . . . . .	.0904 "
Tar macadam	1.2490 "
Apposite . . . . .	.1980 "
<hr/>	
4.8041 miles	

On the evening of March 21 Safety Engineer J. E. Long, of the Intercolonial Railway, addressed about three hundred and fifty employees of the Intercolonial Railway on the Safety First movement and gave some practical suggestions illustrated with lantern slides. A number of the men present made speeches.

The price of eggs has taken a big drop during the last two weeks, being nineteen cents a dozen cheaper. They are now being sold at twenty-four and twenty-five cents per dozen.

One fisherman engaged on the Kennebecas river caught over 900 gaspereaux in his nets. Messrs. Stetson, Cutler & Company's two sawmills (Pleasant Point and Indiantown) have commenced operations. Other mills will start sawing operations in the near future.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has prepared plans for considerable work on the Atlantic Division for the present season.

Fredericton.

Industrial and labour conditions were generally better during March than during the previous month, and compared favourably with March, 1913. Outside building operations were quiet, but inside workers were well employed. With the advent of warmer weather building operations will be resumed, with sufficient work for all. From all indications the summer of 1914 will be a record one for the building trades.

Trade in general has been active during the month. Wages were up to the standard, and there was no change in the hours of labour. There was not much change in the cost of living. Prices are still very high; rents show a strong tendency to move upwards, and the first of May will find most people paying considerably more than at present.

Many farmers were busy during March making maple syrup and sugar, and the crop promises to be large. Farm and dairy produce sold well and brought good prices.

Lumber firms completed cutting logs, and although they did not cut as much as last year the conditions were generally satisfactory.

Quebec.

There was an improvement upon the two previous months from the labour standpoint, but there still remained a number of unemployed. The starting of work at the foundations for a new civic hospital, the re-starting of work upon buildings that had ceased at the commencement of winter, and the refit-

ting of vessels for the summer season have all contributed to improve the situation. The only labour difficulty during the month was that of the linemen employed by the Dorchester Electric Light Company, but this dispute has virtually ceased as the men who went out have either been replaced or returned to work.

Farmers were preparing for the maple sugar harvest. In the lumbering industry the mild weather and rain in the early part of the month rendered hauling of logs difficult, and in some cases impossible; the result will be a smaller output as some of the logs will have to remain in the bush.

Sherbrooke.

Labour conditions were much the same as last month. Factories are still waiting for better prospects before engaging more labour. Lumbering is nearly finished in the district.

The Canadian Connecticut Mills Company expects to start work about April 1, also the Panther Rubber Company.

Rents have advanced in this district about ten per cent.

Three Rivers.

Labour conditions were about the same as during the preceding month, but prospects are brightening with the approach of the spring. The ice bridge over the St. Lawrence river, which is still solid, helps the farmers from the south shore to bring their farm products to the city market, but the prices are steady and high.

Work is progressing on the two churches in course of construction, as well as on the police station No. 2 and on the boys' school in Notre Dame ward.

The ice dealers have completed their ice crop, which is of excellent quality this year, and every ice house is full.

Harbour commissioners expect to see the navigation opened for the middle of April, and the corporation of this city have hired the boat "Pilot" from Quebec to replace the "Glacial" boat which

was plying between the north and south shores in front of this city until the new boat ordered is ready for the service here.

There was no change in the commercial activity this month; business was fairly active, both in wholesale and retail circles. Cost of living remained the same, and good understanding prevailed between employers and employees.

Farmers were busy carrying farm products to the city market and getting ready for the maple syrup season which has just begun. Fishing was dull. The season was not as good as during the previous year for lumbermen. All factories were running full time. No railroad construction was done during the month.

The condition of the labour market in the district was fair, especially at Shawinigan Falls and Grand Mere, also at the Cape de la Madeleine.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of the labour market somewhat improved in certain industries during March, but no great revival of activity is expected before the middle of April or May. The month was quieter than the corresponding month of last year in almost every industry. Three new buildings were commenced, as well as a few unimportant repairs and alterations, and there was no demand for labour in the building trades. Sash and door factories were active enough to keep their staffs working. The iron industry had a fair month, while the boot and shoe industry was very quiet. The chair factory was very active, with enough orders to keep the staff at work for a long time. The musical instrument factories had a very active month, one of them asking for twenty-five additional good joiners. The Grothé cigar factory is increasing its staff. The Penman Manufacturing Company was quiet, as well as the leather industry. Biscuit factories were more active than during the preceding month. The Eastern Township Corset Company had a good month.

The city corporation is preparing for an active season as soon as the snow is off the ground. Girouard Academy, recently destroyed by fire, will be replaced by a modern fireproof building costing about \$60,000.

Retail business was fair, while the wholesale trade was rather quiet. Banks reported a fair month with satisfactory collections. The cost of necessities of life has changed but little, with the exception of a slight decrease in the price of eggs. Rents are very high and still rising. No change was reported in the rates of wages or hours of labour.

The general condition of agriculture was good, the cold weather and recent snowfalls having improved the roads and made hauling easier. Prices of farm products remained firm, and the demand good. Farmers anticipate a good maple sugar and syrup season, and are preparing for spring work. There is so far no demand for farm labour. A large incubator, for the use of farmers, will soon be established at the St. Hyacinthe dairy school. A short course in agriculture and dairying has also been inaugurated at the same institution.

St. John's and Iberville.

There was some improvement in the building industry, but manufacturing has not changed, and there are still a large number of unemployed. The Singer Manufacturing Company, after a change in its management, will soon increase its production of sewing machines, employing more hands. The Bell Telephone Company has a large number of men working on its lines in St. John's. The Cluett-Peabody and Paul Belding Corticelli companies are working with full staffs. The Windsor factory has closed down until next fall. The potteries are still closed down, with no prospect of an understanding between employers and employees. Much activity prevailed in the sash and door factories during the month.

A large number of families have been taken care of by the St. Vincent de Paul Society on account of the lack of work.

and of the epidemic of grippe and typhoid which has prevailed in the locality for the last two months. A new system for sterilizing water has been established in order to fight the disease.

Customs receipts for the month of February were \$16,682.33, as against \$24,764.70 during February of last year, or a decrease of \$8,082.37. Banks reported a fair month with easy collections. Business, wholesale and retail, was very active during the month.

There was little change in the cost of living. Eggs and meat have come down in price, while butter was higher.

There was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour.

Agriculture was very quiet. Farmers were busy hauling their hay for export to the United States.

Sorel and Richelieu.

March was a busy month in the city of Sorel and the whole district of Richelieu. Work in almost every line was active, especially at the various foundries, shipyards and mills, and more men were employed than in the previous month.

At the Government shipyards the repairing of dredges, tugs, barges and smaller boats has necessitated an increased number of skilled hands as well as unskilled ones, and work has been pushed as rapidly as possible in view of the approaching season of navigation. The same activity has been seen at the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's yard, the Sincennes-McNaughton's yard and others where a great number of men are employed.

In the manufacturing establishments work was steady and prospects are reported to be good.

Trade in general was satisfactory, sales were good, and payments and liabilities were generally met to the satisfaction of both the seller and the buyer.

As soon as the condition of the streets permits the civic authorities in Sorel will resume the work of improving the streets and sidewalks, and this will give

work to a good many men for the next five or six months.

The cost of living was about the same as in the previous month. There were, however, decreases in the prices of eggs, pork and sugar, and there is a tendency towards a marked decrease in the price of other articles.

Farmers were busy hauling cordwood and farm products to the large centres, especially to Sorel, where they obtained good prices.

Poultry raising is increasingly claiming the attention of the farmers. A successful poultry exhibition was held during the month.

Montreal.

With the exception of the building trades, in which there was a seasonal improvement, labour conditions were unchanged from the preceding month. They were less favourable than during March, 1913.

Several large buildings, work on which was stopped by the severe weather, which lasted until the end of the third week in March, are giving employment to a fair number of men in the various building trades, but there are still many skilled men idle. The railroads have not announced the employment of larger staffs, and a few days before the close of the month there were a few men laid off, particularly machinists. In most trades, the railroad and car shops are continuing to employ men both on short time and also week about, each man employed thus getting two weeks of work per month.

There were no new strikes. The Vineberg clothing strike appears to have lapsed, the Company claiming that they have taken on as many men as they need at the present time, and the employees alleging that they are getting their former wage schedule.

A great number of unions are debating new wage schedules, and in some cases the demands have been presented to the employers. These are mainly in the various building trades, in which new schedules usually are drawn up, to

go into effect either May 1 or June 1. No agreements have been announced yet.

The most notable wage increase of the year so far is that given to skilled employes on all municipal contracts. By a decision of the Board of Control on March 19 increases amounting from two and one-half to ten cents an hour were granted. At the beginning of every season the Board regulates the schedule of wages to be paid by those having contracts with the city of Montreal. The scale submitted by the fair wages officer was adopted and will be enforced as regards all contract work with the corporation. With but few exceptions, nine hours is classed as a day's work. The exceptions are for the plasterers, marble-cutters, granite and stone cutters, and carpenters, for whom eight hours constitutes a day.

The following table shows the nature of the chief increases:—

	Per hour.	
Structural steel workers	from 30c	to 40c
Carpenters	from 42½c	to 45c
Plumbers	from 37½c	to 42½c
Tile setters	from 45c	to 55c
Steam and gas fitters	from 37½c	to 42½c
Plumbers' helpers	from 17c	to 25c
Marble cutters	from 40c	to 45c
Electrical workers	from 30c	to 40c
Metal workers	from 35c	to 45c
Labourers for construction work	from 27½c	to 30c

The various labour problems have received considerable attention at the hands of many of the candidates in the municipal elections to be held April 6.

Conferences have been held between the Builders' Exchange and the Building Trades' Council during the past few weeks, but no agreements were reached.

At present only two unions have written agreements with the Builders' Exchange—the plasterers and the bricklayers and masons. These agreements, made for two years, expire next June. With one other union—the stone-cutters—the Exchange has a verbal agreement. In a conference between the Exchange and the Council, held March 6, the following per hour increases in wages were asked:—

Present. Asked.

Bricklayers	55	60
Ironworkers	35	45
Tilers	45	55
Plumbers	40	42½
Steamfitters	35	42½
Plumbers' help	15	25
Marble cutters	40	45
Marble setters	40	45
Painters	35	40
Tinsmiths and roofers	30	40
Cement finishers (foremen)	40	45
Carpenters	35	45

Other unions which have so far announced that they will ask for new wages schedules include: pavers' union, portable engineers' union, ornamental ironworkers' union, syndicated longshoremen.

The increase in rent for the cheaper class of houses, and the general rise in the cost of living, is the universal factor in determining the unions to ask for more money.

The representatives of the International Trades' Garment Workers' Union of America held their executive session in Montreal toward the end of March—this being the first time they have met in Canada. There are about 3,000 members in Canada, with one local in Winnipeg, five in Toronto, and five in Montreal. Montreal's locals have about 1,500 members. A reduction of hours rather than increased wages is desired, and also a standardization of the piece-work method of wage-payment. The demands of the various unions were submitted to the executive for sanction, before being presented to the employers. After consideration, the executive declined, at present, to sanction the demands, and postponed action until the demands can be presented before the National Convention, which meets in Cleveland next June. The national executive endorsed the idea of the appointment of a Conciliation Board, to adjust grievances between employers and employees.

A slight dispute occurred during the third week of March, when twenty-four carpenters working on the new school in Boyer street were called out by their union, on the ground that the contractors were paying less than the

union's minimum scale of 42½ cents per hour. The difficulty was speedily adjusted by the payment of the minimum scale.

Officials of the Building Trades' Council complained during the past month that contractors on a number of Catholic enterprises were not observing the fair-wage clause, and a delegation called on Bishop Gauthier (in the absence of Archbishop Bruchesi, who is in Rome) on March 26. He said that if, on investigation, he found the facts to be as alleged, and learned that contractors on Catholic schools and churches were not paying according to the fair-wage schedule, he would do all in his power to rectify such labour conditions. The secretary of the Building Trades' Council is taking this question up now with the Catholic School Commissioners, and also the Protestant Commission.

Towards the end of April navigation will begin to get into active operation, and give employment to some thousands of men. The pre-navigation work to get things ready for early sailings is quite noticeable in the down-town and waterfront districts. The opening of navigation will bring a lot of fresh capital into the port, and the grain stored here, and en route to Montreal, will realize large sums of money. About 3,000 longshoremen will be given employment when the season opens.

Longshoremen asked each candidate for municipal honours to insert a clause in his platform favouring the imposition of a tax on all foreign labour introduced from outside Montreal for work along the local waterfront. A tax of \$7 at St. John and \$4 at Three Rivers is imposed, and similar regulations are desired here.

The emptying of the Lachine canal early in March, instead of April 1 as usual, caused considerable inconvenience to factories dependent upon the canal for power, and consequent loss of employment. The number of employees in the thirty or forty factories affected totalled about 20,000, but there was little complaint of loss of employment, except for a few days in some cases, as several

of the factories have auxiliary steam plants. One of the two mills of the Ogilvy Flour Milling Company was compelled to shut down for a short time. The factory of the Mount Royal Milling and Manufacturing Company was also closed down, and the plant of the Sherwin Williams Paint Company was forced to run half time. The effects of the early emptying of the canal were not, however, as serious as anticipated. Other concerns affected, who had to let some men off temporarily, included: the Record Foundry and Machine Company, the Dominion Linseed Oil Company, and two or three smaller companies.

Signs of the progress being made underground in the Canadian Northern's Mount Royal tunnel are furnished by the setting up of a big derrick in Cathcart street and the sinking of new shaft at this spot from the street level to the tunnel beneath. The work of demolition is proceeding gradually in the two large blocks bounded by Cathcart, Ste. Monique, Lagauchetiere and Mansfield streets, which will be the site on which the big terminal buildings will be erected. Their construction will later give employment to hundreds. It is estimated that the excavation will involve the moving of 540,000 cubic yards of earth and 95,000 cubic yards of rock, while the construction of the terminals will require 100,000 cubic yards of concrete, 3,500,000 pounds of reinforcing steel, and 8,000,000 pounds of structural steel.

But few large buildings have been announced since the February report was sent in. It is officially announced that the Bank of Toronto building, at the corner of St. James and McGill streets, will be at once demolished, and the construction begun of a ten-storey structure on the same site, the ground floor to be used for a banking room, which is to be sixty feet square, and the upper floors for commercial and financial offices. It is understood that excavation will start early in May, and that a completed building will be turned over to the Bank of Toronto a year from that date. The cost is not stated.

A contract involving \$175,000 has been

let for the new National Trust building, next to the Royal Bank premises in St. James street. The building will be of milford pink granite and six storeys high.

A new Orpheum theatre, and four smaller theatre buildings, are announced for the near future, the total cost running to more than a quarter of a million.

The construction will shortly be commenced of the St. Michael's church and presbytery, St. Urbain and St. Viateur streets, at a cost of approximately \$250,000. J. S. Fry & Company are contemplating the erection of a large manufacturing plant here.

Announcement from Montreal headquarters states that the work will be undertaken this year by the Canadian Pacific Railway in Canada will entail an expenditure of at least \$85,000,000.

A budget calling for the expenditure of about \$2,000,000 during the present year, on improvements of the service, has been prepared by the Montreal Tramways Company.

Improvements effected by the Montreal Harbour Commission during its first year of office, 1913, necessitated an expenditure of more than \$5,000,000.

A gain of \$27,235.92 for the year 1913 is reported by the treasurer of the Police Benevolent and Pension Society. The year's receipts totalled \$66,224.44; expenses, \$38,988.52.

The superintendent of organization of the National Railway Association in their co-operative store movement, reports excellent progress in the organization of stores, and says that shortly, in and near Montreal, there will be established stores in St. Charles, Outremont and the Angus shops district. Stores in Joliette, Richmond and Sherbrooke are contemplated later.

That modern homes for working people will be constructed in Maisonneuve before long is indicated by a report of a meeting of the Maisonneuve council on March 18, when the legal adviser was instructed to prepare a resolution to authorize the city to guarantee a loan, not to exceed \$500,000, for the construction

of such homes within the civic limits. This resolution is made according to the laws adopted by the Provincial legislature at its latest session, authorizing municipalities to guarantee loans issued by housing companies.

At a meeting of the Lachine council held March 19, it was decided to adopt a system of insurance for all the employees of the corporation. Emphasizing the fact that many Lachine householders are out of work, and many streets in a very muddy condition, it has been agreed by the Lachine councillors that employment to the extent of \$2,000 be provided for those willing to handle the pick and shovel.

Unemployment figures for both skilled and unskilled classes remain approximately the same as those given in the February report. About 8,000 persons called in one month at the Provincial employment bureau seeking work. One day toward the end of March more than 500 demanded work within a space of less than six hours.

The formation of an Employers' Insurance Company, for the protection of employees, is being discussed in Montreal.

Electrical workers have decided to raise their initiation fee to \$10 for journeymen and \$7.50 for helpers.

The marble workers initiated an active campaign during March, and brought their membership up to 250.

The painters had several successful rallies, and initiated more than 150 new members.

The various shoe workers' unions report business very dull and about thirty per cent. out of work. By the middle of April they expect considerable improvement.

Hull.

There was little change in the labour situation since last month. Building operations were quiet and there were a large number of unemployed. It is expected, however, that the opening of spring will bring considerable improvement among the building trades, as well

as among those employed on city work and in the mills. Many men have already been engaged for the logging operations, at good wages.

Ice cutting and hauling gave employment to a large number of men, and the work was done under very favourable conditions.

Trade was as good as last year. Taken together, the first three months of the year were more progressive than the corresponding period of 1913, and according to present indications the next season will be a busy one.

Bank reports did not seem to be as satisfactory as last month, and collections were not as good.

The sum of \$7,453.90 was collected at the Hull customs house during the month.

The cost of living was about the same as last month. Eggs, however, have come down about thirty per cent., and beef also shows a downward tendency.

ONTARIO.

Ottawa.

The labour situation on the whole for the month showed but little improvement over February. One of the features was pronounced tardiness in several trades in commencing the usual spring activity. The building trades for instance, which usually become quite active at this time of year, were dull until the end of the month. Bricklayers and masons, at least fifty per cent. of whom are usually employed, were reported as only engaged to the extent of ten per cent. in the month just closed. The bookbinding trade was especially dull.

The demand for unskilled labour failed to improve materially, although the city engaged a number of men in the usual spring street cleaning.

A substantial cut in the estimates of the civic board of works resulted in a number of improvements which were to have been started at once being abandoned.

Tenders for the erection of a new public school at Westboro; a broom factory

to provide employment for the blind, and a civic abattoir, are likely to be called in the near future.

The Gloucester county council has voted to spend \$32,000 on a canal drainage scheme.

Ottawa is the only city in Canada which has not yet provided a pension scheme for its firemen, and action in this regard is contemplated.

Brockville.

The month of March has been unusually quiet, more so than the month of March, 1913, there being a considerable number of unemployed, especially in the unskilled labour class.

The Central Canada Coal Company has been working on the construction of a new dock to be used for unloading coal; the James Smart Manufacturing Company has built an addition to its dock. Operations continued almost all the month on the work of blasting the shale near Blockhouse Island.

The Grand Trunk Railway has decided to build a new eighty-five foot turntable to accommodate the large engines used on this division.

Tenders have been asked for extensive improvements to the Grand Central hotel.

Railway traffic is beginning to increase on account of the number of emigrants going West, and several large trains have passed through Brockville during the month.

Steamboat men are beginning to fit out their boats for the opening of navigation, which is expected by the middle of April.

The cost of living has been affected by the price of eggs being only about half that of the previous month.

Agriculture was quiet. Dairying is beginning to be active. Some cheese factories have been running since early in March; and some of the cheese has found its way to the cheese board.

Manufacturing was quiet. The Canadian Carriage Company and Brockville Atlas Motor Car Company were fairly active, but most of the other industries

were running on short time or short-handed.

Tenders are being asked for an addition to the public school at Winchester.

The Smith's Falls council has appointed a committee to select a site for a \$50,000 armoury.

Kingston.

The general condition of the labour market for March was very quiet, with no demand for labour. Reduced staffs and short hours are still the rule, and likely to remain so. In fact the situation is quieter than it has been for years.

The contract for the paving of Princess street and King street from Brock to Clergy street, has been awarded to Foley & Gleeson of Ottawa. The material will be sandstone within the tracks and sheet asphalt outside the rails. The Canadian Locomotive Company has a contract for three locomotives for the Pacific Great Western Railway.

The business of the Kingston post office last year was as follows: gross postal revenue, \$57,222.46; amount of money orders issued, \$194,730; commission from public, \$1,534.05; number of money orders paid, 20,889; total amount of money orders paid, \$282,963.35; total amount of postal notes paid, \$47,943.17.

Inland revenue collections for February totalled \$5,790.35.

The work is increasing along the waterfront, quite a number of men being employed getting the boats ready for spring.

Peterborough.

Labour conditions during March did not compare favourably with those of the corresponding period of last year, the supply of labour being generally in excess of the demand, particularly in regard to unskilled labour. For this season of the year exceptional activity prevailed in real estate, and prospects are good in the building line for the coming season. In the manufacturing trades there was little change since last month. Most factories are working with

reduced staffs, and some on short time. The Brinton Carpet Company, which has been almost shut down all the winter, expects to start up full on the first of April, and the Henry Hope Company, whose manager has arrived in the city this month, is having the machinery installed, and expects to start operations on the first of April. The firm having the contract for paving the principal streets of this city is getting its plant in shape, and will start in about two weeks. This will give employment to a good number of men. The directors' report of the Canadian General Electric Company profit-loss account for 1913 shows that the gross profits amounted to \$2,029,898.60. Out of the gross profits for the year the sum of \$407,933.98 was applied to depreciation, and \$222,654.69 for interest, leaving the net profits for the year \$1,336,309.03.

Farmers were busy getting ready for their spring work. The lumbermen have finished cutting, and are waiting for the streams to open up and bring down the cut of logs. Improvements to local saw mills are being rushed in preparation for the opening of the cutting season. The prospects are for an exceptionally large cut this season.

Orillia.

There was little change in the labour situation. A slight increase in employment was noted. The motor works and the smelter have both added somewhat to their staffs. Messrs. E. Webb & Son have begun work on the construction of the addition to the post office. The general outlook for building, however, is not bright.

The contract for No. 2 section of the Severn Division of the Trent Valley Canal has been awarded to the Inland Construction Company, Limited, of Toronto, by the Department of Railways and Canals. The contract price is announced to be \$512,258. This will mean a large amount of work in this district during the next two seasons. The contract includes a dam at the Swift Rapids

and a new powerhouse for the Town of Orillia at the same point.

A by-law for making a loan of \$50,000 to Messrs. J. R. Eaton was carried on March 30 by the ratepayers. The firm undertakes to build and equip a factory worth \$100,000 for the manufacture of interior finish. Work will begin almost at once.

Eggs have taken a decided drop during the latter half of the month. The price is now down to from twenty-two to twenty-four cents. This is the only marked change in prices.

Toronto.

Labour conditions during March show some improvement over the previous month, owing to the setting in of milder weather, but large numbers of both skilled and unskilled workers remained out of employment. The registration of men looking for work at the civic employment bureau reached a total of over 10,240, for some of whom employment as farm labourers was secured, a small proportion finding work in the city. The civic employment and women's employment bureaus will remain open for about two weeks longer. Recent applicants are mainly immigrants who have just arrived in the country. The total enrollment of women seeking employment was 536, many of whom obtained temporary positions. The building trade continued quiet owing to severe weather prevailing during the earlier part of the month, but there is every indication of great activity as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Building permits issued for January and February represented a total approximate value of \$2,048,610, as compared with \$2,825,294 for the corresponding months of 1913.

The International Mail Equipment Company of New York, which has a contract from the Dominion Government for the construction of rural mail boxes, will erect a factory on Adelaide street.

The Engineers' Club will shortly put up a 4-storey brick building having a frontage of 78 ft. on University avenue, at a cost of \$150,000.

A contract has been let by the Crystal Ice Makers, Limited, for the erection of an artificial ice plant with a capacity of 100 tons per day, to be completed by June 15.

The Toronto Railway Terminals Company has been organized for the construction of the new Union station, and it is understood that tenders will be called for shortly.

The earnings of the Toronto street railway in February were \$461,274, of which the city's proportion was \$72,057, as compared with earnings of \$434,380 in February, 1913, of which the city received \$65,156.

Dr. Hastings, medical health officer, is preparing to send out four factory inspectors to visit factories and improve the sanitary condition of workrooms and advise employees who find their health affected by their work as to how to avoid disease.

The metal and engineering trades generally were quiet, with some improvement as compared with February. Shipbuilding was active. The Polson Iron Works has secured a contract from the Ontario Car Ferry Company for a new ferry boat to be placed on the route between Cobourg and Charlotte, N.Y., to cost \$500,000. The Company has also been awarded by the Dominion Government the contract for a third steel lighter for service in Hudson Bay, to cost \$55,000, having previously taken contracts for two others of the same character. The woodworking and upholstery trades had a fair month. Piano workers were quiet. Harness and leather workers were dull. Printers and allied trades were fairly well employed. The clothing trades were generally quiet, but improving. The provision trades and cigar makers were fair. The brewery workers have secured a new agreement with their employers, under which they will receive an increase of \$2 per week, giving them a minimum wage of \$14 per week for a nine hour day and time and a half for overtime. The agreement lasts for three years. Hotel and restaurant employees had a fair

amount of work. Railway and street railway men were fairly well employed. A large number of men who were laid off at the Canadian Pacific Railway yards in West Toronto early in the winter have been taken back.

About 160 men employed in sewer and road construction have organized a sewer and roadway workers' union and applied for a charter under the American Federation of Labour.

Considerable increases in salaries and wages to civic employees have been made. Salaries of the heads of departments have been raised. City hall cleaners were advanced \$1 per week, the minimum being fixed at \$16 for men and \$9 for women, and the weekly pay of other employees was raised as follows: works department, 200 men, from \$13.50 to \$14; parks department, 75 men, from \$13.50 to \$14; street cleaning department, 375 scavengers, from \$14.50 to \$15; 350 permanent men, from \$13.50 to \$14; and 200 temporary men, from \$13.50 to \$14. Night watchmen and elevator men were advanced \$1 per week.

Farmers are busy preparing for spring work. Farm labour is in great demand, and many incoming immigrants are obtaining employment with them. The Milk Producers' Association has raised the price of milk to \$1.28 per eight-gallon can delivered at the dairies or \$1.23 delivered to shippers. This is three cents higher than last year.

Niagara Falls.

Prolonged and severe winter weather was the chief factor causing quietness during March. There was less industrial activity than in February, building trades being particularly inactive. Very little new work was started, and most of the work commenced in the autumn had been finished.

The outlook was good. Plans for conservatories in Provincial Park, to cost from \$200,000 to \$250,000, were received by the Commissioners. Tenders for the first section of the buildings, to cost between \$75,000 and \$150,000, will be called for in April. The Commission

has also decided to remove the old Table Rock building and replace it with a new and costly structure.

The Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission is considering plans for a government-owned generating plant to develop 200,000 horsepower. The scheme is to drive a tunnel from the foot of the Falls to the Whirlpool, and use the "head" provided by the descent of the river through the Whirlpool Rapids.

Westward from the city work has commenced on foundations for towers on the Commission's new transmission line. The works on the Welland Canal will necessitate the removal of old and the erection of new towers where the present transmission line crosses the canal.

Welland county will operate four plants for good-road building this year, and will also build thirty-four miles of permanent road by contract.

Farmers in Welland County are offered \$12 per acre rent for parts of farms for experiments in flax-growing by the Canadian Flax Mills, Ltd., of Toronto. Nurseries in Pelham Township were engaging many men for the season.

Manufacturing interests reported improved conditions in several industries. The Sanitary Can Company will soon open its factory for a busy season. The Spirella Corset Company increased its factory staff. The Pollard machinery shops took on more men. The corrugated paper factory was running nine hours a day. The liquid air plant of the American Cyanamid Company was put in operation. That Company's works were very busy. The Dominion Suspender and Niagara Neckwear factories were busy, having heavy foreign orders.

Limestone quarries at Windmill Point, opened by the Standard Stone Company, are to be in full operation in April. The Company has extensive contracts for supplying crushed stone.

There was renewed activity among promoters of companies to build a new railway bridge across the Niagara River. Transportation conditions are such that at least one new bridge must be built within a very few years.

The Welland County Telephone Company will increase its capital from \$40,000 to \$100,000, and extend its lines into new territory.

Fifty farmers in Bertie Township organized a co-operative society.

Port Colborne.—Further improvements were made to the works of the Robinson Cork Company. A stock food company will locate a factory here.

Brillgeburg.—A serious railway freight blockade occurred. A thousand cars were held up here and 3,000 at Black Rock. The Grand Trunk will build eight more sidings, to hold sixty cars each. The Canada Foundry Company's shops were on a seven and a half hour per day schedule. The Company has much work ahead.

Welland.—Formal opening of the Union Carbide Company's plant was arranged for April 1. Machinery was purchased for the new rubber tire factory. Printing establishments were busy, and one materially increased its plant. Work was commenced on the new High School. The housing problem is very serious. Even board and rooms are in great demand. The Town Council authorized a proclamation to the effect that 500 new houses are needed in Welland this year. Pavements to cost \$20,000 will be laid. A "fair-wage" clause will be inserted in municipal contracts.

Port Robinson.—Contractors for enlargement of the "deep cut" of the Welland Canal, between this place and Altonburg, will commence work in April. The section is about two miles long and two and one-half million cubic yards of clay have to be removed. Five steam shovels will be on the ground in April. The Grand Trunk and Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railways have built sidings to the scene of operations.

St. Catharines.

The conditions of the labour market during March showed an improvement over those of February. Ice cutting operations were in full progress during

the early part of the month, and gave employment to many men.

Building operations were increasing, and the outlook for the season is good.

Employment in the factories showed an improvement over the previous month.

The Belmont House, on Geneva street, has been renovated and a lunch room built at the side. Operations on the new garage for the taxicabs has been completed.

Work on the Lord & Burnham Company's new plant on Vine street will begin shortly.

Traffic on the Grand Trunk Railway main line was tied up for hours on March 7 as the result of an engine hauling a heavy freight from Merritton running past the semaphore and crashing into an east-bound train. The men jumped from both trains, two being injured.

Thorold.—The excavating work on the canal construction is making good progress. Operations have commenced on the site of the crushing plant, which will take four or five months to erect. Several new places of business have been erected on Front street. The Rocmac Road Corporation, with headquarters in town, have been awarded a large contract for building 26½ miles of road in Haldimand county.

Port Dalhousie.—The employees of the Welland canal gate yard started work for the season on March 23. Work on the steamer "Dalhousie City" is progressing rapidly, and preparations for the installing of the wireless are being made. An improvement has been made to the telephone service.

Merritton.—Labour conditions were generally fair, showing little change from last month.

Hamilton.

There was a slight improvement in the condition of the labour market during March, as compared with the previous month, but conditions were not as good as during the corresponding month of

last year. Many men were still out of employment.

As soon as the weather conditions permit the City Works Department will send out large gangs on sidewalk and curb construction work, to cost \$163,850.

The machine shop of the Sawyer-Massey Company, which has been working on short time, is again running ten hours a day.

The new auxiliary steam plant, which is being erected in the East End by the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, is rapidly progressing. Nearly half of the construction and installing of machinery is finished. The Hamilton Bridge Works Company has been awarded the contract for all the structural steel work, and the Canadian Westinghouse Company has been awarded most of the equipment contracts. It is hoped to have one unit in operation by the early fall.

Although only 800 out of the 1,600 men employed by the Steel Company of Canada have been employed for the greater part of the month, the lay-off is not attributable so much to hard times as to the Company making necessary repairs. It was found necessary to repair part of the plant, and it was deemed advisable to do the work during the slack season. The repairs will be completed at an early date, when it is expected that a large number of the men will be put to work again. Various other large plants are not, as yet, running full time, and others that are running full time have not their full staffs employed, but indications point to an improvement in trade in the near future.

It is probable that the building trades will have an active year, there being a large amount of important work in sight. The First Methodist Church Sunday School building and the new Ryerson Methodist Church, to cost \$50,000, are among the large buildings to be erected. The St. Peter's Anglican Church is another building to be undertaken in the near future. Work on the Stinson Street School is well under way, and other schools will be built during the coming

season. In addition to these, there will be a considerable amount of factory enlargement and a great number of houses built. A start has been made upon the development of the McKettreck syndicate survey.

The contract for the erection of the Royal Connaught Hotel has been let to the J. H. Parker Canadian Company of Toronto.

The contract for supplying the city with cement for 1914 has been awarded to A. Rodgers & Company, of Toronto, at \$1.35 per barrel. Because of a hitch in the matter of a lease on the old Hoeffner Refining Company's plant on Sherman Avenue North, Hamilton loses an industry capitalized at \$150,000, namely, the Refractory Ore Converters Limited. The Company has leased the old glove factory in Dundas, and will start operations there within a short time. The Company has a secret process for extracting minerals from Cobalt ore which it has been impossible to extract heretofore.

The Wentworth Milk and Farm Produce Supply Company, Limited, has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$200,000. The headquarters of the new concern will be in Dundas, with a branch in this city.

The Acme Stamping and Tool Works has taken out a permit for a brick addition to their building on Sydney street.

Building operations are to be started immediately on what is to be one of the most modern and up-to-date apartment houses in Canada. The situation is to be at the corner of Herkimer and Baiter streets. The building, which will cost \$100,000, will contain offices on the ground floor and sixteen suites above. It is the intention to have the building completed by fall.

Custom collections at the port of Hamilton during February amounted to \$212,996.98, a decrease of \$86,529.13 as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

A carpenters' union is being organized in Grimsby. About thirty carpenters attended an organization meeting there recently.

cently and signified their intention of joining. A charter is being applied for.

Bank clearings for the month of March amounted to \$12,391,477, as compared with \$13,231,933 for the same month a year ago.

Building permits issued during March numbered 119, for a total value of \$293,000, in comparison with 94 permits, valued at \$486,950, for the same period last year.

The Hydro-Electric Commission has awarded the contract for standards for street lighting to Brown-Boggs Company, at \$22.50 each.

The contract for the erection of the new Y. W. C. A. building, which will be a seven-storey building, has been awarded to Christmas & Company, of this city. The work on the big structure will be begun at once, and it is the intention of the contractor to have it completed by the end of the summer. The National Natural Gas Company will start on April 1 to lay gas mains, and expects to lay ten miles of mains in the city this year.

The Hamilton Carpenters' District Council was formed during the month, and comprises locals 18, 2,612, and the mountain branch.

There has been an increased demand for farm help during the month, not by reason of special activity at the present time, as the pruning of orchards, caring for stock and routine work is all that is being done at present, but farmers are taking advantage of the over-supply of help in the cities to secure hands for the coming season. The local immigration officer has placed 400 men in positions on farms since the first of the year.

Fruit growers in this locality report that the exceedingly cold weather of the past winter has killed a good many buds, but the indications are that there will be a good average crop of most fruits.

Caledonia.—A meeting of the newly appointed Library Board was called in the Town Hall to make further arrangements concerning the erection of the Carnegie Library, the grant for which

has been secured by the Village Council from the Carnegie corporation.

Another good year is expected in the building line. Five new dwellings are to be erected on the Hamm survey in the East Ward, besides several others in different parts of the town. The new plant of the Laurentia Milk Company, Limited, is nearing completion. It is reported that the cement block plant recently bought from the Alabastine Plaster Company, is to be enlarged and several dwellings erected for the employees.

Burlington.—The new mill of Coates and Son is under construction, and when finished it will be much more up to date than the structure which was burned some time ago. The new building will be of brick, and will be fireproof in every particular.

Brantford.

Labour has not been well employed during the month, large groups of men being seen on the streets during the day, and in the mornings at places where there may be a chance of employment. There was no improvement in conditions from the previous month. There was some demand for farm help as the weather is opening up, but in every industry the supply of labour exceeded the demand. Some of the factories have started the ten hour day instead of working short time, but there is no evidence of work being more plentiful. The Government work is being continued at the new post office, and the Provincial Government's work at the Ontario School for the Blind is going on well. The new Bank of Montreal will soon be completed and the addition to the public library has been commenced. The civic authorities are continuing the sewer work, which they commenced to help the unemployed. The work on the retaining walls at Lorne bridge, necessary for the completion of the new railroad, has been stopped during the month owing to alterations of plans. The laying of rails and other work on the new road has been continued during the

month and good progress made. The merchants generally complain that trade is dull for this season. As evidence that conditions are far below normal, the civic relief committee have during the month made appeals for further financial assistance to meet the demands made on it. A by-law was during the month carried by the vote of the ratepayers authorizing the purchase of the Brantford street railway, which, when completed, will make a difference to some lines of employment in this city.

Agriculturalists have not been able to do much on the land during the month. Toward the end a little activity was shown in hiring help. Manufacturing in all branches was quiet. No special industry was busy, and most were on short time.

Railroad construction was carried on. The ties and rails are being laid between here and Paris, but the work in the city along the Grand river has been delayed owing to alterations in plans.

The building trade is very dull, and the number and size of the permits being taken out so far do not speak well for a busy season.

Paris.—Things remain quiet in this town, most workers being on short time. It is understood that the plough works will resume full time shortly.

Guelph.

The conditions of the labour market during March showed an improvement over the preceding month. The building trades were very quiet during the earlier part, but towards the latter end a number of workmen were employed, and from the present outlook building promises to be active during the coming season.

The Guelph General Hospital Board have let tenders for remodelling that institution, the contract price being \$45,000. The Spring and Axle Works are building an addition to their factory.

The Guelph Separate School Board have plans prepared and will call at once for tenders for a six-roomed school.

The plant and buildings of the Standard Valve and Fitting Company, which went into liquidation some time ago, have been sold to a new Company, known as the Canada Metal Products, Limited, incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. This firm will manufacture high-grade carbon steel tubing, and will employ about forty men at the commencement.

On the whole, manufacturing industries show a slight improvement over last month. The textile factories have resumed operations, though with shorter hours.

Wholesale and retail merchants report trade quiet.

Farmers had a quiet month, caring for stock and preparing for spring work.

The tenth annual sale of registered stock under the auspices of the Guelph Fat Stock Club and the Ontario Department of Agriculture was held in the Winter Fair building. A better quality of cattle and increased prices were noted, buyers and sellers coming from long distances to attend.

Berlin.

Labour conditions were somewhat better in March than in February, but compared unfavourably with the corresponding month of last year. Apart from tanneries, biscuit factories, interior hardwood, and a few furniture factories as well as sawmills and sash and door factories, the other industries are still on the eight hour day instead of ten. The Buffalo Forge Company will soon begin operations, bringing about fifty mechanics from Montreal to Berlin. Gourlay and Fogelburg, shoe manufacturers, have moved into their new factory in Kaiser street, and the Dominion Tire Company has added a night for which brings the total number of employees over 400, more being added daily. The Berlin Interior Hardware Company has let the contract for a large addition to its plant on Joseph and Wilmot streets. The addition will be 158 feet by fifty feet and five storeys high, and pressed red brick will be used. The Economical Fire Insurance Co.

any directors have authorized a loan of \$45,000 to Mr. Caspar Braun for building houses in the city. Twenty-five six-roomed houses will be built at once in the South ward. They will be of concrete construction and will cost in the neighbourhood of \$2,700 each.

During the month the city council passed a by-law prohibiting the building of houses on streets less than forty feet in width or in alley ways or lanes unless the house is built twenty-five feet from the centre of the street line and twenty feet from any other house or building. The object of the above is to curtail slum conditions in the city.

The council granted \$1,000 to the Industrial Committee for the purpose of establishing an industrial bureau, and \$300 to the City Planning Society. The Berlin Horticultural Society was granted \$200, and the Berlin Musical Society \$1,000. Salaries were increased as follows: city engineer, \$250; sanitary inspector, \$100; assistant clerk, \$50, and medical health officer, \$100. The Berlin and Waterloo street railway carried 2,000 passengers in February, an increase of twenty-one per cent. over February last year.

Customs returns show an increase of 2,622 over February last year—\$41,44.55, as against \$38,522.42. The police department will require \$8,500 this year, an increase of \$1,700 over last year; one new man was added this month. The tax rate was struck at 33¼ mills on the dollar of assessment.

About seventy brewery workers got an increase of fifty cents per week from March 1. The cost of living dropped a little. Eggs dropped to 20 cents per dozen at end of month, and potatoes to \$1.10 per bag.

Farmers in the district had little to do apart from caring for farm stock and hauling ice and logs. Towards the end of the month those that have maple bush were kept busy tapping trees and boiling maple sugar and syrup, the latter selling at \$1.80 per gallon on the market to-day.

Manufacturing as a whole was not up

to the average, over half of the factories working short time; the outlook, however, is improving. The rubber factories and shoe factories, as well as shirt and collar factories, are not very busy. The same applies to furniture factories, trunk and bag factories and foundries.

Waterloo.—Labour conditions in Waterloo were the same as in Berlin. The Waterloo Light Commission has awarded the contract for increasing the equipment of the electric plant to the Canadian Westinghouse Company of Hamilton for \$7,000. This is for transformers, switchboards and regulators. One hundred more electric street lights will be installed.

Elmira.—Labour conditions were fair. The Elmira Furniture Company has been working overtime for several weeks in order to complete orders on time. The outlook for the building trades early in spring is bright. Among the large buildings to be erected are the post office and a church.

Woodstock.

There was no appreciable change in industrial conditions. Factory managers were optimistic, but had little in the way of improvement to report. Furniture manufacturers, piano and organ makers, foundry men and waggon makers all stated that the eastern trade was good and western trade poor. There was no demand for men in any of these lines.

There was not much outside work being done, but there is promise of a brisk season in building. Already some preparation work is being done.

Shop-keepers reported business good; leading grocers said there was some evidence of a slackness as compared with last year and the first two months of this year, but the dry goods and clothing experienced improved conditions.

The police reported a good many people seeking accommodation in the way of meals and lodging, but these people are passing over the country, many of them on their way to lake ports. There is very little evidence of hardship from

lack of employment among people of the city. There are very few vacant houses.

Stratford.

Labour conditions during March showed an improvement over the previous month, but were not as active as the same month of 1913. The building trades give promise of being active next month. Preparations have been commenced for the construction of the two new factories acquired by carrying the Morlock and Deibel by-laws on February 27. Gravel is being hauled and laid on the grounds.

Contracts have been let for an addition to the Hamlet Ward School, costing \$18,560, and for the erection of a new school in Avon Ward, costing \$35,457. The Sutherland Construction Company of Toronto has the contract for the building of a new Knox Church, at a cost of \$62,250, which includes removal of the old walls.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported business good, and some of the dry goods men stated that their business was better than it was at this time last year.

The customs returns for the port of Stratford for February amounted to \$17,025.41, an increase of \$5,000 over the previous month. The excise returns amounted to \$3,724.23.

The real estate market continued active, and there are prospects for more dwellings to be erected this summer. No changes in rates of wages or hours were reported.

The general condition of agriculture was good, but the supply of labour is equal to the demand. Farmers were teaming and marketing their produce, which brought good prices. Eggs have dropped in price, selling at twenty-five cents a dozen. All manufacturing showed an improvement during the month.

Mitchell.—A new seven-ton boiler is being installed in the new addition to the Mitchell Woollen Mills. Some farmers in this locality have tapped their

sugar maples, but the sap has not run very well until the last few days owing to the cold. No new maple syrup has appeared for sale yet.

London.

The labour depression which has continued all the winter lessened towards the end of the month, and conditions from now on will be much better. The near approach of the opening of navigation has taken a number of men to the waterfront at Sarnia, and with building conditions here being at their best the labour market is resuming normal conditions.

The city will commence at once construction work in connection with the \$400,000 worth of new storm sewers which are to be laid immediately. A large list of permanent pavements is ready, and will be constructed immediately following the laying of the sewers.

Building prospects for this year are good, and last year's record of \$1,800,000.00 is likely to be passed. The first three months of this year show an increase over the corresponding period of last year.

The Ford Auto Company is going to build a large storage warehouse here.

Wholesale and retail trade is improving steadily, and business failures, although business has been quiet, were exceedingly few.

Civic employees in connection with water commission and hydro-electric nearly all received increases in pay, running from \$50 to \$800 additional per year.

The Ontario Government hydro-electric commission have completed the building of their towers from London through Chatham to Windsor, and have commenced stringing the wires.

Farmers generally were preparing for their spring work and looking for skilled help to assist them. Eggs took a downward course through the month, and now sell for twenty-four cents a

dozen. A great number of farmers have been busy making maple syrup, and it has been offered at \$1.40 per gallon.

Sarnia.—Factories worked full time all the winter, and conditions of labour were good. The J. Goodison Thresher Company, which was partly burned lately, is being rebuilt. The Imperial Oil Company is building a large factory to manufacture stoves, which will burn kerosene oil.

St. Thomas.

The labour market in this city and district was quiet during March. The building trades commenced to show activity towards the close of the month, and it is expected that with favourable weather there will be a decided improvement throughout April. The supply of labour was in excess of the demand. Work has been commenced on the new Y. M. C. A., and contractors are of the opinion that considerable building will be done during the summer. The scarcity of houses should result in a heavy demand being made on the contractors. Business on the local railroads has not been brisk. Regular men have been doing fairly well on the Pere Marquette and Wabash Railroads, but Michigan Central men report a dull month. Pere Marquette shopmen have been fairly well employed, but Michigan Central shop employees have been subjected to suspensions from work. Towards the close of the month the car shops were closed down for a short period, and a considerable number of men employed in the machine shops were laid off. It is the general opinion that business will soon improve sufficiently to restore the staff to its former activity. Negotiations regarding adjustment of working conditions were in progress between the Michigan Central Railroad machinists and the officials during the month. A satisfactory adjustment of the trouble was made, the Department of Labour assisting in the negotiations.

Wholesale and retail trade has been quiet.

Chatham.

During the past month there was little or no change in labour conditions. Building trades of all branches were exceedingly quiet, and two-thirds of the factories were working short time. A few, such as the Chaplin Wheel Works, Gananoque Spring and Axle works, and the American Pad and Textile Company, were active, the latter shipping seven cars more than were manufactured since September. Carriage and waggon factories were very quiet, some departments working eight hours a day—five days a week. Planing mills began to show signs of improvement towards the end of the month. Wholesale and retail trade was quiet, not equal to that of 1913. Very little civic work was undertaken, consequently a number of the labouring class were idle during the month.

Letters patent were issued for a company to manufacture and deal in commercial fertilizers and materials entering into such provinces under the name of the Canadian Fertilizer Company, Limited. Architects report a number of good building prospects in view, but so far few permits have been issued, and the general view is that the coming season will not be as brisk in the building trades or manufacturing line.

Little was done among the farmers during the month except preparing for spring work. Many have experienced considerable difficulty in disposing of their 1913 tobacco crop, buyers refusing to purchase on account of alleged inferior quality. The result will be that the acreage will be considerably less than last year. Reports from the entire district are that wheat has wintered well, and farmers are pleased with the outlook for a large crop.

Blenheim.—Building operations include new premises for the Standard, \$8,000; work on a \$14,000 garage and implement agency, and lodge rooms. In addition to business blocks, there is also considerable residential building going on. The same conditions prevail in Til-

lury and Wallaceburg. Prospects are looking brighter as the season advances.

Windsor.

Towards the latter part of the month labour conditions improved in a slight degree, especially in the building line; this was largely owing to the few days of open weather. Other industries were steady.

Excavation work on many of the proposed buildings has been commenced, including the Artificial Ice Company, the J. T. Wing Company stores and various smaller buildings. Tenders are being called for a Walkerville school, \$60,000; two fire stations (Windsor), estimated cost \$19,500, and Windsor West school, \$60,000.

Work on the new registry office is nearing completion, estimated cost \$20,000.

The city officials are taking steps towards the laying of water mains, sewers, sidewalks, etc. They have placed an order for four miles of water mains, requiring five hundred tons of pipe.

Customs receipts for last month amounted to \$252,483.05.

Two companies were incorporated during March: the Power Building Company, capital \$80,000; Maul & Riggs Stone Company, \$10,000.

The team owners are asking for sixty cents an hour for a nine hour day, to take effect April 1.

Prospects are for a prosperous year.

Owen Sound.

The timber and ice harvest being over, labour conditions, especially toward the last of March, became fairly quiet. Outside of the factories there was little work being carried on to any great extent. The general tightness of the money market has reduced orders for the shipment of furniture and iron manufactures. With the exception of the Keenan Brothers factories, and the McQuay tannery, business has been rather quiet, no worse, however, than during this month

last year, and in some cases better. The Harrison & Company saw mill is running night and day cutting stock, and clearing out the annual amount of timber which was brought in this winter.

The electric light and power department needs more power and has asked the Hydro-Electric Commission to increase the supply at the earliest possible date, receiving assurances that the line will be through early next year.

The McQuay Tannery Company has withdrawn its request for a loan from the town, and intends extending the premises on its own capital.

The Keenan Woodenware Company's new factory will have a rest room fitted up for the use of the girl employees.

The movement in real estate remains quiet, but prices for property sold show no indication of a slump of any kind. During the month the Horton block was purchased by Mr. J. A. Frost for \$32,000. The property is under lease to the Brewsters for ten years. This is the second big deal this year. The other was the purchase of the Middlebro corner block by the Merchants' Bank for over \$30,000. Real estate agents report a greater demand for houses to rent than last year.

The retail business in groceries and clothing has generally been reported good, in some cases excellent. Several merchants reported March business as being better than that of last year.

Charities are about the same as for last year.

The executive of the Associated Charities met on the 11th of March. It was found that the majority of those absolutely out of work were those who were unwilling to take what they could get.

Cobalt.

Conditions in labour circles showed a slight improvement over the previous month. With the warmer weather approaching, the coming month should see a renewal of activity, especially in outside work. Mining was active during the

month and quarter, with a steady demand for labour. Outside work has commenced in some sections, and building operations will be resumed in a few weeks' time. Unskilled labour should also be in demand within a few weeks.

No unrest was noted among workmen during the month.

Lumbering and mining, especially the former, were the principal industries showing activity, and a large cut of lumber, pulp and poles was the season's outcome. Agriculture will be quiet until the frost is out of the ground. Building trades were more active than in February.

Port Arthur and Fort William.

Conditions during March at this point were little different from last month, with the exception that a good many men who came in as a result of reports of work here have gone away; this has consequently relieved the situation somewhat, but there have been no new works opened except a few contracts let in February by the cities to employ the men.

All trades are quiet, and all the repair shops of the railroads are still on short time.

The cost of living in the main remains the same. Potatoes have advanced to a high price during the month.

The farmers in this district, depending on snow to get their harvest of cord wood and ties out, have been greatly handicapped by a very short season of sleighing.

There has not been a large demand either for piles or other timber taken out, and the season has been a hard one for the farmers.

The usual winter fishing has been going forward, but in this immediate district there is not a very large number of men engaged at this season of the year.

Most of the railroad construction work in this district has been completed for the time.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.

There was no material change in labour conditions during March. Building operations remained very quiet, and a change is not expected until spring weather has set in, and it will probably be June before much activity is shown.

Railway trades have experienced much slackness, particularly so towards the end of the month, when the Canadian Northern Railway shops closed down entirely for five days, and the staff was reduced ten per cent. The Canadian Pacific Railway shops have also experienced a quiet month.

There appeared to be a slight increase in unemployment amongst the unskilled. The Commissioner of Immigration and the Superintendent of the Provincial Government's Immigration and Employment Bureau state that a few thousand men could be sent on to farms, but apparently little disposition is shown for farm work.

The March report of the Winnipeg Free Employment Bureau is as follows:—

APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.

	In city.	Out of city.
Male	605	72

POSITIONS FILLED.

	In city.	Out of city.
Male	594	51

Almost every position was filled by a married man. Single men are not encouraged to seek employment at the bureau.

Business men of the wholesale section report business as being fair during March.

Customs returns for March, 1914, were \$709,550.95, as compared with \$856,431.63 for March, 1913.

The grain inspector's report for the month shows that 6,008,750 bushels of wheat, 5,770,050 bushels of oats, 1,377,500 bushels of barley, 617,100 bushels of flax were inspected at Winnipeg.

Bank clearings were \$91,710,153 as compared with \$102,565,120 for March, 1913.

The Winnipeg branch of the Retail Merchants' Association elected the following officers for the year 1914: President, J. A. Banfield; first vice-president, J. H. Treleaven; second vice-president, Charles Mulvey; treasurer, James McNeil; secretary, John F. Kennedy. The branch has a membership of 300.

The Midland Railway Company has acquired six lots of land in the south end of the city for extension purposes.

The lots were acquired on the order of the Public Utilities Commissioner.

The Babies' Milk Depot, as a municipal institution, opened at the end of the month under the supervision of the health committee of the city council, assisted by Mrs. N. T. McMillan, Mrs. A. K. Godfrey and Mrs. W. J. Boyd, social workers.

Lumbermen report that March was a fair month as regards business.

Transcona.—The population of the town of Transcona is given as 3,396, an increase of forty-two per cent. over the same period last year. Much improvement is contemplated during the coming building season.

St. Boniface.—The Canadian Northern Railway has erected a new station in the city. The police and firemen will shortly receive new uniforms. Tenders have been called for ten new fire alarm boxes to be installed in St. Boniface.

Brandon.

Labour was not well employed, especially in the building trades and unskilled labour. There was, however, a slight improvement over the previous month due to the open weather prevailing. In comparison with the corresponding month of last year the demand for labour during March showed a considerable falling off.

The mild weather during the early part of the month caused the city to

employ considerable numbers of men cleaning up the streets, etc.

The contract has been let for an apartment block on Tenth street to cost \$25,000.

The city council has been able to dispose of a considerable number of debentures at a good price.

The School Board has announced its intention of erecting the school on Eighteenth street if par can be obtained for its debentures.

A successful Winter Fair was held early in the month. It was announced that the Fair had already outgrown the buildings erected two years ago.

The McDiarmid & Clark Company and the Brandon Machine Works are again running.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Regina.

With a continuance of the cold weather no change in labour conditions has taken place and a large amount of unemployment still exists. The past month compared favourably with February, but was somewhat less favourable than the corresponding month of last year. In former years at this period conditions have usually improved. From the present outlook work in the building trades will be late in commencing, but when such does start the labour supply will be ample for some time to come.

A number of girls who came out under the auspices of the Provincial Government arrived during the latter part of the month from Great Britain. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining for them situations in domestic service.

Wholesale and retail trade was fair for this season of the year.

In agricultural circles nothing beyond the stock and dairying was receiving the attention of the farmers.

Activity in railroad construction has not yet commenced, although a large programme for this year has been set forth.

Moose Jaw.

There was very little improvement regarding the labour situation with the exception of the fact that farmers have been taking on men and offering them a six months' contract at wages running from \$25.00 to \$40.00 per month and board. The city has been operating a relief station here this winter and have had an average of over sixty per day using same. Their plan was to give each man about two days' work a week, which would enable him to pay for his support in the relief station. When work on the farms was offered the men at the station nearly all refused to go to the country and the relief station was closed. In addition to the fact that work appears to be more plentiful, the weather has moderated and shows signs of a final break up.

There has been some dissatisfaction with regard to the rate of wages being paid on the Government terminal storage elevators by Barrett-McQueen Company, the contractors, the carpenters claiming that the fair wage clause has been violated. A fair wage officer was sent here by the Department of Labour and the dispute was adjusted.

With the expectation that work on the land will commence within a week or ten days, the farmers have started to prepare for seeding operations. Seed grain is being cleaned and machinery overhauled. They are also taking on hired help and this has relieved the labour situation to some extent. There was no activity in railroad construction in this district.

Saskatoon.

There was little change in the labour situation during March. A few more men have been engaged at work on the Government elevator and work was steadily carried on in connection with the bridge. There was also a demand for some men on the farms. As yet,

however, wages in this regard are low, being about \$5.00 a month less than last year. \$30.00 to \$35.00 are the prevailing wages.

Prince Albert.

The general situation with regard to labour has not improved during the past month. The breaking up of the lumber camps has caused many men to return to the city to swell the ranks of the unemployed. Another circumstance increasing the actual number of those out of work is the return of homesteaders to the city after spending the winter on their lands.

Tenders have been invited for the construction of a new telephone exchange and for the new Roman Catholic Cathedral, which was postponed from last year, but there is sufficient labour to meet any demands which are likely to arise for some time. At present there is no demand except for a few farm hands. Enquiries at the employment offices elicited the fact that they have no available works open at present, this being the period between the close of winter contracts and the opening up of new ones.

The season is approaching when active farming operations will commence, but there is only a slight demand for men at present. The lumber camps have broken up, and the employees returned to the city or to their homesteads to await the opening of the mills in the middle of April. Much attention is being paid to the "gold find" at Beaver Lake, and it is expected that a large rush will take place in the spring. The summer route is from Prince Albert, down the Saskatchewan River, and it is expected that this will be the usual method employed during the summer months. Large numbers of prospectors have left for the district.

Reports are current as to an impending reduction of the staff at the local railway depot.

ALBERTA.

Calgary.

Medicine Hat.

The condition of the labour market remained about the same as in February, with the exception of the fact that the city gave about 250 labourers work on sewer extensions and other public works. A large number of skilled mechanics, especially in the building trades, remained idle. There was very little being done in the building trades as the weather for the past ten days has been such that outdoor operations had to cease. The outlook for April, however, is much brighter, as it is understood that several builders will start operations.

Wholesale and retail trades were reported as only fair.

There were no important changes in the prices of staple commodities during the month, with the exception of eggs, which have dropped from fifty cents a dozen to twenty-five cents.

The city engineer estimates that the Medicine Hat civic expenditure and municipal work for 1914 will total about one million dollars, preparations for the start of which are now being made. The total will include some work that was held over from last year on account of stringent monetary conditions, as well as considerable improving that has been laid out for this year consequent upon the growth of the city generally. Not all of the work has been passed upon, but doubtless will be in time to get it under way.

Among the items on the engineer's programme are:—

Sewer extensions	\$ 80,000
Sidewalks	100,000
Curb and gutter	25,000
Surface sewers	50,000
Street grading	60,000
Fire halls	70,000
New natural gas wells and gas main extensions	80,000
Electric light extensions	30,000
Addition to power and filtration plant	50,000
Water mains	100,000
New street lighting system	15,000
New public school buildings	340,000

The condition of the building trades showed no improvement over the previous month, the majority of the men of the different trades being idle. The Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern railways are preparing plans for their new depots here, on which they expect to commence operations as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The police barracks are to be vacated for the Grand Trunk Pacific by the 17th of April.

The city requires the sum of \$741,000 for three months for municipal work.

The city's profit from lighting utility for last year was \$100,000. Revenue from utilities for February was:—

Street Railway	\$52,033.75	} Total \$138,176.53
Electric Lighting	65,077.33	
Waterworks	21,065.45	

Bank clearings for February were \$12,930,884, as compared with \$18,680,004 for February, 1913.

The United States Consul in his annual report for the Calgary district states that the exports passing through this port were more than double in value those of a year ago, or \$1,716,904.

The governors of the Calgary University have decided to proceed with the building this year and will start the first structure shortly. The initial expenditure is to be at least \$150,000.

Adjoining the site of the Dominion Government interior terminal elevator, the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company has secured a location for its elevator. When the Co-operative Company completes its programme it will be in a position to handle ten million bushels of grain.

The cattle and hog market during the month was well supplied, prices until the last week maintaining a high level.

The twenty-first annual gathering of the International Irrigation Congress, to be held here in September next, is already attracting a great deal of attention, as it is the first time the Congress

has met in Canada. Officials of the Board of Governors are preparing for the event by establishing their headquarters in this city. An attendance of at least ten thousand delegates from all parts of the world is expected.

The City Planning Commission's proposal for cultivating suitable vacant lots has resulted in the formation of a Garden Club, whose officers are taking over such vacant property within the city as the owners offer, for the purpose of providing vegetable or flower gardens for those who would otherwise be without them. The City Council, out of the general fund for public works, prepares the land ready to plant, and the nominal sum of one dollar rents a lot twenty-five by one hundred feet for the summer. In the event of the owner requiring the land before the crop is harvested, the renter is to be compensated for his work.

A regular traffic schedule is now in force on the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways.

The Industrial and Publicity Commissioners of Alberta, at a meeting last week, decided to prepare statistics on the cost of living in their respective districts with a view to having these considered by the Commission appointed by the Dominion Government to inquire into the subject.

Railway officials announce the arrival of land seekers and settlers in rather larger numbers than was expected. These are chiefly from the United States and their intention is to take up land in the Province.

The President of the City Planning Commission advocates the formation of a Housing Company or association to deal with Calgary's housing problem before it becomes too serious. The idea is that if the city could guarantee the Company's bonds money would be forthcoming quite readily and the Company would be enabled to erect dwelling houses for workingmen which might be rented at a lower rate than the present one.

D. A. McKillop, superintendent of the Associated Charities, has been appointed superintendent of the four city hospitals.

Rev. A. D. McDonald, superintendent of the Children's Aid Society, asks the Ministerial Association for assistance in securing provincial legislation prohibiting the employment of white girls in Chinese restaurants.

The plan for enlarging the water-works system to supply a population of 200,000 people is likely to be amended if satisfactory arrangements can be made, and the first cost reduced by \$400,000, as it is hoped to use the tail-race of a water power plant for a portion of the system without lessening the capacity.

Work on the land is reported from the south country, and a demand for efficient farm help is noted.

Edmonton.

Labour officials reported an improvement in the condition of the labour market during March. There were, however, a large number of unemployed, and conditions were not as good as a year ago.

According to all indications the coming building season promises to be very active. Plans are being prepared for a number of business blocks and the contracts have been let for a number of others, which will be commenced as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

Bank clearings for the month of February were \$12,791,319; customs returns for the same month were \$144,313.18.

The programme of the season's work as planned by the city officials calls for the expenditure of \$1,443,711.51 under the head of current estimates, and capital estimates of \$7,058,613.34, which includes the following:—

Sewers	\$2,164,196 00
Water mains	867,424 00
Paving	1,124,672 77
Power house (addl)	558,660 00
Electric light department	174,214 00
Sidewalks	166,075 75
Police and fire station	314,000 00
Boulevards	63,512 77
Public bath pavilion	75,000 00
Parks	85,508 00
Street railway	65,000 00
Stores and works department	28,000 00
Telephone department	156,173 00
Exhibition buildings	75,000 00
City farm	17,400 00
Fire department equipment	83,831 00
Market building	53,700 00
Industrial department	21,360 00

\$2,500 is also placed at the disposal of a committee to investigate and report on Commission Form of Government, on which a plebiscite will be taken sometime during the year.

Wholesale and retail trade was quiet.

Farmers had a quiet month. There was no demand for farm help. About the same number were employed in the lumber camps as last month. The demand for coal was much less than in the previous month, owing to mild weather. It is reported that 6,000 men will be employed on the Edmonton, Dunvegan & B. C. Railway and the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway as soon as spring opens up.

Lethbridge.

Labour conditions were quieter than during February. This is said to be owing to the work falling off at the coal mines. The only new demand for help is coming from farmers, who are getting busy with the spring work. Building trades and unskilled labour were dull, also the printing trades. The demand for skilled labour on farms is brisk, the supply not being equal to the demand. The railway traffic is on the increase, and freight handlers found more employment during March. Railroad work has not yet commenced, which still leaves numbers unemployed. Bank clearings on March 19 were below those of the corresponding week of last year. Wholesale and retail trade was reported to be about the same as during March of last year.

There were no changes in hours or rates of wages, and no new demands made. No unrest in labour circles was reported.

Farmers were busy with spring work and seeding. The demand for help was greater than last year. More cattle, sheep and hogs are being marketed than in previous years, and mixed farming is increasing.

Coal mining is getting slack owing to the passing of winter, and railway traffic remaining dull.

Tenders are being called for the construction of a subway to connect the south with the north part of the city; at present there is a level crossing.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nelson.

There was an improvement in some branches of labour during March. There were a number of houses under construction, the weather having been favourable for outside work. The supply of labour was greater than the demand. The city has opened up work to give married men employment. Mining in the Kootenays was more active than it has been for some years past, and larger dividends have been declared. The Granby Company has paid \$225,000, the Standard Silver Lead mine \$150,000, the Consolidated Company \$116,000, and the Hedley Gold Mines \$60,000. The Rossland Mine is taking on a new lease, reopening some of its old workings.

As soon as the snow on the Kaslo and Slocan line has gone off the work of ballasting the line will be undertaken. This operation is expected to take from four to six weeks, after which a regular service of trains will be inaugurated.

New Westminster.

The conditions of the labour market showed little, if any, improvement over the previous month.

Very little new work was commenced, and there were many idle men. There are, however, prospects of some new work opening up shortly, which may tend to relieve the situation. The work on the harbour scheme has been resumed. The sewer scheme, which was to have been begun at once, is being held up until it can be decided whether or not a new by-law will have to be submitted.

Owing to the extremely warm spring weather during the greater part of the month, the farmers are busy preparing for the season's crops. This, however, has little tendency to relieve the labour market, as very few farmers employ outside help except for a short time in haying and harvest.

The fishermen have not been getting very large returns for their labour, but prices have been good until recently, when large shipments of fresh salmon from Alberni, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, caused a decline in local prices.

Lumbering seems to be improving slowly, though nearly all the mills are still running short time. Shingle mills, however, are having all they can do to fill orders, in many cases running night and day.

Railroad construction work is still slow, only maintenance work being carried on.

Vancouver.

The general situation showed a slight improvement over the winter months.

This does not indicate any great change, as the city is full of unemployed men, but is rather attributable to the spring weather, which has enabled necessary outdoor works to be undertaken. All reports from both wholesale and retail houses are to the effect that reductions of staff are being maintained, and in many cases further reductions are being made.

Inquiries made of managers of representative enterprises show that the volume of trade is less this year than for some years past.

In the building trade, which is, perhaps, as yet the most important industry in this city, conditions are poor. Large numbers of building trades mechanics are unemployed, and the reports from the trade unions in that industry state that in some cases sixty per cent. of the men are not working. This particularly applies to bricklayers and carpenters.

The building returns for February show that 127 permits were issued for buildings, valued at \$262,076. Last year, for the corresponding month, 220 permits were issued for buildings worth \$1,045,204. The total number of permits issued during January and February this year was 239, valued at \$473,593. During January and February last year 340 permits were issued, valued at \$2,995,248.

The \$262,076 worth of permits issued during February this year are apportioned as follows: Thirty-three repairs and alterations, \$8,751; dwelling houses, forty-nine, valued at \$96,885; factories and warehouses, ten, valued at \$5,330; offices and stores, thirty-five, valued at \$151,110.

The comparisons afforded by these figures show much less work being done in the building line than last year, which itself was unusually quiet compared with its predecessors. It would be inadvisable for workmen in that industry to come west to this city in the hope of securing employment.

In unskilled lines the supply of labour far exceeds the demand.

The Provincial Parliament has terminated its annual session. During the closing days the report of the Labour Commission, which enquired into working class conditions in this province during the past summer, was brought down. It is to be printed and distributed to those interested and draft legislation based upon some of the findings is promised early next year by the Government.

The City Council has created the office of Industrial Commissioner, whose duty it will be to place before manufac

turers the advantages of establishing industries in Vancouver.

Proposals are afoot for the laying out of a "Civic Centre," where all municipal and public buildings will be grouped. If the suggestion, which has the support of all public and semi-public bodies, matures, it will mean the clearing of a large area in the centre of the city, with subsequent erection of buildings and laying out of grounds.

Industrial accidents during the month have been few.

Victoria.

Labour conditions, especially during the last half of the month, were better than for the past two or three months. Although work among the building trades remains quiet, the prospects are brighter than for some months past. Work among unskilled labourers has improved, about three hundred men being on the city's pay roll constructing sewers, pavements, water works, etc., and this number will be increased as soon as details for various other works can be completed, which will reduce to some extent the number of unemployed. In the majority of other skilled trades work is only fair, with some unemployed in various trades. There is a good demand for female house servants of various kinds, also charwomen. Wages for servants run from \$20 to \$35 per month. Charwomen, twenty-five cents per hour, or \$2 per day of eight hours (lunch or dinner included). In a considerable number of instances women servants are displacing Chinese. Stenographers and other female office help report work as dull, with a number unemployed.

The School Board has awarded contracts for buildings, two new schools, at a cost of \$65,000.

Work has commenced on the construction of the concrete flow line for the Sooke water works. The number of men employed at present is not large, but it

will be largely increased as the work progresses.

The British Columbia Electric Railway Company has started work at Jordan River to increase its power plant, which, when completed, will give an aggregate capacity of 25,000 horse power.

The Victoria Board of Trade has appointed a committee to look into the matter of the cost of living, so far as regards the cost of provincial food products and the expense of distribution, and to increase home production of farm and dairy produce.

The contract for supplying the lumber and timber for use in the Toronto harbour improvements has been awarded to a Victoria lumber company. The value of the contract will amount to about \$300,000.

Nanaimo.

The condition of the labour market in this district did not show much change from last month. Some classes of outside work commenced, but the number of idle men was still large.

A company is about to start a plant for converting slack coal into briquettes. This Company is working successfully on a large scale in England.

There was little change in the business situation, although the situation is regarded as improving.

There was no material change in the cost of living in this district during the month.

Farmers were busy with spring work. There was little being done among the fishermen outside of local trade.

The situation in the coal mining industry remained unchanged.

Railroad construction was carried on as far as conditions permitted.

The city has not done much work as yet, but is expecting to commence soon. The saw mills in the city and district were working steadily and the logging camps are commencing to open up for work.

CONDITIONS DURING MARCH AFFECTING WOMEN WORKERS
IN LEADING INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.—REPORTS OF WOMEN
CORRESPONDENTS TO THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Montreal.

Weather conditions during March have not been such as to further the spring trade. On the whole, there has been a fair demand for female employment. Tailoresses, milliners, dress-makers and seamstresses have found ample employment. Clerks in retail stores have been fairly busy. Domestic service has offered the usual demand. In many cases girls having lost their positions in factories during the dull season sought employment in the various branches of domestic service, thus increasing the usual supply of unskilled help.

The new "Rockland" exchange has offered increased opportunities of employment for telephone operators. Fifty-eight young girls are employed in this new exchange.

Good typists have been in demand. Nurses of both the Victorian Order and Association des Gardes-Malades de Ville-Marie have been reported very busy.

There has been some activity in bookbinders' unions. Work of reorganization has been undertaken. Special efforts have been made to bring the women and girl workers in book binderies into the union. Confectionery and bakery employees have been invited to meet and pronounce themselves in favour of the International Union of Bakers and Confectioners. About 300 are said to have attended these meetings. This industry employs about 1,500 people in Montreal. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of America has been holding its quarterly executive meeting for the first time in Canada, during the closing days of March.

In Montreal there are about 1,500 members of this union. The officials state that ninety-five per cent. of the

men workers are in the union, but that thousands of women who work on waists and dresses are not organized.

Their aim is to have all organized as soon as possible. It is not probable that many such workers, other than the Jewish ones, will enter this union. The French-Canadian women, who are numerous among factory employees, have their own organization affiliated to "la Fédération Nationale St-Jean Baptiste."

The present aim of the unions, in both Canada and the United States, is said not to be the increase of wages so much as to effect a standardization and regulation of the piece-work payments. Secondly, a demand will be made that the working day be reduced to forty-eight hours per week. Thirdly, better sanitary conditions will be asked for when necessary.

These resolutions will be presented to the employers shortly.

Labour Laws of the Province of Quebec.—The Secretary of the Trades and Labour Council of Montreal, Mr. G. Francq, has recently published a volume in French and English, giving the labour laws of the Province of Quebec

Minister of Labour at Montreal Women's Club.—The Hon. Mr. Crothers spoke before a large meeting of the Montreal Women's Club on March 23. "Women and Labour" was the subject chosen. The audience was one deeply interested in women's welfare in the industrial world, and gave undivided attention to the developing of the subject, which brought out many points affecting the working woman directly and indirectly.

The speaker made a comparison between conditions affecting female and child labour some seventy years ago, notably in England, and the great efforts being made at the present day for the welfare of all workers. He stated that

labour bureaus, conducted on the lines of those existing in England, were about to be undertaken in Canada.

The Minister made some interesting statements with regard to the determining of "wages." The principle that the rate of wages was to be fixed by the law of supply and demand was condemned.

A man able and willing to work a reasonable number of hours per day is entitled to a wage which will assure him wholesome shelter, good food, decent raiment for himself and family, ability to educate his children according to their station, and also to put something by for the future. Anything contrary to this is against justice.

Low wages were mentioned as one of the causes of labour unrest, another is the want of stimulus given for greater activity or enthusiasm in work.

Up to some hundred years ago every workman could hope to become a manufacturer, which gave him ambition. Modern conditions have done away with small concerns; the one solution is, therefore, to try and interest the employees in the output of a business. Where such methods have been adopted, no troubles arise. A partnership must be looked for between employer and employees, and the great fact that capital and labour are interdependent should be dwelt upon and put into practice. Towards the end of his address the lecturer spoke of the great aim of labour legislation being the establishment of the home on a solid basis. Every effort must be made to keep the mother in the home, she being the natural and primary factor in education and in the development of good citizenship.

The Y. W. C. A. and the High Cost of Living.—The cafeteria conducted by the Y. M. C. A. has been very well patronized since its establishment. The figures furnished below give an idea of how popular and of what benefit this cafeteria is to women and girls having no home comforts.

The total number of meals served last year was 141,000, the average cost per meal being fourteen cents. In one week

of the present month 3,452 meals were served.

Child Welfare.—The 26th annual meeting of the "Montreal Day Nursery" was held during March. The committee of the nursery reported that 441 children had been cared for, which was an increase of sixty-nine over the previous year, while 219 women had received assistance from the funds, seventy-one of these having regular work in factories, and the remainder utilizing 5,061 work slips between them.

Of the total number of children (441) 178 were those of parents from the old country.

The total number of admissions during the year was 20,397.

The Association for the Welfare of Youth (*du Bien-Etre de la Jeunesse*) mentioned previously in these columns, has recently been incorporated. With the Montreal Parks and Playgrounds Association it will carry on its work and share in the undertaking of organizing healthful recreations for the children of the city.

Housewives' League.—The appointment of a committee directed to study the milk supply was one of the first steps taken by this association.

The report shows that adequate machinery for the enforcement of the present laws regarding pure milk, even more than the passing of more stringent measures, is what is needed to improve the milk sold in Montreal.

It is stated that the city would have really pure milk if the present by laws and statutes were enforced. The sale of impure milk is forbidden; the details of air and space and cleanliness necessary in stables are set down; it is required that the milk be kept in a low temperature. It is said that good work is being done, but efforts must be made to increase the number of inspectors, both of the farms supplying milk and of the city dairies and small stores.

Fédération Nationale St-Jean Baptiste.—The March number of "La Bonne Parole" gives an outline of what "la Fédération" has planned to do in the

interest of obtaining exact figures as to school attendance.

A central committee has been formed, with sub-committees in several of the affiliated societies, thus dividing the work, which will be done in a most systematic and thorough manner.

Business Women's Association (Ass. des Femmes d'Affaires).—The association held an important meeting on March 4, at which a new executive committee was elected.

The retiring president gave an interesting account of what this body had done during the year.

A request was made to wholesale houses, asking that the dates of their openings of new goods should not be advertised in such a way as often affected the retail trade. The members followed the public lectures given at the School of Higher Commercial Studies.

Special classes in English are given at the headquarters of the association, and are well attended.

A step of much interest to business women is the opening of a special course of higher commercial studies for women at Laval University. This will take place on April 22. The professors attached to the School for Higher Commercial Studies will give these lectures.

The members of this association owe this new departure to the approval of His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, the sanction of the university authorities, and to the efforts made for some time past by Madame Gérin-Lajoie, President of the Federation; Madame Bouthiller, foundress of the association, and of Mlle. Bousquet.

Teachers.—At a meeting of the Board of Protestant School Commissioners, held on March 12, it was decided to give an increase of \$100 to women teachers on this board. For kindergarten assistants the increase is of \$50. Five hundred in all profit by this change. There will be a \$25 yearly increase up to a salary of \$850. The maximum salary will be reached in the ninth year of service. The

new schedule goes into effect with the commencement of the 1914-1915 season, and gives the following scale of salaries:

	Min.	Max.
Public schools....	\$600	\$ 950
Girls' high school (Jr.)...	675	950
Boys' high school ...	700	1,025
Commercial and tech. high school	950	1,300
Girls high school (Sr.) ...	950	1,300

Women in Municipal Elections.—The approaching municipal elections are the occasion of much activity in the leading women's organizations of Montreal.

It is estimated that nearly one-twelfth of the total vote can be polled by women, there being the names of 11,000 female voters on the election rolls out of a total of 135,000.

That the feminine vote be used and be properly directed is the aim of both the Local Council of Women and "la Fédération Nationale St.-Jean Baptiste." The first named organization has made detailed arrangements in the different wards of the city; conveners have been appointed and committees formed. These volunteer workers will, when necessary, accompany the women voters to the polls. These will have been reminded of their duty in personal visits from members of the council. This body has adopted the Citizen's Association slate as the list of candidates believed by them to be best qualified to make good civic administrators.

"La Fédération Nationale St.-Jean Baptiste, at its February meeting, discussed what line of action would be advisable in relation to the coming municipal election.

The practical result of the society's deliberations was made evident at a meeting held on the afternoon of March 28. A permanent league was formed, having for its object the civic education of the women voters of Montreal. Lectures will be given at intervals by competent men. As regards the present elections, French-Canadian women voters are being reminded of their duty in articles inserted by "la Fédération" in the daily papers.

Toronto.

Factory employment. — Few trades have been unaffected by the Western depression, and manufacturing plants in general have found conditions very dull. The lack of Western trade reacted upon factories here, and the winter season just ended has been slack for the majority of them. It is said that some two thousand girls have been thrown temporarily out of employment, or had the hours of labour shortened. Girls who have been laid off have found it practically impossible to secure other positions. In the fur industry the mild weather seriously affected the fall trade and there was comparatively small purchase. Consequently of the three hundred or so women employed in this branch of business a large proportion were thrown out of positions. In clothing manufacturing, December and January were quiet months. Upon inquiry at the Labour Temple it was stated that half of the whole trade had been laid off at one time or another during the winter. Lately, however, there have appeared advertisements for skilled operators in whitewear, and apparently business is now improving.

The employment bureaus throughout the city have felt the dull season, though the demand for domestic help is always active. So seriously has the lack of employment been felt that the city established under the supervision of the Social Service Commission a civic bureau. It is reported from there that a large number of women are still looking for work by the day. The Women's Domestic Guild has been less active in the past months than previously. They have placed a number in positions, but conditions here did not warrant the Montreal office forwarding more girls. Miss Rodgers reports that through her agency, which has been closed for three months and just opened, two cooks, three housemaids and five general servants have been placed in positions. The Ladies' Employment has secured positions for twenty applicants in the past month. Miss Carmichael, whose

work is among immigrants only, reports having placed four this month.

While immigration has decreased as compared with last year, nevertheless there are a certain number of arrivals to be provided for, and at employment bureaus it is found that these only add to the difficulties of the situation.

City nurses.—The Department of Public Health has recently effected some changes in its organization. The districts covered have been altered and the area over which they extended made smaller. Formerly, there were three large districts, the need of which was met by a tubercular and also a child welfare nurse. The boundaries of the districts are now the same, but they are subdivided, and are under three supervisors, who in turn report to the general head. Thus, each nurse has a smaller area to cover and attends to all the work that has to be done in that neighborhood — investigation, medical assistance, and general instructive guidance. Because of this readjustment, two additional appointments to the staff have been made.

Teachers.—The Department of Education has likewise made several changes which affect the women teachers of Toronto. The maximum salary was at one time \$1,000, but at the beginning of the year this figure was raised to \$1,200. The advance is regulated by \$50 per annum increases, thus teachers who had attained the old maximum will now take four years to reach the new. As there are some thousand women teachers in Toronto public and high schools, this change affects a large number. The Women Teachers' Association, with a view to promoting unity and fellowship among themselves, have been holding a series of receptions at the different schools this winter.

In the public school staff there have been eight new appointments recently, six of which are upon the temporary staff.

Defective children.—The question of providing for children who are backward and yet not inherently defective

confronts the Board of Education. A deputation from the Parents' Association waited upon the Board at its last regular meeting to urge that classes for such children be opened in different parts of the city. It is felt that special teaching can bring them to a normal standard, and that some adequate way of coping with the problem is necessary. The city council is applying for legislation authorizing it to provide an institution on the colony plan for the confirmed defectives, with special facilities available for day instruction of children on the border-line.

Juvenile Court.—Since the death of Commissioner Starr created a vacancy in the magistracy of the Juvenile Court, much interest, particularly among the social workers of the city, has been taken in the new appointment. Representations from various institutions presented a petition requesting that qualifications of character, training and previous experience should be earnestly considered.

The Housewives' League.—The Housewives' League of two years' growth in the United States has gained a powerful influence there. Such movement appeals naturally to every housekeeper of thrift and economy, and ought to prove an active factor in reducing food prices. Last December a similar organization was begun in Toronto when the Canadian Household Economics Association took steps to investigate market conditions in the city. They have held open sales of fresh produce, the results of which have been very successful. Another method they have adopted is to communicate directly with farmers who can fulfill orders for butter, eggs and poultry, thus eliminating the middle-man.

Strike of garment workers.—A strike occurred during March at the Dominion Cloak Company, affecting about 100 employees. The cause of the strike, the union declares, is as follows:

The firm organized a United Contracting Company, consisting of people who

undertook to lower the prices of work. Hitherto the Dominion Cloak Company was a union shop. The strike has continued for two weeks, and the union declares it will last for a year if necessary.

The Company states that on March 16 less than a hundred girls went out on strike, forty of whom have returned and more are likely to do so. The firm decided to give the work over to contractors who would give the employees exactly the same prices, hours and treatment, but because the girls did not like the change of foreman and for other personal reasons, the strike was called.

The point at issue appears to be the introduction of the contract labour system into the women's cloak and suit trade. The union states that of these forty girls whom the Dominion Cloak Company say have returned to work, none are the original strikers.

Winnipeg.

For women workers and those seeking employment there was little change in conditions in Winnipeg during March. There were many more looking for work than there were a year ago, one agency reporting not half the demand in some lines. As compared with February, there was a slight improvement.

Some of the garment making factories are now working full time with every machine in operation, which is an improvement over the early winter. The agreements between the operatives and the manufacturers for a slight general increase have been placed in the hands of the latter, but have not yet been signed. In these factories is noted a marked improvement in conditions as compared with what generally obtains in factories where non-union help is employed.

In domestic circles the general servant, cook-general, and the mother's help are more in demand than the housekeeper and nursemaid. The agencies report a much greater demand in these lines than can be satisfied. Nearly every agency has found difficult to secure do-

mestics for numerous out-of-town situations that have been offered. At the Winnipeg free employment bureau there have been positions offered for nurse girls and nursery governesses, etc., and they report that they have succeeded in filling all such positions with the one exception, namely, the domestic, though they have filled many of the latter as well. A detailed report of positions offered and filled by the bureau is given below.

The bureau also reports difficulty in securing work in stores and offices. As has been pointed out in former reports the capable stenographer is still in demand, though there may be some slight delay in securing a good position. For some years stenographers were in such great demand that many not properly fitted for such work have entered that field, and are now finding it difficult to secure work. Then, too, a great many inexperienced stenographers are looking for positions. For permanent work, \$60 and \$65 is being offered (this applies to a new hand and will be increased) and \$3.00 a day for temporary work.

For the month of March the following are the figures from the Winnipeg Free Employment Bureau. Total number of positions offered for women, 551; filled, 418. These are classified as follows:—

	Positions offered.	Positions filled.
Chambermaids	9	8
Cooks	8	6
Domestics	154	52
Factory helpers	2	2 Part
Housekeepers	8	11 Feb.
Housemaids	6	4 Surplus.
Kitchen women	15	11
Laundresses	3	3
Laundry workers	1	1
Nurse girls	14	9
Waitresses	19	8
Day workers	294	289
Bookkeepers	1	1
Nurse, professional	1	
Dressmakers	1	1
Ward-maids	6	6
Cleaners	5	3
Checkers	1	1
Seamstresses	2	2

In connection with the comment on decreased figures in the number receiving assistance from the Associated Charities resulting from unemployment, it

appears that the difference in the figures for February as compared with January is accounted for by the fact that the City Relief Department took over all such cases, where the sole cause was unemployment. Only such cases as unemployment plus some other cause have been looked after by the Charities. The number receiving help from this cause during March was forty-four, and three from underemployment. The total number receiving help in March was 261, as compared with 293 in February.

At a meeting of the Local Council of Women, the president, Mrs. J. H. R. Bond, brought up the question of continuing negotiations with the Colonial Intelligence League. This league sends out well educated immigrants to take up work here as teachers, stenographers, etc. Some have gone into training as nurses, some into housework, some have been domestic science graduates, and others home helpers on farms. Of sixty-one who have been selected by this league, after a thorough medical examination, and after their records have been carefully looked into, none have required assistance or made applications for help after landing here and taking up employment. Those in whose hands the matter was left feel that such immigration should be encouraged.

Another branch of work undertaken by the Local Council of Women has been the appointment, with the consent of the Government, of a committee to visit the asylum and report to the Government from time to time as to conditions found by them.

Action has been taken by the Mothers' Association on the project of having women in the Police Court to look after girls and women brought there for trial. At a meeting held on March 27 a committee of three was appointed to attend court whenever women or young girls are to be tried, and to report on conditions there as they affect the female offender. It is hoped that this step will lead to provision for separate quarters for women, a separate court, and the appointment of a night matron.

The annual report of the Playgrounds Commission, which has just been issued, shows an average attendance on the playgrounds of almost 5,000 daily. The total appropriation for this work was \$18,390 for the year. This provided playgrounds on eighteen schoolgrounds, a staff of forty-five instructors, nineteen caretakers and three in the office. The appropriation included \$3,000 which was used for free open air rinks, with a man in charge of each. There were six rinks in operation, each being equipped with a toboggan slide. From ninety-five to 115 children attended on days when weather permitted, and the average total attendance for the week on each rink was 263 children. The Playgrounds Commission have also taught folk dancing and drills in two schools in the evening. A further appropriation of a like amount was granted for the new year just commencing.

Vancouver.

The general conditions of the labour market for women remained much the same as during February, although two or three of the seasonal trades showed increased activity with the advance of spring, namely, dressmakers, milliners, etc. The supply of woman labour was greater than the demand, and there was considerable unemployment. Conditions did not compare favourably with March of last year.

Several matters concerning the interests of women and women's work were brought before the members of the Provincial Legislature during the closing week of the session.

A bill was introduced entitled "An Act Relating to the Employment of Domestic Employees." It provides that "wages" shall mean lawful money of Canada, and shall not include any recompense by way of board and lodging. It shall be unlawful for an employer to require a domestic employee to work for more than nine hours a day, or more than fifty-four hours in any one week. Every domestic shall be entitled to recover from his or her employer by law

the whole, or so much of the wages earned by such domestic employee. No deduction shall be made from the wages of domestic employees for the breakage or destruction of any property or chattels of his or her employer.

As the Legislature prorogued that week, the bill did not go beyond committee.

A bill was introduced extending the Parliamentary franchise to women on the same terms as it is granted to men. At its second reading, on division, eight members voted in favour of the bill, twenty-three voting against, eight members being absent from the House.

The report of the president of the Young Women's Christian Association, at the annual meeting on February 20, showed the paid-up membership of the organization to be 677, an increase of 129 members over the previous year. There were 159 permanent boarders in the quarters of the organization during the year, with 179 transients accommodated from time to time. The problem of how to meet the increasing demand for wholesome food at rates which business girls can afford was stated to be a perplexing one under existing conditions.

Work in the various other departments of the association were reviewed, and a healthy state of growth reported. There has been increased membership in the physical training classes. At the beginning of October there were in all ten different classes, ranging in size from twenty-five to forty girls. Good work has also been accomplished by the Girls' Auxiliary, whose energies were devoted mainly to the Sunshine Club, which was composed altogether of business girls under seventeen years, who met every Wednesday. There were classes and clubs with a membership totalling 400. Comprised in these were the Literary and Social Club, the Welcome Club, Choral Club, First Aid to the Injured Class, and the Patricia Club.

In the Immigration, Employment and Travellers' Aid Departments much activity was manifested during the year.

Seventeen parties of girls numbering 152 in all had been sent out by the British Women's Emigration Association of London. Besides these, 133 girls have been directed to the association. The Employment Bureau had found positions in Vancouver and fifty-two other districts in British Columbia for 1,160 women and girls. Seven hundred and sixty-five letters relating to immigration and employment were received and answered, and 2,758 women and girls were interviewed and helped in various ways.

The Travellers' Aid Secretaries, during the year, met 1,790 trains and 659 steamers. Some 1,588 travellers were assisted at the stations and wharves, while 2,223 transients were accommodated in the homes of the association, and many others directed to comfortable rooms.

A call to women with leisure to help in the work was extended. The financial report of the association showed that \$41,122.97 had been received during the year, and that a balance of \$2,192.54 remained at the end of January. February accounts, amounting to \$2,600.00 have still to be met.

The Secretary of the Woman's Exchange reports some 230 women on their books as consigners, but that goods are not selling so well as they did a few months ago.

The management of the Creche report 118 women on their books, many of whom have been supplied with day work. A great many applications for work have had to be refused, many of these women coming from long distances, and most of

them having husbands out of work and young children to keep.

The demand for domestic help of all kinds during the month did not cover the supply. Many women from other trades had to be crowded into domestic work temporarily, making the supply greater than usual. The advance of the spring season brought activity in such trades as millinery, dressmaking and ladies' tailoring, etc. Factory work of all kinds remained quiet. The American Can Company opened larger premises earlier in the year, and now have room for some fifty to seventy women whom they hope to employ as the canning season advances, but just now they have only about fifteen women active.

A block occupied by wholesale dealers was destroyed by fire and ten women employed in a candy factory occupying one floor of the premises are now out of employment.

The various bureaus dealing with stenographic employment report business as quiet, the supply of stenographers and bookkeepers on their books being in excess of the demand. Professional nurses were not fully occupied, although the nurses of the Victorian Order of Nurses were kept busy during the month. Telephone operators were not very active. Government workers were busy, and sales clerks were more fully employed than during the previous month. Restaurant cooks and waitresses were not very active. The management of wholesale houses report trade of various kinds to be dull, but are looking forward to increased business during the forthcoming months.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907. — PROCEEDINGS FOR SEVEN YEAR PERIOD AND FOR YEAR 1913-14.

THE Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada became law on March 22, 1907, and had therefore been in operation for seven years at the end of the month of March last. Tables are presented in the present issue of the

Labour Gazette showing the proceedings which have taken place during the year ending March 31, 1914, which, with the tables published in the last annual report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, comprise a statement of all proceedings thereunder since 1907.

In all, 162 applications have been received in this seven year period for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Act, as a result of which 141 Boards were established. In nineteen cases the matters in dispute were adjusted by mutual agreement whilst steps were pending for the establishment of Boards. Two applications were also under consideration by the Department at the end of the year. The total number of employees affected by these 162 disputes was 224,217, or an average of 1,384 in each dispute.

There were altogether eighteen cases in the seven year period in which strikes were not either averted or ended through the instrumentality of the Act. Eleven of these eighteen strikes occurred in the mining industry, one in the operation of railways, five in railway offices, shops and yards, and one in the operation of a street railway.

Twenty applications under the Act were dealt with during the year ending March 31, 1914, resulting in the establishment of seventeen Boards. In one case the matters in dispute were adjusted by mutual agreement whilst steps for the establishment of a Board were pending. In two other cases the applications were under consideration by the Department at the close of the year.

No strikes last year.

The outstanding feature of the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during the past year was the entire avoidance of the impending strike in every single instance. The form of settlement varied in different cases, and in some instances no formal agreement whatever was concluded, but through the Board's efforts the threatened cessation of work was averted.

The twenty applications dealt with during the past year were divided as follows: coal mining, one; railways, twelve; street railways, two; shipping, three; civic employees, one;

and boot and shoe employees, one. The number of employee concerned in these twenty applications was 52,276, being an average of 2,614 for each dispute.

Shipping disputes.

In the case of a dispute in the shipping industry at St. John, N.B., involving the longshoremen of that port, a signed agreement between the parties concerned was brought under the provisions of section 62 of the Act, which provides as follows:

"Either party to a dispute which may be referred under this Act to a Board may agree in writing, at any time before or after the Board has made its report and recommendation, to be bound by the recommendation of the Board in the same manner as parties are bound upon an award made pursuant to a reference to arbitration on the order of a court of record; every agreement so to be bound made by one party shall be forwarded to the Registrar who shall communicate it to the other party, and if the other party agrees in like manner to be bound by the recommendation of the Board, then the recommendation shall be made a rule of the said court on the application of either party and shall be enforceable in like manner."

A dispute involving the checkers employed by the shipping companies at the port of St. John was also made the subject of Board investigation, and although no formal settlement was made between the parties in this case the threatened strike was averted.

Railway disputes.

Four applications received during the past year grew out of demands by the maintenance-of-way employees for increased wages on the Canadian Pacific Railway, Grand Trunk Railway, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and the Canadian Northern Railway lines in Canada, affecting 5,000, 3,000, 4,300 and 4,800

employees respectively. In the Canadian Pacific Railway case the Board recommended that the employees' claims should be withdrawn for the present, and in subsequent negotiation between the parties an agreement was made for the postponement of further negotiations until the month of May. In the Grand Trunk Railway case the Company promised to make an increase to take effect from March 1, 1914. This promise on the Company's part was duly fulfilled. In the Grand Trunk Pacific case the Board, after considering the employees' claims, the state of the labour market, and the rates paid for similar service on other roads, did not feel justified in recommending any changes in the wage rates now in force. The Board's report was accepted by both parties concerned. In the Canadian Northern Railway case Board proceedings had not been finished at the end of the fiscal year.

A dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, was brought to the Department's attention on March 31, 1913, relating to certain alleged inaccuracies in the seniority list of conductors and trainmen on the Alberta Division, and involving, to some extent, relations between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company had submitted the seniority list of the Alberta Division to a committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and had accepted their adjustment. The correctness of this list was, however, disputed by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. The Board of Conciliation and Investigation was unable to obtain accurate records of all the individual cases affected on account of their having been either lost or destroyed subsequent to the compilation of the disputed list. During the Board's sittings a conference was, however, convened in Chicago between representatives of the two Railway Brotherhoods, at which an agreement was made pro-

viding ways and means for the settlement by joint action of all matters of mutual interest, thus obviating the necessity for further action by the Board. The Board recommended that the Company should in future post at the necessary centres on its system the seniority lists of the respective divisions and that changes and additions should be posted every quarter.

Settlement was made through Board efforts of a dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its station and telegraph employees to the number of 1,300, which involved wages and conditions of employment of these employees on the Company's system in Canada.

Street railway dispute.

The only street railway dispute dealt with under the Act during the year was one which involved wage rates, rules, etc., on the lines of the British Columbia Electric Railway in Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria, as well as suburban lines. Through the Board's efforts and subsequent negotiations, an agreement was reached by both parties in the month of September. A question was later raised regarding the interpretation of certain sections of this agreement, which was referred to a separate Board established under the Act at the end of March. The proceedings of this Board had not been concluded at the end of the fiscal year.

Coal mining disputes.

There was only one dispute in the coal mining industry referred under the Act during the past year. This grew out of a demand by the employees of the Acadia Coal Company, of Stellarton, N.S., for increased wages, reduced rents, recognition of the United Mine Workers of America, and the reinstatement of certain former employees who were alleged to have been dismissed for their connection with the union. An agreement was reached through the Board's efforts, which was accepted by both sides

as an amicable settlement of the matters at issue.

The most notable dispute of the year in the coal mining industry was one in connection with which no application under the Act was received from either the employers or employees concerned. This dispute originated in the mines of the Canadian Collieries at Cumberland and Extension on September 18, 1912, and involved a complete cessation of work at both places. The questions involved in this dispute included alleged discrimination against certain employees and the matter of union recognition. On May 1, 1913, a strike was declared in all of the other mines on Vancouver Island, namely: Nanaimo, South Wellington, and Jingle Pot. This strike was called by the United Mine Workers of America for the purpose of securing a joint working agreement between this organization and the mine owners on Vancouver Island to provide for increased wage rates and improved conditions of employment. The total number of men employed at the Cumberland mines prior to the cessation of work was 983, and at Extension 700; at the Western Fuel Company's mines in Nanaimo, 1,494; at South Wellington, 350; and at the Jingle Pot, 250; making a total of 3,777.

Operations were resumed at Cumberland and Extension on a limited scale the normal output being gradually reached, according to the Company's report, at Cumberland. In August an agreement was effected between the U. M. W. A. and the Jingle Pot colliery at Nanaimo. The Western Fuel Company's mines at Nanaimo and the mines of the Pacific Coal Company at South Wellington were also reopened, but many of the former employees of these two latter companies and of the Canadian Collieries remained on strike at the end of March, 1914. The coal mining companies claimed, however, to have all the workmen they required at the close of the year. The Western Fuel Company,

operating at Nanaimo, early in March, 1914, made a working agreement with its present employees, carrying an increased wage scale, and effective until September 30, 1916.

Various efforts were made by the Department of Labour to secure an adjustment of these disputes, the Minister of Labour, the Deputy Minister of Labour, and the resident representative of the Department on the Pacific coast visiting the mines for this purpose. Investigation of the matters at issue was also made by a Royal Commission and a report thereon furnished for the information of all concerned.

Serious riots occurred in the districts affected by this strike in the month of August, which led to the calling out of military assistance for the preservation of the peace and the protection of the mining properties. A small militia force remained in the coal fields throughout the fall and winter months, and had not been entirely withdrawn at the end of March.

Constitutionality of Act upheld.

The constitutionality of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was upheld by a judgment which was delivered by the Court of Review of Montreal on June 13.* The Court of Review reversed, however, Mr. Justice Lafontaine's action in respect of the writ of prohibition which had been sought against the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with an application purporting to be made on behalf of certain employees of the Montreal Street Railway Company. The Court of Review held in this matter that at the time this application was made no dispute within the meaning of the Act existed between the Company and its employees, and accordingly ordered the Board to abstain from any procedure in respect of this dispute.

*See *Labour Gazette*, August, 1913, pp. 155-157.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

Summary Statement for the seven years 1907-1914

Table showing Proceedings under the Act from March 22, 1907,
to March 31, 1914.

Industries affected.	No. of Disputes referred under Act.	No. of Strikes not averted or ended.
I. Disputes affecting Mines and Public Utilities :		
(1) Mines :		
(a) Coal.....	41	6
(b) Metal.....	11	5
Total mines	52	11
(2) Transportation and Communication :		
(a) Railways.....	71	6
(b) Street Railways.....	15	1
(c) Shipping.....	10	0
(d) Commercial Telegraphers.....	2	0
(e) Telephone Workers.....	2	0
Total, Transportation and Communication.....	100	7
(3) Civic Employees.....	4	0
Total, Mines and Public Utilities.....	156	18
II. Disputes affecting other than Mines and Public Utilities.....	6	0
Total, all classes.....	162	18

At the close of March, 1914, results were still pending in connection with five applications, namely: (1) application made on behalf of the boilermakers and machinists employed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company; (2) application made on behalf of the maintenance-of-way employees of the Canadian Northern Railway Company; (3) application made on behalf of certain employees of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company; (4) application made on behalf of the conductors employed by the Canadian Northern Railway Company; and (5) application made on behalf of the conductors, trainmen and yardmen employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on its western lines.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

Summary Statement for Fiscal Year 1913-14.

Table showing Proceedings under the Act from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.

Industries affected.	No. of Disputes referred under Act.	No. of Strikes not averted or ended.
I. Disputes affecting Mines and Public Utilities :		
(1) Mines :		
Coal.....	1	0
(2) Transportation and Communication :		
(a) Railways.....	12	0
(b) Street Railways.....	2	0
(c) Shipping.....	3	0
Total, Transportation and Communication.....	17	0
(3) Civic Employees.....	1	0
Total, Mines and Public Utilities.....	19	0
II. Disputes affecting other than Mines and Public Utilities.....	1	0
Total, all classes.....	20	0

The proceedings under the Act during this year include three cases in which certain proceedings had taken place during the preceding year, namely: (1) a dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and its conductors; (2) a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Vancouver and certain employees; and (3) a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its firemen and enginemen on the Alberta Division of that Railway.

At the close of the fiscal year results were still pending in connection with five applications, namely: (1) application made on behalf of the boilermakers and machinists employed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company; (2) application made on behalf of the maintenance-of-way employees of the Canadian Northern Railway Company; (3) application made on behalf of certain employees of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company; (4) application made on behalf of the conductors employed by the Canadian Northern Railway Company; and (5) application made on behalf of the conductors, trainmen and yardmen employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on its western lines.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

Proceedings 1913-1914.

Statement of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.

A.—MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES.

1. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 1, of the I. D. A. Act, on recommendation from party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 2, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 3, of the I. D. I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 4, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation by the two members first appointed.

I. MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY.

1. COAL MINES.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1913 May 26.	Acadia Coal Co., Ltd., and employees, some of them being members of Local Unions No. 351 and No. 1726, United Mine Workers of America	Employees...	Stellarton. N.S.	1,125 dir. 260 indir.	Concerning demand for increased wages, reduction in rent, recognition of United Mine Workers of America and reinstatement of certain former employees alleged to have been dismissed for their connection therewith	Hon. John N. Armstrong (c) 3; W. H. Chase (e) 1; J. C. Watters, (m) 1.	June 20...	July 14....	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, in which it was stated that an amicable settlement of all matters in dispute had been effected.

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

1. RAILWAYS.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1913 Mar. 11.	Canadian Northern Railway Co. and conductors, members of the Order of Railway Conductors	Employees...	C.N.R. lines.....	350 dir. 2,200 indir.	Concerning employees' demands for various changes in existing schedule, including wages, hours and working conditions.	Hon. Mr. Justice A. Haggart (c) 3; Wm. Cross, (e) 1; J. Harvey Hall, (m) 1.	Mar. 20....	April 25....	Report of Board was accompanied by minority report signed by Mr. Cross, Mr. Hall, whilst signing the majority report, submitted a statement of points on which he differed from the Chairman. No cessation of work occurred.

Mar. 31.	Canadian Pacific Rail- way Co. and certain employees, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive men.	Employees...	Alberta Division of C.P.R.	2,650 dir. 7,000 indir.	Concerning breach of agreement by Company re pro- positions.	Prof. Adam Shortt (c)3; J. H. Wel- lington (e)1 David Campbell (m)1.	April. 15...	Oct 21.....	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Campbell. The majority report stated that the dispute was really between the Brother- hood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Loco- motive Firemen and Enginemen. A conference between these Brotherhoods was held in Chic- ago, at which an agreement was reached providing ways and means for the settlement by joint action of all matters of mutual interest, thus obviating the necessity for further action by the Board.
1913 July	Halifax and South- Western Railway Co. and certain employ- ees, members of the Canadian Brother- hood of Railroad Employees.	Employees...	Bridgewater, N.S.	34 dir. 5 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions of em- ployment as per schedule submitted.	A. B. Crosby (c) 3; Major W. Ernest Thompson (e) 1; Jno. A. McDonald (m) 1.	Aug. 12....	Sept. 8.....	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, embodying the terms of an agreement signed on behalf of both parties to the dispute, effective for one year from June 1, 1913
July	Grand Trunk Railway Co. & Maintenance- of-Way employees, members of the In- ternational Brother- hood of Mainte- nance-of-Way Em- ployees.	Employees...	G. T. R. lines in Canada.	3,000.....	Concerning wages....	His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn (c) 3; F. H. McGuigan (e) 1; G. D. Robertson (m) 1.	Aug. 27....	Sept. 20....	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settle- ment of the dispute, which were accepted by both parties con- cerned
Aug.	Quebec Central Rail- way Co. and shop employees, members of International As- sociation of Machin- ists, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, Internat- ional Brother- hood of Blacksmiths and Helpers & Inter- national Brother- hood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuild- ers & Helpers.	Employees...	Sherbrooke, Que.	149 dir. 40 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions of em- ployment.	.....	.....	.....	Pending establishment of Board a satisfactory arrangement was arrived at by the parties con- cerned

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

Proceedings 1913-1914.—Continued.

Statement of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—Continued.

1. RAILWAYS—Continued.

Date of receipt of application	Parties to Dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. persons affected	Nature of Dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman (e) Employer (a) Men	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of Report of Board	Result of reference
1913 Aug. 25	Grand Trunk Railway Co. and station and telegraph employees, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers	Employees	G.T.R. lines in Canada	1,300	Concerning wages and conditions of employment as per schedule submitted.	His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn (c) 3; F. H. McGuigan (e) 1; J. G. O'Donoghue (a) 1	Sept. 11	Nov. 25	Report of Board was signed by all three members. Mr. O'Donoghue dissenting, however, on one or two points. The award was accepted by both parties concerned
Oct. 25	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. and certain employees, members of International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees	Employees	C.P.R. System	5,000	Concerning wages and Company's interpretation of schedule of rules	Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Richard M. Meredith (c) 4; W. N. Tilley (e) 1; Henry Irwin (a) 1.	Dec. 5	Jan. 21	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Irwin. The majority report contained a recommendation to the effect that both sides should withdraw for the present their claims for changes in rules and rates. This recommendation was agreed to by both parties concerned
Nov. 20	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. and Machinists & Boiler-makers, members of Lodges Nos. 484 and 539, International Association of Machinists, and Lodge No. 529, International Brotherhood of Boiler-makers & Iron Shipbuilders	Employees	G.T.P. System	700 dir. 1,000 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions of employment	Hon. Mr. Justice A. Haggart (c) 4; Wm. Cross (e) 1; Thos. J. Murray (a) 1	Dec. 5		Proceedings unfinished

1914 Jan. 9	Canadian Northern Ry. Co. and employees, members of International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.	Employees . . .	C. N. R. lines . . .	1,800 dir. 3,000 to 4,000 indr.	Concerning wages . . .	His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn (c) 3; W. N. Tilley (a) 1; Henry Irwin (a) 1.	March 5 . . .	Proceedings unfinished.
Jan. 9	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. and employees, members of International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.	Employees . . .	G. T. P. Ry. lines	1,800 dir. 2,500 indr.	Concerning wages . . .	His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn (c) 3; F. H. McGuigan (a) 1; Henry Irwin (a) 1.	Jan. 30 . . . Feb. 23 Feb. 26	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Irwin. The recommendation contained in the majority report were accepted by both parties to the dispute.
Mar. 25	Canadian Northern Ry. Co. and conductors, members of Order of Railway Conductors of America.	Employees . . .	C. N. R. lines . . .	300 dir. 1,100 indr.	Concerning alleged unjust dismissal of five conductors.			Proceedings unfinished.
Mar. 31	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. and conductors, trainmen and yardmen, members of Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.	Employees . . .	C. P. R. Western lines.	3,000 dir. 2,700 indr.	Concerning demand for revision of schedule governing wages and conditions of employment.			Proceedings unfinished.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

Proceedings 1913-1914.—(Continued).

Statement of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

2. STREET RAILWAYS.—Continued.

Date of receipt of application	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Conference.
1913 June 25	British Columbia Electric Railway Co. and employees, members of Local Divisions No. 101 Vancouver, No. 109 Victoria and No. 134 New Westminster, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America	Employees	Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, B.C.	Vic-2,009 dir... New about 300 indir....	Concerning demand for new agreement of wages and working conditions	Hon. Mr. Justice Denis Murphy (c) 3; H. O. Alexander (e) 1; M. B. Cowsorth (m) 1	July 4....	Aug. 21.... Sept. 3....	Members of Board were unanimous in their findings regarding rules but differed on the question of wages, separate wage schedules being submitted with the majority and minority reports. The minority report was signed by Mr. Cowsorth. As the result of the investigation an agreement was entered into by both parties to the dispute
1914 Mar.	British Columbia Electric Railway Co. and employees, members of Local Division No. 101 Vancouver, No. 109 Victoria and No. 134 New Westminster, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America	Employees	Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, B.C.	Vic-137 dir... indir. 1,563	Concerning Company's interpretation of certain sections of existing agreement	Hon. Mr. Justice W. A. Macdonald (c) 4; John Elliott (e) 1; Jas. H. McVey (m) 1	Mar. 27....	.....	Proceedings unfinished

3. SHIPPING.

1913 June	6	Maritime Co. and tug captain, tug firemen, and dredge workers, members of Tug Captains' Local No. 830, Tug Firemen's Local No. 802, and Dredge Workers Protective Association Local No. 470	Employees . . .	St. John, N.B. . . .	150 dir. . . . 205 indir	Concerning wages and conditions of employment	Chas. H. Thomas (c) 4; John E. Moore (m) 1; J. E. Tighe (m) 1	Oct. 27	A unanimous report was presented by the Board. The award was declared acceptable to the Company, but was not accepted by the employees concerned. No cessation of work occurred
Oct.	14	Certain Steamship Companies trading to the Port of St. John, N.B., comprising Allan Line, C.P.R. Steamship Lines, Dominion Coal Co., Elder Dempster and Co., Furniss Withy and Co., Head Line, New Zealand Shipping Co., Robert Reford Co., Ltd. (Donaldson Line) & longshoremen, most of them being members of Local No. 273, International Longshoremen's Association, also coal handlers and trimmers employed by the Dominion Coal Co., members of Local No. 810, International Longshoremen's Association	Employers . . .	St. John, N.B. . . .	1,049	Concerning wages, hours, and conditions of employment	Walter E. Foster (c) 3; John E. Moore (e) 1; J. E. Tighe (m) 1	Nov. 14 " 21	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. This report concerned all interests affected except the Dominion Coal Co. and its employees, a separate investigation being made in this case. In the former case the Shipping Companies and employees concerned bound themselves under Section 62 of the Act to abide by the award. In the latter case the award was also unanimous and was accepted by both parties concerned

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

Proceedings 1913-1914.—(Continued).

Statement of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.—(Continued.)

3. SHIPPING.—(Continued).

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1913 Dec. 12.	Certain Steamship Companies trading to the Port of St. John, N.B., comprising Allan Line, C.P.R. Steamships and Railway Lines, Head Line, Furness and Manchester Lines, New Zealand Shipping Co., Elder, Dempster & Co., Robert Refard & Co., Donaldson Line, C.N.R. Line, and Red Cross Line, and marine warehouse freight checkers, members of Marine Warehouse Freight Checkers Union, Local No. 825, International Longshoremen's Association.	Employees...	St. John... N.B....	225 dir.... 1,600 indir.	Concerning wages, hours, and conditions of employment.	G. Fred Fisher (c) 3 Jos. R. Stone (E) 2 John E. Moore (M) 1	1914 Jan. 8.....	Feb. 7.....	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. The award was declared acceptable to the employees concerned, but was not accepted by the shipping companies. No cessation of work occurred.

III. MUNICIPAL PUBLIC UTILITIES.

1913 Mar. 14.	Corporation of the City of Vancouver and certain employees, being scavengers waterworks employees and maintenance and construction men, members of Civic Employees' Union and Local of International Union of Hod carriers, Building and Common Labourers.	Employees...	Vancouver, B.C...	1,200 dir... 1,200 indir.	Concerning wages of waterworks men, also alleged discrimination against union men.....	Hon. Mr. Justice Denis Murphy (c) 3; H.O. Alexander (e) 1; Geo. E. McCrossan (at) 1.....	April 5.....	May 14.....	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. The award was accepted by the Corporation of the City of Vancouver and was understood to be acceptable also to the employees concerned.
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B.—INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATIONS AND COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES.

April 5..	Certain Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of the City of Quebec, namely, J. H. Larochelle, & Co., J. Marsh & Co., J. Ritchie & Co., and O. Goulet and employees, members of La Fraternité Nationale des Cor-donniers - Machinistes de Québec.	Employees...	Quebec, Que.....	25 dir..... 500 indir..	Concerning wages and alleged breach of agreement.....	Hon. H. Cyrillas Pelletier (c) 4; Felix Marois (e) 1; Gaudiose Hebert (at) 1	April 28...	June 2..... June 18....	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Hebert. The award was declared acceptable to the Companies concerned. The employees, however, refused to accept same. No general cessation of work occurred.
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THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS DURING MARCH, 1914.

ON March 9th, the Minister of Labour received an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between the British Columbia Railway Company and its employees engaged in connection with the operation of its street railway lines in Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria, B.C., and in interurban service. The application alleged non-observance on the Company's part of the terms of its agreement of September last in certain respects. It was stated in the application that the number of employees concerned was 137 directly and 1,563 indirectly. A Board was established in this matter by the Minister on March 20th, Messrs. James McVety and John Elliott of Vancouver being appointed the members thereof on the nomination of the employees and employers respectively. In the absence of any joint recommendation of the foregoing, the Board was completed by the appointment by the Minister, on March 27th, of the Honourable Mr. Justice W. A. Macdonald, of Vancouver, as Chairman.

The Minister received an application on March 25th for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investiga-

tion to deal with a complaint of the Canadian Northern Railway conductors regarding the alleged wrongful dismissal of five passenger conductors in the month of August last. It was stated in the application that the number of employees concerned was 300 directly and 1,100 indirectly. This application was under consideration by the Minister at the end of the month of March.

The Minister received on March 31st an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with matters in dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its conductors, baggagemen, brakemen, trainmen and yardmen, members of the Order of Railway Conductors and of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, employed on the Company's western lines. The dispute grew out of a demand on the employees' part for the revision of the existing schedule of wages and conditions of employment. The number of employees concerned was given in the application as 3,000 directly and 2,700 indirectly. A Board was established by the Minister early in April, Messrs. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., and David Campbell being appointed the members thereof on the nomination of the employers and employees respectively.

COAL MINING DISPUTES SETTLED.

DECISIONS OF PERMANENT COMMITTEE IN DISPUTES OCCURRING BETWEEN DIFFERENT COMPANIES AND EMPLOYEES IN CROW'S NEST PASS VICINITY.

IT will be remembered that the working agreement reached between the Western Coal Operators' Association (including southeastern British Columbia and southern Alberta) and the United Mine Workers' Association made in November, 1911, at the conclusion of

a prolonged strike of coal miners, included a provision whereby any differences arising during the life of the agreement, should be referred to a Permanent Committee, the members being, for the operators, the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association, and, for

the employees, the President of the United Mine Workers' District Union; then in the event of disagreement an independent Chairman to be named as between the two members of the Committee, and, if this was not found possible, an independent Chairman to be appointed by the Minister of Labour.

The working agreement is effective until March 31, 1915. On several occasions disputes have arisen between the operators and their workmen which have been dealt with in the manner prescribed, and the Minister has on several occasions been requested to appoint an independent Chairman. On the last occasion on which the Minister was so requested the Minister named Mr. James Muir, K.C., of Calgary, and during the last few months important disputes have occurred between different companies included in the Operators' Association, and their employees, and have been in each case satisfactorily adjusted by the Permanent Committee. Mr. W. F. McNeill is Commissioner for the Western Coal Operators' Association, and Mr. J. E. Smith is President of District No. 18, U.M.W. of A.

The coal mining companies and the particular questions involved in the disputes which have been recently submitted to the Permanent Committee have been as follows: (1) the Georgetown Collieries of the Canmore Navigation Coal Company respecting prices to be fixed for various classes of work; (2) the International Coal and Coke Company of Coleman respecting rate of payment for coke loaders; (3) the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company and its miners at Michel, B.C., respecting deductions to pay check weigher's salary; (4) the Leitch Collieries, Limited, and the Maple Leaf Coal Company and their employees respectively concerning a deduction for sharpening tools of contract miners.

Text of Decisions of Committee.

The decisions of the Committee as to these various matters were as follows:—

I.—Georgetown Collieries.

IN THE MATTER of dispute respecting prices to be fixed for various classes of work in the Georgetown Collieries of the Canmore Navigation Coal Company, Limited.

This question came before the Committee consisting of Mr. Smith, representing the miners; Mr. McNeill, representing the Company, and myself, as Chairman, on the 7th of January, 1914. After considerable discussion and consideration, the matter was by consent of all parties, adjourned until a further date, and the same came up again on the 2nd inst., when after discussion it was agreed to again adjourn until the 9th inst. in order that Mr. Smith might inquire as to certain facts alleged by Mr. McNeill. At the various meetings it was admitted:

1. That the question of these prices was to be determined by the agreement of November 17, 1911.

2. That the section governing such prices came under the heading of *New Work*. "Whenever any new work arises, a price for which has not been provided for in this agreement, on the request of the Company or the miners, the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association, and President of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, shall meet within thirty days after the said request, and arrange a price. Failing to agree upon a price, an independent Chairman shall be called in, as provided for in Clause C of "Settlement of Local and General Disputes," and their decision shall be final.

In making the prices for new work, the Committee shall be governed by existing prices in the same mine or other mines in the neighborhood.

3. That the mine which would govern such prices was the mine of the Canmore Coal Company, Limited, and that the seam which most nearly represented the conditions existing in

the Georgetown Collieries is what is known as the Carey seam.

In making his estimates, Mr. McNeill took an average of all the prices of the five seams in the Canmore Company, but it was afterwards agreed that the Carey seam should be taken as the basis, and that the rate in that seam was 43c. Mr. Smith, on behalf of the miners, claimed that this rate should be in addition to what is known as timber and brattice work, Mr. McNeill's contention being that the rate named included timber and brattice work in the Carey seam, and the meeting was adjourned from the 2nd inst. until the 9th inst., when Mr. Smith admitted that, after making inquiries, he was not prepared to contradict Mr. McNeill's statement, and the specifications were prepared on that basis. I may say that, although Mr. Smith agreed that the prices to be fixed were governed by the agreement referred to, and by the Carey seam, in the Canmore mine, he did not approve of the results thus arrived at, but as these are the only guides by which to settle the prices referred to, I have approved of the specifications submitted, and so direct.

Dated 10th March, 1914.

(Sgd.) JAMES MUIR,
Chairman.

I concur:

(Sgd.) W. F. McNEILL,
Commissioner Western Coal Operators' Association.

Specifications for the Georgetown Collieries of the Canmore Navigation Coal Co., Ltd., of Canmore, Alberta.

(1) That the general provisions, outside and inside day wage scale, that are now in effect between the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 18, and the Western Coal Operators' Association, in accordance with a certain agreement between these parties, dated November 17th, 1911, be in effect at these collieries during the life of that agreement.

CONTRACT RATES NO. 3 SEAM.

Pillars.—Mining rate 43c per gross ton. This price to include the handling of coal, timbering, gobbing dirt and rock, putting down and taking up rails and ties.

Gangways.—12 feet wide.

Mining rate 43c per gross ton.
Yardage \$2.90 per yard.

This price includes the handling of all coal, gobbing dirt and rock, laying track, making ditch, and all timbering other than set timbering.

Brushing.—75c per foot thick per lineal yard.

Timbering where square sets are required must give 6 feet 6 inches clearance from the top of the rail to the bottom of the collar. The sets to be framed with a 6 foot clearance between the notches of the collar and 10 foot spread from the bottom.

Counter gangway.—12 feet wide.

Mining rate 43c per gross ton.
Yardage \$1.12 per yard.

This price included handling of coal, timbering other than set timbering, gobbing dirt and laying track.

McGinty roads.—12 feet wide.

Mining rate 43c per gross ton.
Yardage \$1.32 per yard.

This price includes same as counter gangway.

Brushing.—Where it is necessary to brush in either the McGinty roads or the dips to be paid for at the following rate: 5c per inch per lineal yard for 6 feet in width and 10c per inch per lineal yard for 12 feet in width. Brushing is either rock which overlies or underlies the coal seam.

Where the miners are requested to lay the rails in McGinty roads, they shall be paid for same at the rate of 15c per yard for single tracks, and a rate of 30c per lineal yard for double tracks using not heavier than 16 lb. steel.

Breasts.—Not under 13 feet wide.

Mining rate 43c per gross ton.

Yardage \$1.21 per yard.

This price includes handling of coal, post timbering, gobbing dirt and rock and track laying.

Chutes and cross cuts.—12 feet wide.

Mining rate 43c per gross ton.

Yardage \$1.21 per yard.

Same as breasts.

Rock in the seam in excess of 6 inches in thickness and up to 10 inches to be paid for at the rate of 50c per lineal yard extra in all places except pillars.

Chute building.—Chute building to be paid for at the rate of 50c per lineal yard where the boarding is done from the roof to the floor to act as a brattice for ventilation.

Bulkhead.—Where bulkheads are put in the price to be paid will be the same as at Canmore, viz.: \$2.50.

Gob-brattice.—In breasts where gob-bratticing is done, to be paid for at 30c per lineal yard.

Tramming.—In all horizontal breasts driven over 200 feet and not exceeding 300 feet, a tonnage allowance of $5\frac{1}{3}$ c per ton shall be allowed for the extra distance of tramming; it being understood that all tonnage prices in this list includes tramming charges up to 200 feet distance from the face.

Timbering.—Entry timbering: maximum to be 12 inches diameter at butt, and height of seam but not exceeding 14 feet in length, \$2.00 per set with lagging. This applies to heavy timbering and frame timbering. If timbered with small timber by stringer and posts, the rate for room timbering to apply.

Room timbering: maximum to be 10 inches in diameter at butt and not more than 16 feet in length, \$1.00 per set. If required to set timber of larger dimensions, to be paid for in proportion or be set by the Company.

McGinty's.—For each time the McGinty is moved, and properly set, the Company will pay \$3.00; \$1.50 for each time the jig or smaller McGinty is moved and properly set; and \$5.00 each time the bull wheel is moved and properly set. The maximum distance that any of these shall be moved at these figures is 12 feet. The Company reserves to itself the right to move the bull wheel with labour other than that of the contract miner.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

Penalty for loading impurities: The miners are to deliver their coal as free from rock or other impurities as it is practicable, and in case of a miner failing to do so he shall be warned for the first offence, for the second offence or aggravated cases he may be discharged.

Supplies, etc.: The following deduction will apply generally: wash house, \$1.00 per month per man.

Tool sharpening: 50c per month per man for all contract work.

Tools: All contractors will find their own tools.

Company men will furnish their own tools, and if bought from the Company, money will be refunded on their leaving if the tools are returned in good order, subject to ordinary wear and tear.

Dynamite: 20c per pound.

Monobel: 30c per pound.

Detonators: 1c per foot.

Coal: to workmen will be supplied at the rate of \$2.50 per ton for mine run, and \$3.00 per ton for screen coal delivered at houses on the colliery property, but not otherwise.

House rent: The rent for four-roomed house, including electric light, water and sanitation, \$14.00 per month; the rent for three-roomed house, including

electric light, water and sanitation, \$12.00 per month.

Dated March 10th, 1914.

Approved:

JAMES MUIR,
Chairman.

I concur:

W. F. MCNEILL,
Commissioner Western Coal Operators' Association.

II.—Coke Loaders at Coleman.

IN THE MATTER of dispute between the coke loaders of Coleman and the International Coal and Coke Company of that place.

The dispute is contained in the following memorandum: "The coke loaders at Coleman having made complaint that they were being paid 17c per ton only on tonnage over 200 tons instead of on the total tonnage per month in case they loaded over 200 tons."

This question having come before me as Chairman, appointed by the Minister of the Labour Department of the Government, and after having heard Mr. Smith, President of the United Mine Workers of America, and Mr. McNeill, representing the Western Coal Operators' Association, and on considering the terms of the agreement dated November 17, 1911, relating to this matter under the heading Bee Hive Coke Ovens:

"Loading into box or open cars (over 200 tons per month), per ton 17c,

"Loading into box or open cars (less 200 tons per month), per ton 16c,"

I find that whenever the coke loaded for any month exceeds 200 tons, the men should be paid 17c for the total number of tons loaded during the month and not that this higher rate should be paid only on the excess over 200 tons; and I so direct. I may just add that it is ad-

mitted that in other mines this construction is put upon the clause referred to.

Dated March 10th, A.D. 1914.

(Sgd.) JAMES MUIR,
Chairman.

I concur:

(Sgd.) J. E. SMITH,
President District 18, U. M. W. of A.

III.—Miners at Michel.

IN THE MATTER of dispute between the miners at Michel, B.C., and the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited.

In this case the miners at Michel claim that when they are entitled to the minimum rate as provided by the agreement of November 17, 1911, the deductions made by the Company to pay the checkweigher's salary should not be made, but that the miners should be entitled to the full minimum rate.

By the agreement referred to, when a miner's working place becomes deficient, owing to any abnormal condition preventing him from earning the minimum wage of \$3.00 per shift, the Company shall pay him a sufficient amount to secure him the said minimum, providing he has done a fair day's work.

At the meeting between Mr. McNeill, representing the mine operators; Mr. Smith, representing the miners, and myself, as Chairman, it was admitted:

1. That abnormal conditions existed and that the miners were thereby prevented from earning the minimum wage of \$3.00 per shift, having done a fair day's work.

2. That these miners are what is known as contract men.

3. That the checkweigher is appointed by the men and not by the Company.

4. By a statute in B. C. known as the Mines (Coal) Regulations of B. C., chapter 33, 1911, shortly, it is provided that where the miners are

paid according to weight they may at their own cost station a checkweigher for the weighing of the minerals in order to take an account of the weight thereof, on behalf of the persons by whom he is appointed, and that where the miners have engaged a checkweigher and the majority of them have requested the owner of the mine that the wages of such checkweigher be paid direct from the office of the mine, such wages shall be withheld from the wages due the miners, this amount so deducted being apportioned among the different miners.

By the agreement of November 17, 1911, under the heading Checkweighman, it is provided that "The Company will grant the right to the miners to employ checkweighers, and will grant the said checkweighers every facility to enable them to render a correct account of all coal weighed, and will allow the cars to be tared from time to time, and the machine to be properly tested from time to time, and will deduct from the wages of all contract miners such amounts as may be designated from time to time, and will pay over the same to the checkweigher or checkweighers."

Under the statute and the agreement it is clear that the checkweigher's salary is to be paid by the miners from their earnings. Although such payment is made by the Company to the checkweigher, this is only a matter of convenience and possibly also as a security to the checkweigher that he will receive his salary, and if it were held that under the minimum wage clause these miners were entitled to receive the minimum wage, as the checkweigher must be paid the full amount due to him, the Company in such a case would have to collect an additional amount from the other miners who were earning more than the minimum wage, or the Company would have to pay this amount in addition to the minimum wage, which I do not think was the intention of the agreement. It is entirely optional that the miners should appoint a checkweigher, and over him, or the amount

to be paid to him the Company have no control, and I am of the opinion that the Company should not pay this additional charge, nor should it be deducted from the wages of the other miners, and that, under the statute referred to, and the agreement, the Company can lawfully deduct from the minimum wage this amount payable to the checkweigher, and I so find and direct.

Dated 10th March, A.D. 1914.

(Sgd.) JAMES MUIR,
Chairman.

I concur:

(Sgd.) F. W. McNEILL,
Commissioner Western Coal Operators' Association.

IV. — Employees of Leith Collieries and Maple Leaf Coal Company.

IN THE MATTER of dispute between the Leith Collieries, Limited, and the Maple Leaf Coal Company and their employees.

These companies carry on their mining business at Passburg and Maple Leaf, Alta., in which these companies make a deduction of 50c per month from the amount payable to miners doing contract work, the deduction referred to being made for sharpening the tools of the contract miners during the month for which this charge has been deducted. In discussing this question, and upon hearing what was stated by Mr. Smith and Mr. McNeill, respectively representing the miners and the mine operators, the following facts were admitted:

1. That the charge of 50c per month for sharpening the tools is a reasonable charge.
2. That the tools sharpened belonged to the miners.
3. That the miners referred to were at liberty to have their tools sharpened by any person if they so desired.

4. That the sharpening was done by the blacksmith in the employ of the companies.

5. That it was a convenience to these miners to have their tools sharpened by the companies' blacksmith, and where the miners were comparatively few in number it would be a greater expense to them to have their tools sharpened by any other person.

6. That this dispute is only raised by miners doing contract work, as in the case of miners employed at day wages the companies make no charge for the tools sharpened.

7. That this charge for sharpening

tools has been made since these mines were first operated.

I find that this deduction of 50c per month for tool sharpening is a proper one to be made by the companies referred to, and I so direct.

Dated 10th March, A.D. 1914.

(Sgd.) JAMES MUIR,
Chairman.

I concur:

(Sgd.) F. W. McNEILL,
Commissioner Western Coal Operators' Association.

AGREEMENT EFFECTED BETWEEN WESTERN FUEL COMPANY, NANAIMO, AND ITS EMPLOYEES—INCREASE IN WAGES GRANTED.

A WORKING agreement was effected during the month of March between the Western Fuel Company of Nanaimo and its employees, effective until September 30, 1916. This Company, it will be remembered, is one of those whose employees went on strike on May 1, 1913. The number of employees at the mines immediately before the strike started was 1,494. A large section of the mine was, however, flooded during the summer of 1913 to extinguish a fire which had started, and this section being for the present unworkable, the Company's output and labour requirements have been reduced considerably. The number of men now working is stated to be about 700. There has been no formal settlement of the strike, and many of the present employees are newcomers. On the other hand, a good many of the former employees have left for other fields. The representatives of the union, the United Mine Workers' Association, maintain their demand for recognition of the union, and the Company refuses to discuss this claim. It will be remembered that the agreement in force at the time the strike commenced (May 1, 1913) did not expire until September 30,

1913, and the new agreement is arranged to expire three years from date. The new agreement does not include surface-men, but these, it is stated, are to be provided for in a supplementary schedule. The mining and yardage work and other piece work rates are apparently unchanged from those of the former agreement, but the rates for day labour are advanced by ten per cent. In addition the new agreement includes a clause by which the employees are assured a bonus of ten per cent. during the term of this agreement, being an addition of ten per cent. to all rates and wages wherein specified. A supplementary agreement appears also, which deals with the question of death benefits.

The department learns that negotiations are proceeding between the Pacific Coast Mines (South Wellington) and its employees on the lines of the new agreement between the Western Fuel Company and its men. This Company, whose mines are situate about five miles from Nanaimo, was also involved in the strike beginning in May last, and its present working force and output are reported as about one-half that prevailing previously.

The following is the full text of the agreement:—

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT entered into this sixth day of March, 1914, between the Western Fuel Company, hereinafter called "The Company," of the first part, and the employees of the Western Fuel Company, represented by an agreement committee elected at a duly called mass meeting, held February 18th, 1914, of the second part:

Witnesseth:—That for and in consideration of the several conditions herein-after mentioned and the mutual advantages of both parties, it is agreed by and between the parties hereto as follows:—

First:

The rates, terms and conditions in effect at both Number One and Northfield Mines during the month of April, 1913, shall continue in effect during the term of this agreement, except as hereinafter provided.

Second:

The Company agrees to pay all employees covered by this agreement a bonus of ten per cent. during the term of this agreement, being an addition of ten (10) per cent. to all rates and wages herein specified.

Third:

The Company shall absorb the expense of operating the Protection Ferry.

Fourth:

The system of dockage inspection, as practiced at both Number One and Northfield Mines shall be continued, with penalties for refuse matter as follows:—

NO. 1 MINE.

Up to and including 50 lbs. of refuse per car, double dockage. Over 50 lbs. and including 100 lbs. of refuse per car, confiscation of car. Over 100 lbs. of refuse per car, dismissal after investigation.

NORTHFIELD MINE.

Up to and including 70 lbs. of refuse per car, double dockage. Over 70 lbs. and including 140 lbs. refuse per car, confiscation of car. Over 140 lbs. of refuse per car, dismissal after investigation.

Provided that any party dismissed may have the right of appeal to the superintendent of mines, whose decision shall be final.

Fifth:

The Company agrees to a minimum rate of three dollars and fifteen cents (\$3.15) per shift for miners in the lower seam workings of Number One and Northfield Mines.

It being understood that the superintendent of mines shall be the judge as to the ability of the party to earn such minimum.

Sixth:

The Company agrees that when a miner is taken from the face to perform day work he shall receive the miner's day rate.

Seventh:

The schedule for loading coal shall be as follows:—

Upper seam, 30 cents per ton.

Lower seam, 35 cents per ton.

And for using buggies and laying roads:

AT NO. 1 MINE.

First 75 feet from dump to face line, five (5) cents per ton additional.

Second 75 feet from dump to face line, ten (10) cents per ton additional.

AT NORTHFIELD MINE.

First 50 feet from dump to face line, five (5) cents per ton additional.

Second 50 feet from dump to face line, ten (10) cents per ton additional.

Third 50 feet from dump to face line, fifteen (15) cents per ton additional.

Eighth:

The schedule for rock in coal of upper seam shall be as follows:—

When rock is 1 foot thick, \$1.00 per yard.

When rock is 2 feet thick, \$2.40 per yard.

When rock is 3 feet thick, \$4.00 per yard.

Above schedule applies only to solid work in stalls. Skipping pillars take one-half of these rates.

Ninth:

The schedule for timbers to be as follows:—

Stringers: 50 cents each when 8 feet long and under; \$1.00 each when over 8 feet long.

Sets: \$1.50 each for 9 feet collars; \$2.00 each for 11 feet 4 inch collars.

Tenth:

The mining, yardage and day rates for Northfield Mine shall be as shown on schedule "B" hereto attached, and which schedule is made part of this agreement.

Twelfth:

The agreement committee shall consist of three members representing Number One Mine, two members representing Northfield Mine, and two members representing any new mine operated by the Company after the new mine has been placed on an operating basis.

The Company agrees to meet the agreement committee, or a sub-committee thereof, on matters relating to this agreement, or any new matters changing the status thereof, or to adjust any matters in dispute between the employees and mine officials, it being distinctly understood that there shall not be any stoppage of work by employees, individually or collectively, pending the hearing of and adjustment of any dispute or grievance during the term of this agreement.

Any vacancy on the agreement committee to be filled at a duly called mass

meeting of the underground employees of the Company, or by a pit-head ballot at the mine from which the vacancy exists.

The agreement committee to have the handling of the checkweighmen's and gas committee funds.

Thirteenth:

The term and duration of this agreement shall be for a period of two years and seven months, beginning March 1, 1914, and terminating September 30, 1916, and during the month of August, 1916, a mass meeting of the underground employees shall be held to elect a new agreement committee to negotiate a new working agreement, said meeting to be called by the chairman and secretary of the existing agreement committee.

Fourteenth:

This agreement shall be binding upon and respected by the Company and its successors, and also shall be binding upon and respected by all employees, who, before accepting employment, shall endorse this agreement by their signature in a book containing a copy of this agreement and kept in the Company's office.

Provided that all employees working for the Company at the time of the execution of this agreement, and who continue to work for the Company, shall, by such action, be understood as agreeing to and endorsing all the terms and conditions of this agreement.

Fifteenth:

The day rates applying to Number One Mine, and the contract rates applying to the south side of Number One Mine shall apply to and govern all classes of underground work at the new reserve mine when that mine is placed upon an operating basis, and shall continue at the rates for that mine during the term of this agreement, unless changed by mutual agreement.

The Reserve Mine, when placed upon an operating basis, shall have a repre-

sensation of two members upon the agreement committee, who shall be elected by a pit-head ballot at the mine.

Sixteenth:

This agreement, to be effective, shall bear the signatures of the manager and superintendent of mines for the Company, and the agreement committee for the employees, and the approval signature of the president of the Company.

Signed, sealed and delivered the day and year first above mentioned.

For "The Company":

THOS. R. STOCKETT, Manager.
JOHN HUNT, Superintendent.

For "The Employees":

JOSHUA NORRIS,
JAMES H. ROBERTSON,
ANDREW THOMSON,
JOSEPH DEAN, Secretary,
JAMES MILLER, Chairman.

SCHEDULE "A"

MINING, YARDAGE AND DAY RATES.

No. 1 MINE.

Mining:

Upper seam, 68 cents per ton.

Lower seam, 80 cents per ton.

Yardage: Upper Seam—

Levels, \$2.50 per yard and coal.

Cross cuts, \$2.00 per yard and coal.

Levels, when less than one-half of height is in white rock, \$7.50 per yard, coal to Company.

Levels, when more than one-half of height is in white rock, \$8.00 per yard, coal to Company.

Turning Stalls:

5 yards long by 12 feet wide, \$10.00 and coal.

Day Rates:

Fire boss	\$3.65
Shotlighter	3.40
Face men	3.20
Bratticemen	\$2.85 to 3.15
Timbermen	3.15
Timbermen helpers	2.75
Tracklayers	\$2.85 to 3.15
Tracklayers' helpers	2.75
Roadmen	2.75
Drivers, boss	3.25
Drivers, double	3.00
Drivers, single	2.87½
Drivers, boys.....	\$1.60 to 2.40
Pushers	2.75
Linemen	3.10
Motormen	2.87½
Motormen assistants....	\$1.60 to 2.40
Engineers, diagonal slope.....	\$2.85 to 3.15
Engineers, endless rope	2.75
Winch drivers	\$1.10 to 2.75
Rope inspector	3.15
Endless ropes, men ...	\$2.75 to 2.90
Endless ropes, boys ...	\$1.35 to 1.90
Rope riders	\$1.60 to 2.75
Door boys	1.10
Cager, head	3.15
Cager, assistants	2.75
Miners	3.15
Loaders	2.75
Machine foremen	3.70
Machine runners, 1st class.....	3.65
Machine runners, 2nd clas.....	3.25
Machine runners, 3rd class.....	3.00
Machine runners, helpers.....	2.75
Drillers, 1st class.....	3.65
Drillers, 2nd class.....	3.25
Drillers, 3rd class.....	3.00
Muckers	2.75
Brushers	2.80
Cogmen	2.75
Labourers	2.75

Pipemen	\$2.75 to	3.10
Pumpmen	\$2.75 to	2.85
Stablemen		2.85

SCHEDULE "B"

MINING, YARDAGE AND DAY RATES.
NORTHFIELD MINE.*Mining:*

Upper seam, 68 cents per ton.
Lower seam, 80 cents per ton.

Yardage: Upper Seam—

Levels, \$2.50 per yard and coal.
Cross cuts, \$2.00 per yard and coal.

Levels, when less than one-half of height is in white rock, \$7.50 per yard, coal to Company.

Levels, when more than one-half of height is in white rock, \$8.00 per yard, coal to Company.

Turning Stalls:

5 yards long by 12 feet wide, \$10.00 and coal.

Day Rates:

Fire boss	\$3.65
Shotlighter	3.40
Face men	3.20
Bratticemen	2.85
Timbermen	3.15
Timbermen helpers	2.75
Tracklayers	\$2.75 to 3.15
Tracklayers' helpers	2.75
Drivers, boss	3.25
Drivers, double	3.00
Drivers, single	2.87½
Drivers, boys	\$1.60 to 2.40
Pushers	2.75
Rope inspector	3.15
Endless ropes	\$2.40 to 2.90
Rope riders	\$1.60 to 2.75
Winch drivers	\$1.10 to 1.60
Door boys	1.10
Cager	2.90
Miners	3.15
Loaders	2.75
Machine foreman	3.65
Machine runners, 1st class.....	3.65
Machine runners, 2nd class.....	3.25
Machine runners, 3rd class.....	3.00

Machine runners, helpers.....	2.75
Drillers, 1st class.....	3.65
Drillers, 2nd class.....	3.25
Drillers, 3rd class.....	3.00
Muckers	2.75
Brushers	2.80
Cogmen	2.75
Labourers	2.75
Pipemen	\$2.75 to 3.15
Pumpmen	2.75
Roadmen	2.75

Supplementary Agreement.

A feature of the supplement to the agreement between the Western Fuel Company and its employees is a clause whereby in case of death by accident in the mines, the miners each contribute one dollar of their wages to a fund to which the Company also contributes one dollar for every dollar contributed by the men, the money thus raised to be paid over to the widow or relatives of the deceased. This fund is in addition to the regular compensation required by law. The following is the text of the supplement to the agreement between the Western Fuel Company and its employees, effective March 6:—

"A"

It is agreed that in the event of a fatal accident occurring in the mines, or in the event of a death resulting from injuries received in the mines, that the operation of the mine in which the accident occurred shall not be suspended on the day of the funeral of the deceased party, but that any employee wishing to absent himself from work for the purpose of attending the funeral shall have the privilege of doing so.

All employees working on the morning, afternoon and night shifts of the day of the funeral agree to contribute the sum of one dollar (\$1.00) per man and fifty cents (50c) per boy to a fund to be given to the nearest relative of the deceased party.

The Company agrees to duplicate the sum contributed by the employees.

For the purposes of this section, all employees whose daily wage is less than three dollars (\$3.00) per shift shall be considered as boys.

The Company is authorized to make collections for this fund from the pay roll of its employees in manner similar to other collections.

Nothing in this section shall relieve the Company of any obligation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, nor shall it relieve the employees of their obligation to the Medical Relief and Accident Fund.

"B"

It is agreed that monthly meetings of the management of the Company and the Agreement Committee shall be held on the first Wednesday of each month,

at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Company's general office.

Special meetings may be called at any time by the management of the Company of the chairman of the committee, due notice of such meetings to be given to all parties.

Signed, sealed and delivered the sixth day of March, 1914.

For "*The Company*":

THOS. R. STOCKETT, Manager.
JOHN HUNT, Superintendent.

For "*The Employees*":

JOSHUA NORRIS,
JAMES H. ROBERTSON,
ANDREW THOMPSON,
JOSEPH DEAN, Secretary.
JAS. MILLER, Chairman.

REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION ON LABOUR CONDITIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE report of the Royal Commission appointed at the end of 1912 by the Province of British Columbia has recently been published. The Commission was composed of Mr. H. G. Parson, of Golden, Chairman; Mr. A. M. Harper, of Vancouver; Mr. J. A. McKelvie, of Vernon; Mr. R. S. Stoney, of New Westminster, and Mr. John Jardine, of Esquimalt.* Four hundred and nineteen witnesses were examined by the Commissioners, and a personal inspection was made of mines, railways and logging camps.

Workmen's Compensation.

One of the most important features of the report is the recommendation of compulsory state insurance and the re-

peal of the Workmen's Compensation Act. The establishment of a Workmen's Compensation Board to initiate and control a state insurance scheme is advocated. Such a scheme is limited to dangerous employments, but other employers may come in on request. All actions at law would be abolished. The employer would be taxed a percentage on his pay roll based on the risk of his particular business, and the employee unable to work after two weeks from the accident would be given compensation, running from the date of the accident. Payments would be made weekly, the Board having power to commute the same, but only in exceptional circumstances. The scale of compensation is left for the Legislature to decide, with the recommendation that it should be based on the earning capacity of the injured worker. Workmen engaged on Sunday labour should not, the Commission finds, be debarred thereby from compensation.

*Preliminary reports of proceedings of this Commission are published in the *Labour Gazette* for April and November, 1913.

Gas Committees in Coal Mines.

Reference is made to the fact that the primary cause of the dispute in the Vancouver Island coal fields, which exists at the present time, was trouble over a gas committee. The Commissioners recommend that miners be allowed to appoint competent outsiders to act on these committees. They find that the miners have a grievance in the matter of the cost of supplies, and that mine operators should be compelled to supply these at cost. Collective bargaining is approved. The obligation of the operators by statute to maintain wash-houses is recommended.

Factory Inspection.

The Commission recommends a more stringent enforcement of the Factories and Shops' Regulation Act. More women inspectors are stated to be needed, and the extension of the Factories Act to include smaller industrial establishments now excluded is advised. An examination of all elevator attendants by the Factory Inspector before being allowed to operate an elevator is recommended.

Employment Agencies.

Private employment agencies are declared to be unsatisfactory, and recommendation is made that it should be made a penal offence for managers of such agencies and the foremen of contractors to share the commission fee, as is frequently done. Municipal labour bureaus in all cities of over ten thousand, national bureaus, free service to all in search of employment, and the abolition of the private agency are recommended.

Trade Unionism.

The Commission finds that trade unionism is stronger in British Columbia than in any part of Canada. The allegation of the employers that international

unionism is hostile to the interests of the Canadian worker is refuted. The Commission recommends that any employer who discriminates against a workman, merely because he is a member of the union, should be penalized, and also that workmen who work during times of strike should be protected against the uses of abusive epithets.

Minimum Wage.

Unfavourable consideration is given to the request of the Trades and Labour Council for a minimum wage of \$4.00 a day on the ground that it would destroy such industries of British Columbia as are in competition with the provinces of Eastern Canada and foreign countries where no such law is in force. Regarding stores, it is held that such a minimum wage for girls and women would give a preference to the large departmental stores of Eastern Canada. It would throw out of employment large numbers of young girls who get business experience and training while engaged in such stores. The Commission is of the opinion that more can be done in the interests of women and girl workers by the appointment of women inspectors with authority to see that working conditions in shops are satisfactory.

Hours of Employment.

The proposal of the eight-hour day is dealt with and its advantages pointed out, as well as the objections, to it raised by employers. Legislation on this point is considered a handicap on the industries of the province in competition with other provinces, and it is thought that a measure of this kind must be national in character to give satisfaction. The hours of shop assistants are considered unduly long, and the Commissioners recommend that there should be a Saturday half holiday from noon; a fire drill at least once a month in all premises where there are twenty or more employees, or which are two storeys or more in height is advised.

Payment of Wages.

The Commission is strongly in favour of the payment of wages at frequent and stated intervals, and comments on the evil of payment of long periods of time as lessening the independence of the labourer, and often compelling him to trade at the store of his employer, who is thus enabled to derive a double profit. The establishment of a fortnightly pay day is recommended. The uses of time checks which are not negotiable is considered an abuse by the Commission. A recommendation is made that all time checks be made negotiable, and that all labourers, when discharged from logging or railroad construction camps, be provided, when required, with the necessary means of transportation to the nearest official of the employer, where a final settlement of wages can be obtained.

Living Conditions.

The Commission finds that there is a great difference in the standard of maintenance and sanitary conditions in various camps, and recommends Government regulation of their construction and maintenance. On the question of medical attendance the Commission believes that employers should be required to make half-yearly returns of all deductions made for medical attendance to be verified by statutory declaration. The sanitary condition of barber shops and bakeries is dealt with, and various recommendations made.

Protection of Workmen.

The Commission recommends that all cities over ten thousand be obliged by statute to appoint a sufficient number of scaffolding inspectors, and that cities and municipalities be empowered to pass by-laws regulating the construction of scaffolding. The appointment of an assistant electrical inspector, as well as

the promulgation of regulations respecting the placing on poles of wires of different voltage is recommended. The Government is also advised to institute a system of "first aid" instruction in logging and mining camps.

Sub-Contracting.

The Commission finds that the system of sub-contracting on railroad construction work is injurious to the interests of the labourer. Restrictions should be made in regard to the custom of sub-letting contracts. It is stated that in some cases as many as four sub-contracts are made. The Commission believes that labourers would secure a better wage and better living conditions by the Government requiring contractors to do the actual work of construction.

Asiatic Exclusion.

In the matter of Asiatic labour, the Commission recommends the total exclusion of all Asiatics from Canada on the ground that all races or nationalities which cannot be absorbed into Canadian citizenship should be refused the privilege of permanent residence in the country. Statutory prohibition of the employment of white help by Asiatics is strongly recommended by the Commissioners.

Miscellaneous.

Other matters dealt with by the Commission include free text books in all public schools, the sale of public lands near cities in small lots so that workmen may purchase home sites, and none but British labour on government or municipal work, pensions for mothers, changes in the Mechanic's Lien Act, grievances of stationary engineers, and the regulation of pawn shops in the matter of pawning industrial tools.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT INTRODUCED IN ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

A NEW Workmen's Compensation Act was introduced in the Ontario Legislature on March 17, and was read a second time on March 24. In most of its details the Bill follows somewhat closely along the lines of that submitted to the Government some months ago by Sir William Meredith, who, it will be remembered, was appointed a Commissioner to visit various older countries and study the methods which have been instituted for the establishment of workmen's compensation schemes.

The Bill had not been read a third time at the end of the month, and in view of the fact that changes may be made in the text a fuller discussion is reserved. Some of the chief points, however, may be mentioned here. The principle embodied in the Act is to provide compensation to workmen by the establishment of a state system administered by a Commission supported by the resources of the Provincial Treasury, with a collective contribution from employers to meet the whole cost of compensation for injuries sustained, and industrial diseases contracted in the course of their employment. Provision is made for the appointment of three Commissioners to administer the Act, and in cases of permanent disability the workman is entitled to receive weekly compensation equal to fifty-five per cent. of the average wage for the previous twelve months. No contributions are to be made by the employees to the funds indirectly or directly. "The waiting period" is fixed at seven days, and then compensation allowed only if the employee is absent from

work more than seven days by reason of accident arising from employment. According to the terms of the Bill as it stands at present, farmers are the only employers exempt from the operation of the Act, while clerical staffs of all manufacturing concerns are included under the same liability and rates as other employees. The Board is to have exclusive jurisdiction; its decisions will not be subject to appeal or review in any court, nor can it be restrained in any way by injunction or otherwise. In the case of death from injury, burial expenses are provided for by a straight gift of \$75.

The main scale of indemnity provided for in the proposed legislation is as follows:—

Where a widow or an invalid husband is the sole dependent, the allowance is \$20.00 a month; where there are children in addition a monthly payment is provided of \$5.00 per child for every child up to the age of sixteen, with a maximum of \$40.00 a month; where the dependents are children solely, the Act provides for a payment of \$10.00 per month per child for every child up to the age of sixteen, with a maximum of \$40.00 per month; where the worker was under twenty-one and the dependents are parents, or one of them, a monthly payment of \$20.00, ceasing when the worker would have been twenty-one, is provided for by the Act. An annuity of \$100,000 will be set aside by the Government to administer the Act. Several other questions of interest are involved in its provisions, a more complete review of which will be published in a later issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

SOCIAL SERVICE CONGRESS.—REVIEW OF PROCEEDINGS.

THE first Social Service Congress ever held in Canada was commenced at Ottawa on March 3, several hundred delegates attending from all parts of the continent, including clerics of all denominations, labour leaders, social workers, legislators and representatives of a variety of organizations interested in social and moral problems.

In opening the Congress the Premier referred to the rapid development of the country at the present time, and urged the necessity of making the people understand the higher and greater consideration on which the foundations of the nation are to be laid.

In an address on social and industrial life, the Reverend Charles Stelzle, consulting sociologist of New York, referred to the closeness of the relation between the church and the labour movement. Working men, he said, were responding to the appeal of the church as they have never done in the history of the church during the past twenty-five years. He recalled the change from the time when the addressing of trade unions by ministers was prohibited by labour conventions, and contrasted it with the present, when some of the unions are accepting ministers as fraternal delegates, and, in some cases, appointing them chaplains. He professed his faith in the church as a powerful factor in solving the great labour problem.

Mr. James Simpson, of Toronto, referred to the greater interest taken by the church in social conditions. He stated that there never was a time when so many leaders of labour were being invited to speak at church gatherings. The objects of the labour movement were outlined, special reference being made to the aim to place human beings in such a position that they may be economically free, with the uncertainty of present-day conditions removed. Co-operation between the labour

interests and the church was necessary. The Rev. J. W. Aikens and the Rev. G. C. Pidgeon also emphasized strongly the close relation between the church and wage earners. Following the discussion on this subject, an appeal was made for the establishment of free public employment bureaus in the Dominion. A resolution was carried urging that a deputation wait on the Government, advocating the establishing of labour bureaus.

Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., of Vancouver, gave an address on immigration, commenting upon the remarkable influx of foreigners in the last ten years. The speaker referred to the fact that immigration was largely responsible for conditions which brought about the problems confronting the Congress. The most important aspects of the case, it was observed, were the capability of assimilation and the Oriental question. The effect of Oriental immigration on industrial life at the Coast was dealt with.

Professor Graham Taylor, of Chicago, dealt with the problem of the city. He referred to the relation between the city and the church, and brought up the question of why many workers did not take an interest in religion. He urged the necessity of the churches surveying their field and keeping pace with the conditions of life. A considerable amount of the crime committed today was, the speaker observed, due to the conditions existing through unemployment. Practical work must be undertaken to better such conditions. The speaker drew attention to the case of the workers and the disregard of the employer for the lives or conditions of his men. Thousands of lives were lost each year that could have been saved under proper conditions. He stated that organized religion must have more in common with the organized community, both from a civic and political standpoint. Practical

co-operation was the real solution of any great problem.

Mr. McCarthy instanced the dawning of a new day in regard to social welfare. He referred to the appointment of a commission in Toronto to investigate the vice conditions in that city. Emphasis was also laid on the necessity of the housing problem being dealt with. The need of federal and provincial action to provide a class of house that the average workman can afford was advised.

"The Church and the Slums" was the subject of an address by the Rev. S. W. Dean, of the Fredericton Mission, Toronto. The duty of the church to eradicate the slum was represented by him. Drawing a picture of life in the slums, the speaker pointed out that they were the centres of crime. A strenuous fight in the heart of the slum district should, in his opinion, precede foreign mission work. The advisability of indiscriminate provision being made for applicants at the rescue missions was doubted.

The Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary of Ontario, made a reference to what the province has done for the

better housing of the workingman, urging the necessity of co-operation to solve this problem. He also reviewed the records of the past two years in the matter of prison reform. Speeches were made against cigarette smoking, gambling, and the women's franchise was upheld.

Resolutions were adopted calling upon the Dominion Government

To appoint a royal commission to investigate and report on the dispute of coal miners on Vancouver Island;

To prevent the manufacture, sale and importation of cigarettes in Canada;

To establish free employment bureaus;

To appoint a royal commission to investigate the unemployment problem;

To enact a policy to raise the Indians to a level of citizenship;

To adopt a closer inspection of immigrants from Southern Europe;

To create a department of child welfare; to give pensions to mothers;

To initiate an old-age pension scheme; and

To assist the extension of co-operative societies.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NEW YORK STATE.

A LAW relating to workmen's compensation was passed on December 16 1913, by the New York State Legislature, and will go into force in July of the present year. The new law provides that compensation shall be payable for injuries sustained or death incurred by workpeople engaged in certain occupations deemed to be hazardous, these being classified in forty-two groups, and set out in detail in section two of the Act. Employers subject to the provisions of the law are required to pay or provide compensation for death or incapacity resulting from accidental injury, without regard to fault as a cause of such injury, except where such injury is occasioned by the wilful intention of the

injured workman while on duty. Where, however, an employer fails to cover his liability for the payment of compensation he will not be able to plead that the injury was caused by the negligence of a fellow-servant, or that the workman assumed the risk of his employment, or that there was contributory negligence on the part of the workman. The law fixes the rates of compensation for various injuries resulting in various degrees of disability or in death. The general basis of such compensation is two-thirds of the average rate of wages paid at the time of injury, and each specified disability is to be compensated by the payment of this average weekly sum for a defined number of weeks. The weekly

amount cannot go below five dollars or above fifteen dollars except in case of the loss of an arm, foot, leg or eye, when the maximum is \$20. In case of permanent partial disability the aggregate of weekly payments is limited to \$3,500. In case of death the employer is to pay funeral expenses not exceeding \$100, and is to pay the dependents of the deceased workman, as specified, an amount not more than two-thirds of the weekly wages. This ceases, in the case of a widow, with remarriage, when, however, two years' compensation may be paid in lump. In the case of children the payment ceases when they reach the age of eighteen.

Provision is made to ensure the payment of the compensation fixed by the law. The employer can insure against liability for compensation by the payment of premiums to a state insurance fund created by the law, or with any insurance company or mutual association

authorized to transact such business; otherwise he must furnish satisfactory proof of his financial ability to pay such compensation, and, if required, must deposit securities.

A commission, consisting of five members, appointed by the Governor of the State, with the advice and consent of the Senate, is organized to determine all questions as to the payment of compensation under the law. The Commission has full power to order investigations, conduct hearings, compel the attendance of witnesses, etc. Awards made by the Commission are subject to appeal in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

It may be mentioned that an earlier law on the same subject, *i.e.*, the New York State Workmen's Compensation Act of 1910, was declared to be unconstitutional by the State Court of Appeals in March, 1911.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, MARCH, 1914.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

Index Number.

March, 1914.....	136.7
February, 1914.....	136.1
March, 1913.....	136.0

The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 272 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

THE Department's index number advanced slightly as a result of higher prices in grains and fodders, animals and meats (especially in poultry), can-

ned salmon, apples, beans, potatoes, flour, oatmeal, beef hides, and muskrat skins, although decreases occurred in eggs, jute, brass and lead, and in some grades of pine.

Compared with the same month a year ago, increases appear in the groups: Grains and Fodders, Animals and Meats, Dairy Products, Fruits and Vegetables, Textiles, Hides, Leathers, Boots and Shoes, Lumber, and Sundries, there being decreases in Fish, Miscellaneous Foods, Fuel, Paints and Oils.

The accompanying table of the Department's index numbers, arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, shows the average price level for March, 1914, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR MARCH 1914,
FEBRUARY, 1914, AND MARCH, 1913.

	Number of commodities.	Index Numbers.		
		March, 1914.	Feb. 1914.	March 1913.
I. Grains and Fodders :				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	143.9	141.7	137.2
" Western.....	4	125.5	120.9	116.6
" ".....	5	162.7	161.8	144.8
Fodder.....	15	145.3	142.8	134.2
II. Animals and Meats :				
Cattle and beef.....	6	220.4	225.8	181.7
Hogs and hog products.....	6	175.8	177.0	180.6
Sheep and mutton.....	3	170.0	168.1	157.1
Poultry.....	2	255.0	186.6	190.1
All.....	17	199.7	193.8	179.1
III. Dairy products.....	9	165.8	167.7	152.2
IV. Fish :				
Prepared fish.....	6	153.6	151.7	160.5
Fresh fish.....	3	161.1	161.1	171.5
All.....	9	156.2	154.8	161.2
V. Other Foods:				
(a) Fruits and vegetables				
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	165.4	147.1	124.1
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	84.1	91.4	100.1
Dried fruits.....	4	119.0	116.9	113.2
Fresh vegetables.....	5	158.5	151.8	128.3
Canned vegetables.....	3	97.7	97.7	125.2
All.....	16	123.7	121.3	118.4
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions				
Breadstuffs.....	10	126.0	122.5	125.8
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	108.1	107.7	118.2
Sugar, etc.....	6	104.4	109.8	108.8
Condiments.....	5	102.3	98.9	96.9
All.....	25	113.3	112.3	115.1
VI. Textiles :				
Woolens.....	5	139.0	139.0	124.3
Cottons.....	4	145.2	146.0	141.6
Silks.....	3	94.9	94.4	86.2
Jutes.....	2	226.5	233.4	205.4
Flax products.....	4	114.7	114.7	120.4
Oilcloths.....	2	104.7	104.7	104.7
All.....	20	134.0	134.8	127.4
VII. Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes :				
Hides and tallow.....	4	197.7	195.2	174.0
Leather.....	4	151.4	151.4	152.3
Boots & shoes.....	3	155.7	155.7	153.9
All.....	11	169.4	168.5	160.6
VIII. Metals and Implements :				
Iron and Steel.....	11	101.2	101.3	107.2
Other metals.....	13	128.1	128.9	133.8
Implements.....	10	106.9	106.9	105.6
All.....	34	113.3	113.5	116.9
IX. Fuel and Lighting :				
Fuel.....	6	128.5	128.9	137.8
Lighting.....	4	92.2	92.2	91.0
All.....	10	114.2	114.2	119.0
X. Building Materials :				
Lumber.....	14	183.7	184.9	178.0
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	112.0	112.1	112.3
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	141.1	141.5	145.4
All.....	48	141.4	141.9	140.4
XI. House Furnishings :				
Furniture.....	6	147.2	147.2	146.6
Crockery and glassware.....	4	130.9	130.9	127.9
Table cutlery.....	2	72.4	72.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	124.6	124.6	118.9
All.....	16	128.1	128.1	125.7
XII. Drugs and Chemicals.....	16	111.5	111.5	112.7
XIII. Miscellaneous :				
Furs.....	4	236.0	230.3	353.9
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	134.6	134.6	135.0
Sundries.....	7	109.5	109.3	114.7
All.....	17	152.3	151.4	179.6
All commodities.....	263*	136.7	136.1	136.0

*Nine commodities off the market, fruit, vegetables, etc.

More detailed information as to the rice movement during the month is as follows:—

Grains and fodders.—Manitoba wheat as slightly higher, and firm at the end of the month, averaging 2c higher than in February. Ontario winter wheat advanced from 94-96c at the end of February to 98c-\$1.00, averaging 7c higher than in February. The world's market for wheat was higher as a result of shortage in India, Argentina and Australia. The demand for hard wheat in Europe was good, and it was reported that a considerable part of the surplus in Canada had been shipped earlier. Later in the month the demand was less and the market was easier. Western barley advanced 1c at the first of the month, was easier for two weeks and became firm again. Ontario barley advanced 1c early in the month and was steady. Manitoba barley was in demand for export, but later the demand was easier. Western peas were firm at the beginning of the month, and after a slight decline advanced one cent. Ontario oats advanced slightly in the month, and toward the end averaged 2c higher than in February. The demand was reported good. American corn advanced from 69c to 70-71c. Wheat seed advanced steadily from \$2 $\frac{1}{4}$ to \$1.38 $\frac{1}{4}$. The demand was reported good both at Winnipeg and Duluth. Ontario peas were lower, but rye advanced from 61-63c to 63-64c. Hay was firm, both at Toronto and Montreal, at \$1.00 per ton. Bran was \$1.00 higher, advanced from \$23.00-24.00 to \$25.00-26.00.

Animals and meats.—Western butcher cattle at Winnipeg advanced from \$7.00-7.35 to \$7.40-7.75, but declined to \$7.50-7.75. The receipts were reported light, and the demand from packers for finished cattle was better. At Toronto choice butcher cattle declined from \$8.65 to \$7.70-8.20. The receipts were heavy at the beginning of the month, but the quality was poor. Dressed beef advanced 50c per cwt. in sympathy with

the cattle market. Hogs advanced from \$8.75 to \$9.00, but later declined to \$8.65-8.75, averaging lower than in February. Dressed hogs and bacon were easier at the end of the month. Sheep advanced from \$6.25-7.00 to \$6.50-7.50, but were slightly lower at the middle of the month. Mutton was slightly higher. Dressed lamb was steady. Poultry advanced, supplies being reported scarce. Chickens were up to 20-21c, fowl to 17-18c, turkeys to 24-25c.

Dairy produce.—Butter advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c at Montreal at the beginning of the month and was $1\frac{1}{2}$ c higher during the next two weeks, being quoted at 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c-30c for finest creamery. In the last week, however, the price declined 1c. Receipts were reported heavy and some large shipments of dairy butter were received from the Northwest. The Vancouver market was low as supplies of New Zealand butter were being received. Creamery solids declined 2c at Toronto. Cheese was $\frac{1}{4}$ c higher in the last week of February and advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c toward the end of March. Eggs declined steeply on all markets, receipts of new-laid being heavy. It was reported that supplies of Chinese eggs were brought in at Vancouver and lowered the Western market. Fresh eggs dropped at Montreal from 34c-36c to 25c and at Toronto from 34-35c to 20-21c. Storage eggs went off the market at Toronto. The wholesale price of milk advanced at Toronto for the summer season.

Fish.—Dried and salt fish were steady on the Nova Scotia market. Foreign markets for dried fish were reported poor. Supplies of fresh fish were small, the catch in February having been not large. Prices were higher in Montreal. On the Pacific coast the supply of halibut was reported heavy and price low. Canned salmon advanced 50c per case on account of continuous heavy consumption and small stocks.

Fruits and vegetables.—Apples were 50c per barrel higher, the market being very firm. Bananas and lemons were

easier. Evaporated apples advanced from 9-9½c to 10c per lb. Beans advanced from \$2.20-2.30 to \$2.30-2.35. Potatoes advanced at Toronto and Montreal, supplies being somewhat scarce. Onions advanced to \$5.00 per cwt. at Montreal.

Miscellaneous groceries.—Flour advanced 20c per bbl. for Manitoba grades, and 15c for winter wheat grades. Deliveries of wheat were reported small and the prices were high. The English flour market was poor as heavy supplies of wheat had been obtained earlier in the season. Export demand was therefore quiet. Oatmeal was also higher. Lower prices were announced for rice. Coffee was somewhat firmer. The sugar market was weak and declined 10c. Honey was weak and lower. Vinegar advanced 1c per gallon, and salt was 5c per barrel higher.

Textiles.—In the woollen trade there was an improvement shown, many mills having resumed operations. Some underwear and woollen mills were still running on short time. Orders, however, were being received in increasing volume. It was reported that prices were not good considering the cost of raw material. Supplies of domestic wool in dealers' hands were reported small, but prices were somewhat firm. The English markets were firm and some lines of wool advanced. It was reported that the buying for the continent had been active. Raw cotton was higher at New York, good grades were held at high prices. Some lines of shirting, saxony, flannelettes and gingham were reduced, while carpet warp and demi-cord declined 1c per lb. Prints also averaged lower. Raw silk advance 5c and 10c per lb. The demand for finished goods was reported heavy and there was a shortage of raw silk. Business in the silk industry was reported very good. Stocks in Japan were small and of poor quality, while in Canton offerings were large and the market weak. In Italy, supplies were short and prices advanced. The demand in Lyons was reported heavy,

and high prices were expected. For both jute and hessians prices were lower, the market being quiet.

Hides, leathers, boots and shoes.—No. 1 inspected hides advanced from 13½c to 14c. The demand was reported better. Prices of boots were upward and advances were announced, particularly in heavy leathers.

Metals and implements.—Pig-iron, imported, was somewhat easier and the market was weak in Canada as well as in England. Buying in all lines of metals was reported cautious. Brass and lead declined, the market being easy. Later, however, lead advanced 10c. Antimony declined 75c, the demand being only fair. The demand for implements for the lumber camps was reported better.

Fuel and lighting.—Gasoline declined ½c. The demand was increased with the advance of the season.

Building materials.—Some grades of pine lumber declined \$1.00 per thousand, but other grades were upward. Trade was reported quiet, but signs of improvement were evident. Lath was scarce in Ontario. British Columbia shingles were firm. The severe weather in February prevented extensive building operations, but was favourable for lumbering in the woods. In New Brunswick prices for spruce deals were very good. In Montreal trade was reported better and it was expected that many houses would be built during the coming season. The demand for nails was reported better. The demand for poultry wire was also heavy for spring delivery. Cement was in good demand with the approach of spring and shipments were reported larger than ever before for the same period of the year.

The discount on glass was increased from fifteen to twenty per cent.

and for white lead was very satisfactory and the price advanced 5c. Linseed oil was quoted lower, and the demand was not strong. Turpentine was lower in price. The demand for prepared paint was reported very good.

House furnishings. — Prices were steady. Brushes were reported upward on account of the high price of rice.

Drugs and chemicals.—The market was quiet, but opium was somewhat firm, menthol was reported stronger.

Miscellaneous.—Furs were steady except muskrat skins which advanced 3c. Paper market was steady. The pulp market, however, was quiet, with prices for ground wood pulp easier. White pulp was firmer and stocks low. The rope and twine market was quiet, as is usual in this season. Manila rope was 1c lower at 15c per pound for the base sizes. Binder twine prices were announced, the highest grade being 1c higher than in 1912, and the lower grades ¼c per pound lower. Market for fibre of good quality was reported scarce and high in price. Raw rubber was 3c higher and the market was though quiet.

Course of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, United States, and France.

The following table, which includes latest findings available of the most comparative index numbers of prices in Great Britain, United States and France, will enable a review to be made of recent movements and tendencies in these countries as compared with Canada:—

	Canada	Great Britain		United States	France
	Department of Labour	?	Sauerbeck	Bradstreet	La Réforme Economique
1890	110.5	2,236	72	1	100.0
1895	95.3	1,923	62	6.8220	84.4
1896	92.6	1,999	61	6.3076 ²	....
1897	92.2	1,950	62	6.1164	83.4
1900	108.2	2,145	75	8.0171	102.4
1906	120.0	2,342	77	8.3289	105.4
1907	126.2	2,499	80	8.9172 ³	112.2
1908	120.8	2,310*	73	8.2949	101.2
1909	121.2	2,196	74	8.2631	101.8
1910	124.0	2,390	78	9.2310	108.2
1911	127.3	2,513	80	8.7132	113.8
1912					
Jan.	133.1	2,613	81.8	8.9493	115.4
Feb.	134.7	2,667	82.9	8.9578	116.4
Mar.	134.8	2,791	84.4	8.9019	117.6
April	136.0	2,693	85.0	9.1010	119.0
May	136.3	2,687	85.3	9.2746	120.0
June	136.6	2,705	85.5	9.1896	120.0
July	134.1	2,746	86.5	9.0557	118.8
Aug.	133.3	2,722	85.9	8.1595	117.4
Sept.	132.7	2,740	86.7	9.2157	117.4
Oct.	135.0	2,732	85.8	9.4515	117.0
Nov.	136.6	2,721	85.3	9.4781	117.8
Dec.	136.8	2,747	86.4	9.5462	117.2
1913					
Jan.	137.1	2,732	86.4	9.4935	119.0
Feb.	135.8	2,717	86.1	9.4592	118.4
Mar.	136.0	2,717	86.7	9.4052	117.4
April	136.3	2,729	86.2	9.2976	117.0
May	135.4	2,694	85.7	9.1394	116.4
June	136.4	2,689	84.1	9.0711	115.2
July	135.1	2,689	84.2	8.9521	113.8
Aug.	134.1	2,693	85.0	9.0115	114.6
Sept.	134.4	2,714	85.7	9.1006	116.6
Oct.	134.6	2,684	84.5	9.1563	116.6
Nov.	135.8	2,661	83.3	9.2252	115.6
Dec.	137.1	2,623	83.8	9.2290	114.6
1914					
Jan.	136.5	2,623	83.5	8.8859	114.2
Feb.	136.1	2,622	83.8	8.8691	113.8
March	136.7			8.8320	

*The *Economist's* highest index number before 1912, May, 1907: 2,601.

¹Bradstreet's index number first calculated: January 1892: 8.1382.

²Bradstreet's low record index number: July, 1906, 5.7019.

³Bradstreet's highest index number before 1911, March, 1907: 9.1293.

The Index Number of the *Economist*, London, declined during February only slightly, having been almost stationary since the beginning of the year. Advances in beef, mutton, pork and cotton were offset by declines in coffee, copper, tin and coal.

The *Statist*, London, March 7, 1914, continuing Mr. Sauerbeck's index number, reported:

The index number for February has recovered from the fall that occurred in January, and at 83.8 is the same as at the end of December. The recovery has been caused mainly by a fresh advance

in the price of animal food, a small rise in vegetable food, and a moderate advance in the prices of textiles. The advance in prices has, however, not been general, as minerals have fallen somewhat heavily. The food index number has recovered to 76.2, which compared with 89.7 for January, and 89.8 for December. The greatest advance in prices has been mutton, and raw cotton, while there has been a sensible advance in jute, wool, hides, seeds, and oats. The heaviest fall has occurred in iron and tin, but all metals are lower. Flax, petroleum, timber and bacon have also declined.

Bradstreet's, New York, March 14, reported:

For the third time this year Bradstreet's index number of commodity prices has followed a downward course. The fall is very slight, only three-tenths of one per cent. for the interval between February 1 and March 1. . . . Thus there has been a downward range three times in as many months. Most strength is reflected in provisions, while contrary tendencies are shown by the textile as well as by the metal groups.

While the market situation as measured by wholesale prices tends to favour consumers, figures issued by the Government show that retail prices in 1913 were the highest in twenty-three years. In this respect it may be noted that imports of beef from Argentina and of mutton from Australia apparently have had slight effect upon prices for similar domestic products. Just as a matter of contemporaneous interests, it may be observed that the fall in prices as reflected by our figures coincides with the workings of the new tariff as well as with a smart drop in the output of gold as reflected in the most recent returns from the Rand. Incidentally some comment has been occasioned by the allegation that retail prices for meats have not been noticeably affected by importations, to which some retail dealers rejoin that conditions are only working into a line that permit of profits after very high prices have rendered the business well-nigh profitless.

The *Gibson Index Number*, embracing twenty-two articles of food of general consumption of various grades in the United States, stood at 57.4 on March 14th, as compared with 58.1 the preceding week, and an average of 58.2 for February, and 57.8 for March, 1913.

The Index Number of *La Réforme Economique*, Paris, stood at 113.8 for February, as compared with 114.2 in January, and 118.4 in February, 1913.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE feature of the month in retail prices was the general decline in eggs. Potatoes advanced in a number of localities, while beef, veal, bacon, flour, beans and prunes were upward.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef.—Both sirloin steak and medium shoulder roast advanced in price at Westville, N.S., Belleville, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., and at Vancouver, B.C. Shoulder roast alone advanced at Halifax, N.S., Sorel, Que., and at Stratford, Ont. Both steak and roast beef declined in price at London, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., and Vancouver, B.C. Sirloin steak alone declined at Lethbridge, Alta. owing to competition among the butchers, Ottawa, Ont., and Victoria, B.C. because of lower wholesale prices. Shoulder roast alone declined at Guelph and St. Thomas, Ont., and at Medicine Hat, Alta.

Veal advanced in price at Peterborough, Orillia, Stratford, London, St. Thomas and Chatham, Ont., at Edmonton, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C. The price declined at St. John, N.B., and Guelph, Ont.

Mutton advanced at Newcastle, N.I., Ottawa, Stratford, St. Thomas, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C. The price declined at St. John, N.B., Hamilton, London and Ft. William, Ont., and at Moose Jaw, Sask.

Pork.—Fresh pork advanced at Orillia and Chatham, Ont., but declined at St. John's, Que., Belleville, Berlin and Ft. William, Ont., Moose Jaw, Sask., and at Victoria, B.C. Salt pork advanced at Ft. William, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C., but declined at Fredericton, N.B., Ottawa and Berlin, Ont.

Bacon advanced at Newcastle, N.I. owing to scarcity at London and St. Thomas, Ont., and at Edmonton, Alta. The price declined at Fredericton, N.B., and Guelph, Ont.

Fish advanced in price at St. John's, Que., and at Sherbrooke, Que., owing to insufficient supplies to meet increased demand. Cod advanced in price at St. John, N.B. The price of fish declined at Chatham, Ont., and Victoria, B.C.

Lard advanced at St. John, N.B., Ottawa, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C.

Eggs.—Fresh eggs advanced in price at Ft. William, Ont. Prices declined in many cities owing to plentiful supplies of newlaid eggs. Packed eggs advanced in price at Sorel, Que., and Chatham, Ont., but declined in fifteen cities.

Milk declined in price at Regina, Prince Albert, and Saskatoon, Sask., and New Westminster, B.C.

Butter.—Dairy butter advanced in price in four cities, and declined in nine. Creamery butter advanced in five cities, and declined in ten.

Cheese.—New cheese advanced at St. John, N.B., and Niagara Falls, Ont., but declined at Victoria, B.C. Both old and new cheese went down in price at Brantford, Man., and advanced in price at Ottawa, Ont.

Flour advanced at St. John and New Brunswick, N.B., Orillia, Toronto, Woodstock, Chatham, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C. An advance in wholesale prices was reported as the cause.

Rice was higher in price at Moncton, N.B., and St. John's, Que.

Beans advanced at Ottawa and Belleville, Ont., and at Saskatoon, Sask., but declined at St. Catharines, Ont. The

price advanced in Brockville, Ont., owing to an advance in the wholesale price.

Evaporated apples declined in price at Nanaimo, B.C.

Prunes advanced in price at Fredericton, N.B., Niagara Falls, Ont., Ft. William, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C.

Sugar.—Granulated and yellow sugar advanced in price at Truro, N.S., and St. Thomas, Ont., but declined at Sorel, Que. Granulated sugar alone advanced at Orillia, Ont., but declined at St. John, N.B. Yellow sugar alone advanced at Vancouver, B.C.

Potatoes advanced in price in fifteen cities, and declined in five.

Vinegar advanced at Vancouver, B.C.

Starch declined in Vancouver, B.C., but was higher at Ottawa, Ont.

Coal.—Anthracite coal advanced at Belleville, Ont., and declined at Cobalt, Ont.

Wood.—Hard and soft wood was higher at Halifax, N.S., and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Soft wood alone declined in price at Orillia, Ont., owing to large supplies.

Coal oil advanced at Niagara Falls, Ont.

Rentals.—For houses with sanitary conveniences rent advanced at Truro, N.S., owing to scarcity, and at St. Thomas, Ont. Rents were lower at Victoria, B.C. At Lethbridge, Alta., rents advanced as industrial conditions improved.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition, the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada is given. In the case of each commodity, the cost of each unit is given in the case of each commodity.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and has been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour*

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour* quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF S

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter per lb.	Mutton, hindqrtr. per lb.	Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality: per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		Cheese		Bread	
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck per lb.			Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price per lb.
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs	cts.
1— Sydney.....	23	16	10	12	18	20	23	14 15	20	45	40	10	32	38	20	..	1	5
2— Westville.....	20	15	10	15	15	18	20	7-15	18	35	..	8	35	37	18	..	3	4 1/2
3— Amherst.....	20	15	15	15	17	16	25	18	19	35	32	7	30	32	20	20	1 1/2	4 1/2
4— Halifax.....	24	18	12	25	20	18	25	10-18	18	35	30	9	30	35	20	18	1 1/2	4 1/2
5— Truro	22	15	12	18	20	18	25	10-18	20	35	..	7	30	33	18	..	1 1/2	4 1/2
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																		
3— Charlottetown	20	16	10	16	15	20	22	5	18	29	28	7	25	30	18	18	2	4
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																		
7— Moncton.....	24	16	..	..	20	18	26	7	20	40	35	6-7- 8	30	35	18	..	2	4
8— St. John.....	25	14	12	20	20	18	25	7-8	21	40	..	8	30-40	35 37	24	24	1 1/2	5
9— Newcastle....	20	14	..	13	16 18	17	24	10	18	40	35	8	30	35	20	18	2	4
10— Fredericton...	25	12	10	14	18	16	22	6-16	20	32	30	8	25	35	25	19	2	4
<i>Quebec—</i>																		
11— Quebec.....	16 18	14 15	18 20	16 18	13 20	19 20	20 22	10 8-20	23 17	35 45	30 32	10	28 30	32 34	20	18	6	3
12— Three Rivers.	18	12	15	18	18	18	22	8-20	17	45	32	9	32	33	20	20	2-4	3 1/2
13— Sherbrooke...	22	16	16	18	18	18	22	12-15	20	27 30	25-30	7	32	37	20	..	1	5
14— Sorel.....	18 20	15	12	20	20	18	25	10	18	40	35	8	28	30	20	18	6	2
15— St. Hyacinthe.	19	14	15	15	17	15	28	6-15	18	35	..	8	..	35	20	20	6	3
16— St. John.....	20	15	15	18	16	16	21	12	18	40	35	8	31	34	25	18	3	..
17— Montreal.....	28 20 20	20 15 12 1/2	15 25 12 1/2	25 20 18	23 18 21	25 23 21	25 23 21	8-20	20	40	..	10	30	33	20	18	1 1/2 1 1/4	3
18— Hull.....	20	18	18	18	18-20	18	..	8-15	18	35 40	25 30	9	30 32	29 30	18 20	17	3	..

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING MARCH, 1914.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering
 statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the
 very care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity
 representative of every Province in the Dominion.

the respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
 RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 51

COMMODITIES, CANADA, MARCH, 1914.

per lb.		Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in wrk'gman's quarter)	
					Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, med'm, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	Without sanitary conveniences
s.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5	12	10	6	5	25-50	60	40	1.35	10	10	8.25	3.50	5.00	3.00	22	14.00	6.00	10.00 — 1	
6	13	13	5½	5½	30	25	35	1.10	10	10	..	3.50	4.00	3.50	20	18.00	12.00	12.00 — 2	
6	10	12	5½	5½	30	30	40	0.90	8	10	8.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	18.00	9.00	9.00 — 3	
5	12	12	5	4½	30	50	40-60	1.10	10	10	7.75	5.75	6.50	5.00	22	20.00	12.00	12.00 — 4	
5	13	10	5½	5	30-60	..	40	0.98	10	10	8.00	5.00 5.50	5.50	4.00	20	15.00 20.00	10.00 12.00	15.00 12.00 — 5	
5-6	16	14	5½	5	25	..	40	0.60	15	10-12	7.50	5.00	4.00	4.00	22	6.00 8.00	5.00 7.00	5.00 — 6	
5-7	12	10	5	5	35	40	40	0.90	10	10	..	5.75	5.50	3.50	20	16.00	12.00	12.00 — 7	
6	12	15	5½	5	40	50	40	1.20	10	12	8.00	5.50	8.00 5.00	4.50	22	12.00	9.00	9.00 — 8	
5	12	10	5	5	30	..	40	0.90	10	10	9.00	6.00	1.25	..	25	12.50 14.00	8.00 10.00	8.00 — 9	
6	13	12	5	5	35	50	40	1.25	10	10	9.00	6.50	7.00	4.00	20	12.00	8.00	8.00 — 10	
7	13	12	5½	4½	35-40	35-40	40	0.75	16-20	8-10	8.50	5.00	6.00	4.50	20	18.00	....	.... — 11
6	12	12	6	5½	30-50	25-50	30-40	0.95	15	8	7.50	6.50 5.00	7.00	5.50 4.00	20	20.00 12.00	8.00	8.00 — 12	
6	12	13	5	4½	40	40	40	0.90	10	8	8.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	17	14.00	12.00	12.00 — 13	
5	12	12	5	4½	30	30	40	0.90	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	6.00	20	13.00	6.00	6.00 — 14	
6	12	13	5	4½	30-60	30-60	40	1.05	5-7	8	8.50	5.50	7.50 8.00	6.00 6.50	18	11.00 13.00	9.00 10.00	9.00 — 15	
6	13	13	5½	5	30-40	40-50	40	1.00	10	8	7.25	5.50	3.00	6.00	20	12.00 15.00	8.00 12.00	8.00 — 16	
5	15	15	5	5	30-40	50	30-40	1.00	15	8	8.25	6.50	9.00	5.00	25	14.00	12.00	12.00 — 17	
6	12	12	4½	4½	35-40	35	40	1.10 1.20	10	8	8.00 8.50	3.75	5.50	4.00	30 20	18.00 17.00	13.00 15.00	13.00 15.00 — 18	

a \$1.75 per bbl. of 180 lbs.

b \$1.00 per bag of 80 lbs.

c Cut and split.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, MARCH, 1914.—Concluded.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 51

Commodity, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 14 bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in w'k'ng'm'n's quarter).	
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences.
e	10	10	4½	4½	40	30	40	1.25	10	8	8.25	9.00	6.50	4.50	25	22.00	15.00	-11
8	10	10	5	4½	40	35	40	1.20	9	8	7.50	5.00	6.50	5.00	20	13.00	10.00	-21
6	12½	12½	6½	5½	35	35	40	1.10	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	13.00	10.00	-21
7	..	10	5½	5	30	30	30	1.40	10	8	8.00	8.00	6.50	5.50	20	15.00	14.00	..
7	12½	12½	5	4½	60	60	60	1.10	10	10	7.25	5.50	6.50	3.00	20	12.00	10.00	-22
5	12½	12½	5	4½	40	40	40	1.20	10	7	7.70	6.00	5.50	4.50	15	15.00	12.00	-23
5	10	12	4½	4½	25	35	25	1.25	10	7	8.25	5.50	8.50	5.50	20	14.00	11.00	-25
7	12½	13	5½	5	30	30	28	1.35	13½	10	6.75	5.00	7.00	5.00	23	27.00	21.00	-25
6	10	12	5½	4½	50	50	30	1.20	10	7	7.50	4.75	8.50	7.50	20	15.00	12.00	-26
5½	12	15	4½	4½	25	25	45	1.30	10	10	7.50	5.00	8.50	7.50	20	20.00	14.00	-27
5	12½	15	5½	5	40	40	40	1.20	10	8	7.50	6.00	10.00	8.00	18	18.00	14.00	-28
5	12½	15	6	5½	25	25	40	1.10	10	8	8.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	20	13.25	11.00	-29
5	8-10	7	5	4½	40	40	25	1.10	10	8	7.50	5.50	8.50	5.50	18	13.00	10.00	-30
5	10	12½	5½	5	25	30	25	1.25	10	8	8.00	6.00	9.00	6.00	22	15.00	14.00	-31
5	10	8	7	5½	30	30	30	1.25	10	10	7.75	5.00	8.50	4.00	18	12.00	8.00	-3
6	..	13	5½	5	30	30	40	1.05	10	8	8.00	6.50	8.00	6.00	17	14.00	8.00	-33
5	12½	12½	5½	5	30	30	30	1.15	10	8	7.50	5.00	3.50	....	18	13.00	9.00	-34
5	12½	12½	5½	5	35	30	40	1.25	10	8	7.75	5.00	3.50	....	18	16.00	13.00	..
7	12½	12½	6	6	40	35	40	1.25	10	8	8.00	5.25	....	....	15	18.00	8.00	-35
7	12½	12½	5½	5½	30	30	30	1.35	10	10	8.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	20	25.00	12.00	..
5	10	13	6½	5½	30	30	45	1.50	10	10	7.75	5.00	7.00	3.50	15	12.00	10.00	-36
6	10	12½	5½	5½	30	30	30	1.00	10	10	9.50	.....	5.00	4.00	25	15.00	12.00	-37
5	12½	12½	6½	6½	30	30	30	1.65	10	8	8.50	6.00	7.50	6.00	25	20.00	15.00	-38
5	12-15	12½	5½	5½	30	30	30	1.75	10	8	8.50	6.00	6.00	4.50	22	15.00	12.00	-39
5	12	10	6½	6½	35	35	35	2.00	10	8	11.50	9.00	7.00	6.00	25	20.00	15.00	-40
8½	10	12½	6½	6	35	35	35	1.25	15	10	11.50	9.00	7.50	5.00	30	25.00	20.00	-41
5	15	12½	6½	6½	35	35-40	35-40	1.50	15	10	13.25	10.00	9.00	8.50	30	30.00	20.00	-42
5	12	12½	6	6	50	35-40	35	0.75	10	10	13.50	11.00	9.00	4.50	30	45.00	25.00	-43
5	15	15	6½	6½	40	40	40	0.90	15	15	13.50	8.50	7.00	6.00	30	25.00	15.00	-44
7	12½	12½	7½	6½	40	40	40	1.50	25	15	13.50	10.00	6.75	6.00	30	30.00	20.00	-45
8	15	12½	7½	6½	40	40	30	1.50	15	12½	f	f	f	f	40	35.00	25.00	-46
7	15	10	5½	5½	35	35	30	1.45	15	10	7.00	6.25	5.00	4.00	35	25.00	15.00	-47
7	12½	11	6	5½	40	40	40	1.70	15	12½	g	6.75	5.50	4.50	30	50.00	25.00	..
7	12½	12½	6	6	40	40	40	1.75	20	10	.....	g	4.00	.....	35	35.00	25.00	-51
8½	16	12½	7	6	50	45	30-60	h	1.50	25	12½	g	8.75	.....	35	35.00	25.00	-52
6	20	12½	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.25	20	10	.....	7.50	.....	6.50	40	20.00	15.00	-53
6	12½	10	5½	5	20	35	30	h	1.10	12½	7½	7.50	.....	3.00	30	22.00	15.00	-54
8	20	15	6½	6½	45	50	40	h	2.00	15	10	8.50	.....	3.50	40	25.00	20.00	..
8	12½	12½	6	5½	40	40	40	h	1.65	25	.....	7.50	.....	6.50	40	25.00	12.00	-56
8	12½	12½	6	5½	40	40	40	h	1.65	25	.....	5.00	.....	.....	40	15.00	15.00	-57

e Jack pine.

f Natural gas used.

g Lignite.

h In British Columbia a bag of potatoes usually weighs 100 lbs.

*Delivery extra.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING MARCH, 1914.

A CONTINUED decrease in time losses through trade disputes was reported to the Department of Labour during March, as compared with the previous months of the year. The number of disputes in existence was also considerably smaller than that of the corresponding month of last year. The first three months of the present year have been very favourable from the standpoint of industrial disputes. Eight disputes have so far been recorded, resulting in time losses of 2,395 days. During the corresponding period of last year twenty-one strikes were reported to the Department, the time losses resulting from these up to the end of March being 29,246 days. Five hundred and sixty-seven employees have struck work or otherwise been involved in trade disputes during the first three months of 1914. This compares favourably with the corresponding period of 1913, when 4,511 workers were affected by strikes and lockouts.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during March.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence in Canada during March was seven, the same as the preceding month, and a decrease of eight from March of last year. Ten firms and 1,448 employees were involved in these disputes, five firms and 270 employees being involved in the new disputes of the month. During February 4,400 employees were involved in trade disputes, and during March, 1913, the number involved was 5,222.

Time Losses in Working Days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during March was approximately 33,368 days, compared with a loss of 66,937 working days in February, and 68,285 working days lost during March, 1913.

Trades Affected by New Disputes.—

The following table shows the trades affected by the new disputes of the month and the number of employees in each group of trades:—

TRADES.	No. of disputes.	No. of employees
Metal.....	1	30
Wood working.....	1	80
Clothing.....	1	130
Leather.....	1	30
Total.....	4	270

Localities Affected by New Disputes.

—One of the new disputes of the month occurred in Quebec, and three in Ontario.

Causes of New Disputes.—One of the new disputes of the month was caused by the refusal of the men to work under a new superintendent, the reduction of wages caused another, and a third resulted from the objection of the employees to the introduction of the contract labour system. A lockout of harness makers at Gananoque was caused by the employees forming a union.

Results of Disputes.—Only one dispute, that of electric linemen at Quebec, was definitely terminated during March. In this the strikers returned to work. A strike of garment workers at Montreal, which had been in existence since September, 1913, virtually ceased by the strikers securing work in other factories. Both sides claimed to have maintained their contentions. The other disputes were unsettled at the end of March.

Disputes beginning before March.

The trade disputes of the previous month, which were still in existence during March, were disputes of coal miners

on Vancouver Island, garment workers and cigarmakers at Montreal.

Coal Miners, Vancouver Island.—The latest information received in the Department goes to show that no settlement in this dispute has been reached, but that the various collieries are returning to their normal state. The Western Fuel Company has made an agreement with its employees, effective until September, 1916, particulars of which are given in a special article, which will be found in the current issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

Garment Workers, Montreal.—The strike of garment workers in Montreal, which began on September 19, 1913, and which has been mentioned since that time in each issue of the *Labour Gazette*, was virtually ended during March. The dispute was not officially called off, but the securing of work in other factories by the strikers caused industrial conditions to be no longer affected. The Vineberg factory has continued operations with a reduced staff, consisting of former employees, and it is understood that open shop will prevail in the future, as heretofore. The strikers claim to have obtained work at the former rate of wages. It is estimated that only about one-half of the number of former employees are now engaged.

Cigarmakers, Montreal.—No termination of this dispute was reported to the Department during March.

Disputes beginning during March.

The new disputes of the month were strikes of electric linemen at Quebec, garment workers at Toronto, rivetters and car makers at Hamilton, and a lock-out of harness makers at Gananoque.

Electric Linemen, Quebec.—Thirty electric linemen in the employ of the Dorchester Electric Company went on strike at Quebec on March 9, refusing to work under a new line superintendent. Considerable inconvenience was caused in connection with the street lighting

system as a result of the Company's property being injured. The dispute lasted for a week, when the men requested the Company to re-employ them.

Rivetters and Car Makers, Hamilton.—Fifteen rivetters in the employ of the National Steel Car Company at Hamilton struck work on March 25, on account of the decision of the Company to make a reduction in piece-work wages. According to the statement of the Company, a certain contract was undertaken at a close figure, the men being notified that a reduction in wages would be necessary on that particular work only. A day or two later, about sixty-five car makers in the employ of the same Company struck work, refusing to accept the reduction. An officer of the Department of Labour brought the parties together with a view to effecting a settlement of the dispute, but no agreement had been reached at the end of the month.

Garment Workers, Toronto.—A strike of garment workers at Toronto occurred on March 16, and was still in existence at the end of the month. Full particulars of this dispute are given in the Toronto female correspondent's report in the current issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

Harness Makers, Gananoque.—A lock-out of harness makers in the employ of the W. J. Gibson Company and the Gananoque Harness Works occurred at Gananoque on March 2. No demands were made by the employees concerned, the cause of the dispute being the recent formation by the employees of an organization. A fair wage officer of the Department of Labour visited the scene of the dispute and succeeded in bringing the parties together with a view to arranging an adjustment of the difference. The employers offered to take back some of the men, but it is understood that as a result of slack conditions in the trade the full number of hands is not required. About thirty employees were involved in this dispute.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES C, No. 127.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING MARCH, 1914.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	No. of Firms or Establishments affected		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement	Date of termination	Result
			Directly	Indirectly	Directly		Indirectly				
					Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male			
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE MARCH.											
<i>Mining—</i> Coal miners.....	Vancouver Island B.C.	Alleged discrimination against employees.....	3	.....	750	.....	.....	.....	Sep. 17 '12 May 1 '13	.....	Unsettled at end of the month
<i>Clothing—</i> Garment workers..	Montreal, Que....	Against reduction of wages.	1	.....	280	90	.....	.....	Sept. 19	.....	Strikers secured work elsewhere
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i> Cigar makers.....	Montreal, Que....	Against reduction of wages.	1	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 13	.....	Unsettled at end of the month

DISPUTE BEGINNING DURING MARCH.

<i>Metal</i> — Electric linemen...	Quebec, Que . . .	Refused to work under new superintendent.	1	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mar.	9 Mar.	16 Strikers returned to work
<i>Woodworking</i> — Riveters and car makers.....	Hamilton.....	Against reduction of wages.	1	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	"	25	Unsettled at end of the month
<i>Clothing</i> — Garment workers...	Toronto, Ont.....	Against introduction of con- tract labour system.....	1	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	"	16	"
<i>Leather</i> — Harness makers....	Gananoque, Ont..	Firms locked out employees who had recently formed union.....	2	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	"	2	"

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments af-
fected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense,
it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual
effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes pub-
lished in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the
carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six
employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS
AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF
MARCH, 1914.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by different Departments of the Government during the past month, which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the workmen engaged upon the works in question. A statement is added for supplies, given by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Department of Public Works.

WHARF, SHEDIAC ISLAND, N.B.

Wharf, Shediac Island, N.B. Name of contractor, Warren Taylor, Salisbury, N.B. Date of contract, February 19, 1914. Amount of contract, \$6,432.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.50 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters.....	2.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.25 " 10 "
" helpers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	2.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	3.00 " 10 "

BREAKWATER, CALDWELL'S COVE, N.S.

Breakwater, Caldwell's Cove, N.S. Name of contractors, Whidden & Landry, Antigonish, N.S. Date of contract, February 23, 1914. Amount of contract, \$6,900.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters.....	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	2.25 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	3.50 " 10 "

BREAKWATER PIER (EAST SIDE OF HARBOUR), SEAL COVE, GRAND MANAN, N.B.

Breakwater pier (east side of harbour), Seal Cove (Grand Manan, N.B.) Date of contract, February 25, 1914. Schedule of prices.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages Not less than the following rates:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.50 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters.....	2.00 " 10 "
Blacksmith.....	2.00 " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

DREDGING, SAND HEADS (MOUTH OF FRASER RIVER, B.C.).

Dredging, Sand Heads (mouth of Fraser River, B.C.) Name of contractor, Navigation Dredging Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, February 26, 1914. Contract

price: Class "B", \$0.23½ per cubic yard (*scow measure*.)

tract, March 2, 1914. Schedule of prices.

DREDGING, DALHOUSIE, N.B.

Dredging, Dalhousie, N.B. Name of contractor The Northern Dredging and Construction Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, March 12, 1914. Contract price: Class "A", \$5.00; Class "B", \$0.30 per cubic yard (*in situ*.)

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages Not less than the following rates:		
Foreman carpenter.....	\$4.00	per day of 10 hours	
Foreman mixing concrete.....	3.00	"	10 "
Foreman laying concrete.....	3.00	"	10 "
Foreman stone crushers.....	3.00	"	10 "
Carpenters.....	3.50	"	10 "
Blacksmiths.....	3.00	"	10 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	2.25	"	10 "
Quarrymen.....	2.25	"	10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	2.25	"	10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	3.50	"	10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	5.00	"	10 "

DREDGING, CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

Dredging, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Name of contractor, V. T. Bartram, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, March 23, 1914. Contract price: Class "B", \$0.28 per cubic yard (*in situ*.)

BREAKWATER, BLANFORD, N.S.

Breakwater, Blanford, N.S. Name of contractor, C. A. Strum & Son, Mahone Bay, N.S. Date of contract, March 3, 1914. Amount of contract, \$13,721.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following rate:		
Foreman carpenters.....	\$3.00	per day of 10 hours.	
Carpenters.....	2.25	"	10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50	"	10 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	1.75	"	10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50	"	10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	2.50	"	10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00	"	10 "

*The said contractor further agrees and binds himself to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such rates of wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district where the work is to be carried on, and if there are no current rates of wages in the district, then fair and reasonable rates; in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and raesonable rate of wages for any of the classes of labour required, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

*The above proviso covers the three immediately preceding contracts.

RENEWAL OF SOUTH PIER, BURLINGTON CHANNEL, ONT.

WHARF, STE. ANNE DES MONTS, QUE.

Renewal of south pier, Burlington Channel, Ont. Name of contractor, MacKay, Paulin Construction Company, Limited, Hamilton, One. Date of con-

Wharf, Ste. Anne des Monts, Que. Name of contractor, John Burns, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, March 5, 1914. Amount of contract, \$112,000.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following rates:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.50 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters.....	2.00 " 10 "
Blacksmith.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	1.80 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

WHARF, HEUSTIS LANDING, N.B.

Wharf, Heustis Landing, N.B. Name of contractor, Melvin Jones, Cambridge, N.B. Date of contract, March 6, 1914. Amount of contract, \$6,275.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmith.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	1.80 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

RAILWAY DRY DOCK, SELKIRK, MAN.

Railway dry dock, Selkirk, Man. Name of contractor, The Crandall Engineering Company, Portland, Maine, U. S. A. Date of contract, March 9, 1914. Amount of contract, \$72,000.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed,

and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate; and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there is no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life or property, or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour of Canada, whose decision shall be final.

ROASTER BUILDING AND EXTENSION TO
FUEL SHED, FUEL TESTING PLANT,
OTTAWA, ONT.

Roaster building and extension to fuel shed, fuel testing plant, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Taylor & Lackey, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, March 9th, 1914. Amount of contract, \$6,979.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Masons.....	55c. per hr. 8 hrs. per day
Stonecutters.....	50c. " 8 "
Bricklayers.....	55c. " 8 "
Structural iron workers.....	35c. " 9 "
Riveters.....	35c. " 9 "
Holders up.....	30c. " 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	35c. " 9 "
Carpenters.....	35c. " 9 "
Metal lathers.....	45c. " 9 "
Plasterers.....	50c. " 9 "
Plasterers' labourers.....	30c. " 9 "
Electrical workers.....	30c. " 9 "
Plumbers and steamfitters....	42c. " 9 "
Painters and glaziers.....	33c. " 9 "
Builders' labourers.....	30c. " 9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	25c. " 9 "
Man, 1 horse and cart.....	\$3.00 per day of 9 hours.
Man, 2 horses and wagon....	5.20 " 9 "

WHARFS, VICTORIA HARBOUR, B.C.

Wharfs, Victoria Harbour, B.C. Name of contractors, Grant, Smith & Company, and McDonnell, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, March 9, 1914. Schedule of prices.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following rates.
Foreman carpenter.....	30c. per hr. 10 hrs. per day.
Foreman mixing concrete.....	25c. " 10 "
Foreman laying concrete.....	25c. " 10 "
Foreman stone crushers.....	25c. " 10 "
Carpenters.....	25c. " 10 "
Blacksmith.....	27½c. " 10 "
Blacksmith's helper.....	22½c. " 10 "
Quarrymen.....	20c. " 10 "
Powderman.....	30c. " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	17½c. " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours.
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

WHARF, THURSO, QUE.

Wharf, Thurso, Que. Name of contractor, Alf. Belanger & Company, Papineauville, Que. Date of contract, March 14, 1914. Schedule of prices.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenter.....	2.50 " 10 "
Masons.....	4.00 " 10 "
Hoist runner.....	2.00 " 10 "
" fireman.....	1.75 " 10 "
Drillers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Powderman.....	2.00 " 10 "
Blacksmith.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmith's helper.....	1.80 " 10 "
Quarrymen.....	1.75 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

WHARF, FITZROY HARBOUR, ONT.

Wharf, Fitzroy Harbour, Ont. Name of contractors, Thomas and John Moran, Arnprior, Ont. Date of contract, March 14, 1914. Schedule of prices.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than:
Foreman carpenter.....	35c. per hr. 10 hrs per day.
Carpenters.....	30c. " 10 "
Masons.....	40c. " 10 "
Hoist runner.....	30c. " 10 "
" fireman.....	20c. " 10 "
Drillers.....	25c. " 10 "
Powderman.....	30c. " 10 "
Blacksmith.....	30c. " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	20c. " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	20c. " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	30c. " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	40c. " 10 "

WHARF, AINSWORTH, B.C.

Wharf, Ainsworth, B.C. Name of contractor, J. Dancy and Son, Nelson, B.C. Date of contract, March 18, 1914. Amount of contract, \$9,242.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following rates:
Foreman carpenters.....	\$5.00 per day of 9 hours.
Carpenters.....	4.25 " 9 "
Blacksmith.....	4.25 " 9 "
Blacksmith's helpwers.....	3.25 " 9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	3.00 " 9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	5.00 " 9 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	7.00 " 9 "

PILE WHARF AND APPROACHES, GANANOQUE, ONT.

Pile wharf and approaches, Gananoque, Ont. Name of contractors, W. J. Sims, A. Robertson and R. A. Bingham, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, March 23, 1914. Schedule of prices.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following rates:
Foreman carpenter.....	35c. per hr. 10 hrs. per day
Carpenters.....	30c. " 10 "
Blacksmith.....	30c. " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	20c. " 10 "
Engineman for pile driver.....	30c. " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	20c. " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	30c. " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	40c. " 10 "

PUBLIC BUILDING, MILVERTON, ONT.

Public building, Milverton, Ont. Name of contractor, Walter F. Martin, Gananoque, Ont. Date of contract, March 24, 1914. Amount of contract, \$24,642.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Stonecutters.....	45c. per hr. 10 hrs. per day.
Bricklayers.....	45c. " 10 "
Masons.....	45c. " 10 "
Plasterers.....	40c. " 10 "
Carpenters.....	30c. " 10 "
Joiners.....	35c. " 10 "
Painters and glaziers.....	25c. " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	25c. " 10 "
Sheet metal workers.....	25c. " 10 "
Structural iron workers.....	35c. " 9 "
Electrical workers.....	25c. " 10 "
Builders' labourers.....	25c. " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	20c. " 10 "
Foreman mixing concrete.....	40c. " 10 "
Foreman laying concrete.....	40c. " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	30c. " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	40c. " 10 "

PUBLIC BUILDING, CARMAN, MAN.

Public building, Carman, Man. Name of contractors, Snyder Brothers, Portage la Prairie, Man. Date of contract, March 25, 1914. Amount of contract, \$29,200.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Stonecutters.....	60c. per hr. 9 hrs. per day
Bricklayers.....	70c. " 9 "
Masons.....	70c. " 9 "
Carpenters.....	40c. " 10 "
Joiners.....	45c. " 10 "
Plasterers.....	65c. " 9 "
Lathers.....	4c. per yd.
Painters and glaziers.....	35c. per hr. 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	50c. " 10 "
Sheet metal workers.....	40c. " 10 "
Structural Iron workers.....	50c. " 10 "
Electrical workers.....	40c. " 10 "
Builders' labourers.....	25c. " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	22½c. " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	35c. " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	50c. " 10 "

ELECTRIC LIGHT WIRING AND FITTINGS IN
POST OFFICE BUILDING, DRUM-
MONDVILLE, QUE.

Electric light wiring and fittings in post office building, Drummondville, Que. Name of contractor, The J. A. Choquette Company, Sherbrooke, Que. Date of contract, March 3, 1914. Amount of contract, \$635.80.

FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE, BELLEVILLE,
ONT.

Fittings in post office, Belleville, Ont. Name of contractor, The Berlin Interior Hardwood Company, Limited, Berlin,

Ont. Date of contract, March 11, 1914.
Amount of contract, \$3,036.

ONE PASSENGER AND THREE FREIGHT ELE-
VATORS IN EXAMINING WAREHOUSE,
CALGARY, ALTA.

One passenger and three freight ele-
vators in examining warehouse, Calgary,
Alta. Name of contractor, The Turnbull
Elevator Manufacturing Company, To-
ronto, Ont. Date of contract, March 16,
1914. Amount of contract, \$15,950.

FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE, ACTON, ONT.

Fittings in post office, Acton, Ont.
Name of contractor, The Berlin Interior
Hardwood Company, Limited, Berlin,
Ont. Date of contract, March 20, 1914.
Amount of contract, \$1,580.

PASSENGER ELEVATOR IN POST OFFICE,
MOOSE JAW, SASK.

Passenger elevator and motor genera-
tor in post office, Moose Jaw, Sask. Name
of contractor, Otis Fensom Elevator
Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date
of contract, March 21, 1914. Amount of
contract, \$5,200.

FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE, LACHINE, QUE.

Fittings in post office, Lachine, Que.
Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell
Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of
contract, March 23, 1914. Amount of
contract, \$1,921.

PASSENGER ELEVATOR, PUBLIC BUILDING,
LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

Passenger elevator and motor genera-
tor in public building, Lethbridge, Alta.

Name of contractor, Otis Fensom Eleva-
tor Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont.
Date of contract, March 25, 1914.
Amount of contract, \$5,500.

ELECTRIC WIRING AND FITTINGS IN POST
OFFICE, CARLETON PLACE, ONT.

Electric wiring and fittings in post
office, Carleton Place, Ont. Name of
contractor, Garrioch, Goddard & Com-
pany, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract,
March 25, 1914. Amount of contract,
\$1,150.00.

Fair Wages Clauses.

*That this contract is made subject
to the regulations made by Order in
Council dated the third day of March,
1906, under and by virtue of the Public
Works Health Act, 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other per-
sons who perform labour in the construc-
tion of the work hereby contracted for
shall be paid such wages as are generally
accepted as current for competent work-
men in the district in which the work is
being performed, and if there is no
current rate in such district, then a fair
and reasonable rate, and shall not be
required to work for longer hours than
those fixed by the custom of the trade in
the district where the work is carried on,
except for the protection of life or pro-
perty or in the case of other emer-
gencies. In the event of a dispute aris-
ing as to what is the current or a fair
and reasonable rate of wages, or what
are the current hours fixed by the cus-

*Note.—The above Fair Wages Clauses were in-
serted in each of the eight immediately preceding
contracts.

tom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractors.

Department of Railways and Canals.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals, and which received the signatures of both parties to them during the month of March, 1914, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set out in the Fair Wages Schedule inserted in the contract.

Roofing of St. Gabriel shed No. 1, on the Lachine Canal, Ottawa street, Montreal. Date of contract, March 188, 1914. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, Westmount Plumbing and Heating Company, Limited, of the City of Montreal, Quebec.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than:	
Builders' labourers.....	30c. per hr.	9 hrs. per day
Blacksmiths.....	34c. "	9 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	27½c. "	9 "
Foreman carpenter.....	50c. "	9 "
Carpenters and joiners.....	42½c. "	9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	35c. "	9 "
Plumbers.....	39c. "	9 "
Painters.....	35c. "	9 "
Felt and gravel roofers.....	\$2.75 per day of 9 hours.	
Timekeeper.....	20c. per hr.	10 hrs. per day
Ordinary labourers.....	22½c. "	10 "

Construction of a concrete dam across the Rideau River, on the Rideau Canal, in the Village of Merrickville, Ontario. Date of contract, March 6, 1914. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractor, John O'Toole, of the City of Ottawa, Ontario.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Per day of 10 hours.
Foremen.....	35c. per hour.
Carpenters.....	30c. "
Blacksmiths.....	30c. "
Engineers.....	30c. per hour.
Firemen.....	20c. "
Powdermen.....	30c. "
Drillers.....	30c. "
Derrick men.....	30c. "
Riveters.....	30c. "
Concrete mixers.....	20c. "
Handymen.....	25c. "
Labourers.....	20c. "
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	30c. "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon...	40c. "

Manufacture and erection of a rolling deck steel bridge over the entrance to Basin No. 1, Soulanges Canal, at Cascades Point, Quebec. Date of contract, March 12, 1914. Amount of contract, \$975.00. Contractors, The Phoenix Bridge and Iron Works, Limited, of the City of Montreal, Quebec.

General Clauses.

Installation of a telephone train despatching line between City of Moncton, N.B., and Town of Truro, N.S., on the Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, March 12th, 1914. Amount of contract, \$13,974.57. Contractors, The Northern Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Per day of 9 hours.
Foreman.....	\$3.50
Linemen.....	2.00
Wiremen.....	2.25
Carpenters.....	2.70
Labourers.....	1.75

Construction and erection of the steel superstructure of five bridges on the Dartmouth to Dean's Branch of the Intercolonial Railway at the following points:—McNab's Brook, Marsh Brook, Head of Chezzetcook, Gaetz Brook and Petpeswick. Date of contract, March 12, 1914. Amount of contract, \$19,748.00. Contractors, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, of the City of Montreal, Quebec.

General Clauses.

Erection of a passenger station at O'Leary, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, on the Prince Edward Island Railway. Date of contract, March 12, 1914. Amount of contract, \$3,300.00. Contractors, Kennedy and Company (John W. Warren and Samuel Kennedy, of Kensington, P.E.I., and William Kennedy, of O'Leary, P.E.I.)

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. 10 hours.
Foreman.....	\$3.50
Concrete layers.....	2.00
Concrete mixers.....	1.75
Bricklayers.....	4.00
Timekeepers.....	2.00
Plasterers.....	3.00
Builders' labourers.....	1.75
Painters.....	2.00
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	3.00
Carpenters.....	2.00
Joiners.....	2.25
Roofers.....	2.00
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	2.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	4.00

Post Office Department.

During the month of March, payments were made by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$1,871.41
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps.....	259.84
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	1,006.92
Repairing Post Office Scales.....	95.00
Supplying mail bags.....	4,635.82
Repairing mail bags.....	5,459.73
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings and parcel post hampers.....	1,179.72
Supplying street letter boxes, and railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes and parcel receptacles and repairing portable letter boxes and railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes.....	4,046.70
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores.....	4,046.70
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores.....	110.29
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	10,661.66

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1914.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureaux of Mines of Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and the offices of the factories inspector of Ontario and Saskatchewan, and of the Provincial Building Inspector of Manitoba, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 402 workpeople in Canada during the month of March, 1914, were recorded by the Department of Labour. Of these, fifty-five were fatal and 347 resulted in serious injuries. In February there were sixty-three fatal and 290 non-fatal accidents, a total of 353; and in March, 1913, there were ninety-three fatal and 387 non-fatal, a total of 480. Therefore, the number of fatal accidents recorded in March were eight less than

February and thirty-eight less than in March, 1913. The number of non-fatal accidents recorded in March were fifty-seven more than in February, but forty less than in March, 1913.

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1914, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	5	8	13
Fishing and Hunting.....	1	1	2
Lumbering.....	2	5	7
Mining.....	14	33	47
Railway construction.....	.....	2	2
Building Trades.....	1	36	37
Metal Trades.....	6	74	80
Woodworking Trades.....	.....	13	13
Printing and Allied Trades.....	.....	2	2
Clothing.....	.....	.....	.....
Textiles.....	1	5	6
Food and Tobacco preparation	1	7	8
Leather.....	.....	1	1
<i>Transportation—</i>			
Steam Railway Service.....	5	84	89
Electric Railway Service.....	.....	7	7
Navigation.....	2	10	12
Miscellaneous.....	4	12	16
Public Employees.....	1	11	12
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades..	5	22	27
Unskilled Labour.....	7	14	21
Total.....	55	347	402

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1914.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Num-ber.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Agriculture :—</i>				
Farmer.....	Brownlee, Sask.....	Mar. 3	1	Suffocated in a well
".....	Ingersoll Jct., Ont.....	" 1	1	Fall from wind mill
".....	Sprucedale, Ont.....	" 3	1	Crushed by overturned load of bark
".....	Campbellton, N.B.....	" 23	1	Struck by piece of bursted saw
".....	The Cedars, Que.....	" 24	1	Mangled by woodcutting machine
<i>Fishing and Hunting—</i>				
Trapper.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 3	1	Shot; gun accidentally went off
<i>Lumbering—</i>				
Sawmill employee....	Burquitlam, B.C.....	" 11	1	Struck by a log
Foreman raftman...	Owen Sound, Ont.....	" 7	1	Scalded; fell into pond of hot water
<i>Mining :—</i>				
Quarry employee.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 4	1	Crushed by falling stone
Labourer (gravel pit).	Aldershot, Ont.....	" 13	1	Crushed by overturned electric shovel
Miner.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 3	1	Fall of rock
".....	Lake Weedon, Que.....	" 14	2	Premature explosion of dynamite
".....	Kellarton, N.S.....	" 20	1	Run over by a derailed car
".....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 7	1	Crushed by falling rock
".....	Rossland, B.C.....	" 28	1	By a fall
".....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 16	1	Fall of coal
".....	Michel, B.C.....	" 12	1	" "
".....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 17	1	Fell down mine shaft
".....	Garson, Ont.....	" 28	2	Asphyxiated by gas
Engineer (gravel pit).	Kingston, Ont.....	" 3	1	Crushed by falling gravel
<i>Building Trades :—</i>				
Labourer.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 18	1	Fell through skylight
<i>Metal Trades—</i>				
Power house superin- tendent.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 11	1	Falling derrick
Lineman.....	".....	" 13	1	Electrocuted
".....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 28	1	" "
Machinist.....	Fountain Falls, Ont.....	" 23	1	Crushed by falling timber
Millwright's helper...	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 13	1	Crushed by falling piece of machinery
Machinist.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 7	1	Fall; overcome by gasoline fumes
<i>Textile—</i>				
Knitting mill em- ployee.....	Durnville, Ont.....	" 18	1	Crushed by elevator

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1914.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i>				
Baker	Calgary, Alta.....	Mar. 16	1	Electrocuted
<i>Steam Railway Service</i>				
Yardman	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 22	1	Crushed between cars
Brakeman	Viauville, Que.....	" 24	1	Crushed by a falling stone
Sectionman.....	St. Agathe, Que.....	" 18	1	Struck by a train
.....	Angus, Ont.....	" 18	1	Run over by a train
Station agent.....	Chalk River, Ont.....	" —	1	
<i>Navigation—</i>				
Captain and seaman.	Halifax, N.S.....	" 17	2	Overturning of a dory
<i>Miscellaneous Transport—</i>				
Teamster	Toronto, Ont.....	" 14	1	Crushed by falling gravel
"	Thorold, Ont.....	" 26	1	Crushed by a falling stone
"	Nelson, N.B.....	" 27	1	Drowned; team and sleigh went through the ice
Stableman.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 16	1	Electrocuted
<i>Public and Civic Employees—</i>				
Constable.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 11	1	Fatally shot by burglars
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled Trades—</i>				
Pulp mill employee.....	Kenogami, Que.....	" 7	1	Mangled by machinery
"	East Angus, Que.....	" 18	1	Struck by a piece of machinery
Employee explosive factory	Widdifield	" 24	1	Burned to death by ignited chloride
Soap works employee	Calgary, Alta.....	" 10	1	Mangled by machinery
Domestic servant ..	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 12	1	Fatally burned
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>				
Labourer.....	Beachville, Ont.....	" 16	1	Premature explosion of dynamite
"	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 20	1	Struck by a blasted root
"	Kingston, Ont.....	" 26	1	Electrocuted
"	Parrsboro, N.S.....	" 30	1	Struck by a train
"	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 31	1	Entangled in a rope and wound around a capstan
"	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 14	1	Crushed by falling derrick
"	Montreal, Que.....	" 24	1	Fell down elevator shaft

TABLE OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING MARCH, 1914.

TRADE OR INDUSTRY	CAUSES												
	Falls	Contact with shop & farm machinery, saws, etc.	Falling coal, rock, trees, earth & other material	Flying material	Falling and jumping from cars and locomotives	Injured by tools.	Crushed by & between cars and locomotives	Collisions	Stepped on a nail.	Scalded.	Motor & horse-driven ve- hicles struck by street cars	Miscellaneous causes	Total
Agriculture	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 ¹	8
Fishing & Hunting	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lumbering .....	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Mining	4	1	25	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1 ²	33
Railway Construction .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Building Trades	13	3	12	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	3 ³	36
Metal Trades	9	19	14	5	..	33	..	..	2	..	..	22 ⁴	74
Woodworking Trades	1	8	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Printing and Allied Trades .....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Clothing .....	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5
Food & Tobacco Preparation .....	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1 ⁵	7
Leather .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Steam Railway Service	10	..	12	6	16	3	4	6	1	4	..	22 ⁶	84
Electric Railway Service .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	3 ⁷	7
Navigation	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ⁸	10
Miscellaneous Transport .....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5 ⁹	12
Public Employees	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 ¹⁰	11
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades	1	10	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5 ¹¹	22
Unskilled Labour	6	1	5	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	14
Total	55	55	83	16	18	13	6	8	8	6	4	75	347

Note.—Miscellaneous causes explained:—

¹*Agriculture*.—Four farmers were injured by livestock; and a drover while riding in a railway van had his shoulder injured by being thrown violently against wall of van on the sudden application of brakes.

²*Mining*.—A miner was injured by a premature explosion of dynamite.

³*Building Trades*.—A workman was injured by the explosion of a chemical tank; one drank turpentine in mistake for water; and one had his eye injured by splashing lime.

⁴*Metal Trades*.—A steel plant employee was run over by an engine; one was injured by the derailment of an engine; two were injured by the explosion of gas; three workmen were overcome by gas fumes; two were burned by electricity; ten shipyard employees were injured when a house containing a quantity of oakum, in which they were working, exploded. A metal worker strained himself lifting heavy metal; one was crushed by an elevator; and another had his hand cut on a piece of sharp metal.

⁵*Food and tobacco preparation*.—A baker was badly burned as the result of an electric shock.

⁶*Steam Railway Service*.—Three employees were run over by cars; three were injured by striking objects in passing them; three were cut by glass; two were injured by a derailment; two were struck by cars; two were injured by the explosion of dynamite; two were injured when turning switches; one was injured by the explosion of a torpedo; one strained himself when shaking fire in locomotive; one was burned by hot cinders; one was injured in the gear of a handcar; and a sectionman was struck by a brake when the latter was jumping from train.

⁷*Electric Railway Service*.—Two employees were struck by an auto track; and one when leaning out from a car was struck by a passing one.

⁸*Navigation*.—A longshoreman was struck by a swinging chain.

⁹*Miscellaneous Transport*.—A driver was injured when his vehicle was struck by a train; another was injured in collision with another vehicle; one was crushed by a sleigh; one was kicked by a horse; and another was struck by a hoist.

¹⁰*Public Employees*.—Two firemen received burns while fighting a fire; one was cut by glass; a civic stableman was kicked by a horse; a constable was shot by thieves, and another was badly mauled in attempting to arrest disorderly persons.

¹¹*Miscellaneous Skilled Trades*.—Two factory employees were injured by the explosion of gasoline; one by the explosion of a chemical, another by the explosion of gas; and another by bursted water gauge.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

THE total immigration to Canada for the month of February, 1914, was 6,608, as compared with 12,348 for February, 1913, the decrease being forty-six per cent. of the total arrivals. During February, 1914, 1,520 immigrants arrived from Great Britain, as compared with 3,202 for the same month of the previous year. With regard to immigrants from the United States during February, 1914, there was a decrease as compared with the same month of the

previous year, the numbers being 3,468 and 5,572 respectively. Arrivals from other countries during February, 1914, numbered 1,620, as compared with 3,574 for February, 1913. For the first eleven months of the current fiscal year the total number of immigrants arriving in Canada was 363,038, as compared with 357,331 for the corresponding period of the previous year, the increase being three per cent. Of the total arrivals, 136,699 were from Great Britain, 97,406 from the United States, and 128,933 from other countries. The following is a résumé of official returns received at the Department during March:—

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE ELEVEN MONTHS, APRIL 1ST TO FEBRUARY 28TH OF THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF LAST FISCAL YEAR.

Fiscal year 1912-1913.					Fiscal year 1913-1914.				
Month	British	From the United States	Other Countries	Totals.	British	From the United States	Other Countries	Totals	Percentage of Increase or Dec.
April.....	22,028	21,494	19,409	62,931	25,566	19,260	28,459	73,285	16%
May.....	27,251	18,101	21,170	66,522	31,374	14,247	27,517	73,138	10%
June.....	20,640	13,748	11,505	45,893	27,370	11,491	24,922	63,783	39%
July.....	13,399	12,557	8,340	34,296	14,804	9,042	16,854	40,700	19%
August.....	11,824	13,809	7,734	32,867	12,975	9,681	9,195	31,851	3 dec.
September.....	13,189	10,450	7,501	31,140	9,115	9,159	6,236	24,510	21% "
October.....	10,166	10,481	6,545	27,192	7,664	7,450	5,532	20,646	24% "
November.....	6,316	7,895	6,006	20,217	3,593	5,942	3,451	12,986	36% "
December.....	3,062	5,763	4,200	13,025	1,856	4,268	3,537	9,661	26% "
January.....	2,634	5,028	3,238	10,900	862	3,398	1,610	5,870	46% "
February.....	3,203	5,572	3,574	12,348	1,520	3,468	1,620	6,608	48% "
Total.....	133,711	124,398	99,222	357,331	136,699	97,406	128,933	363,038	2% Inc.

BRITISH EMIGRATION.

During the month of February, 1914, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

Month.	NATIONALITY.									
	English.		Welsh.		Scotch.		Irish.		Total British Subjects.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913		
February.....	3,502	7,489	27	70	764	1,485	165	290	4,458	9,359

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1914, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1913.

NATURE OF GRANT.	February, 1914.		February, 1913.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co. s sales.....	13	4,168.00	3	1,120.00
British Columbia Homesteads.....	9	1,285.50	6	783.25
British Columbia sales.....	3	504.95	4	160.00
Commutation grants.....			1	94.12
Homesteads.....	3,111	525,328.053	2,027	342,769.61
Hudson's Bay Co.....			3	1,802.60
License of Occupation.....	1	160.00		
Military bounty grants.....	1	103.30		
Mining lands sales.....	2			
Mineral rights (1,470.15 acres).....	12		3	
North West half-breed grants.....	5	525.59	4	630.64
Parish sales.....	1	20.00	1	114.00
Pre-emption sales.....	65	10,376.225		
Purchased homesteads.....	103	16,225.79		
Quit claim, special grants.....	4			
Railways:—				
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	7	2,874.55	4	1,756.00
Canadian Northern Alberta Railway Co.....	1	4.01		
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.....	22	663.495	25	470.59
Canadian Pacific Railway grants.....	35	340.514		
Manitoba South-western Colonization Railway Co.....	3	23.69		
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Railroad and Steamboat Co.....	9	1,758.00		1,610.40
Sales.....	45	3,832.29	120	14,979.12
School lands sales.....	26	3,915.90	39	5,103.49
Special grants.....	16	1,009.09	13	1,102.21
Yukon Territory sales.....	4	177.01	1	144.35
Total.....	3,498	574,325.98	2,260	372,646.39

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1914, AS COMPARED WITH FEBRUARY, 1913.

AGENCY.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Battleford.....			44	54				
Brandon.....					84	88		
Calgary.....								
Dauphin.....	41	29			230	216		
Edmonton.....			3	19	30	26		
Estevan.....			29	23			41	9
Grand Prairie.....					11	21		
Humboldt.....			81	51				
Kamloops.....					28	72		
Lethbridge.....			50	111				
Maple Creek.....					94	31	18	
Medicine Hat.....			137	95				
Moose Jaw.....			7	8	38	46		
New Westminster.....								
Peace River.....								
Prince Albert.....								
Regina.....			82	47				
Red Deer.....			55	104				
Saskatoon.....			17					
Swift Current.....								
Weyburn.....	97	88						
Winnipeg.....			28	29				
Yorkton.....								
Total.....	138	117	533	541	515	500	59	9

Number of entries for February, 1914..... 1245

Number of entries for February, 1913..... 1167

Net increase for February, 1914..... 78

Recapitulation.

MONTH.	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
January.....	200	115	669	657	563	599	60	11
February.....	138	117	533	541	515	500	59	9
March.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	338	232	1202	1198	1077	1099	119	20

Net increase for two months, 187.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1914, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCE IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITY	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
Canadians from Ontario.....	4	65	49	7	125
“ Quebec.....	.....	4	16	1	21
“ Nova Scotia.....	.....	3	1	2	6
“ New Brunswick.....	.....	1	5	.....	6
“ Prince Edward Island.....	.....	1	2	.....	3
“ Manitoba.....	24	11	2	.....	37
“ Saskatchewan.....	.....	26	3	1	30
“ Alberta.....	.....	1	29	1	31
“ British Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Persons who had previous entry.....	23	99	101	5	228
Newfoundlanders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canadians returned from the United States.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Americans.....	1	113	117	11	242
English.....	27	63	46	11	147
Scotch.....	2	15	14	3	34
Irish.....	2	6	8	2	18
French.....	1	5	5	.....	11
Belgians.....	1	6	.....	1	7
Swiss.....	1	3	1	.....	5
Italians.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Roumanians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syrians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germans.....	9	6	11	1	27
Austro-Hungarians.....	36	44	39	1	120
Hollanders.....	1	3	2	2	8
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	.....	6	3	.....	9
Icelanders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swedes.....	.....	8	15	.....	27
Norwegians.....	.....	26	14	4	35
Russians.....	7	24	29	2	62
Turks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Servians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgarians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealanders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hindoos.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	138	533	515	59	1245

Number of souls represented by above entries 2,937.

BUILDING PERMITS DURING MARCH, 1914.

	MARCH, 1914	MARCH, 1913	INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE —.
NOVA SCOTIA—	\$	\$	\$
Sydney.....	2,500	11,075	—8,575.
Halifax.....	117,375	23,679	+93,696
NEW BRUNSWICK—			
St. John.....	87,500	400,900	—313,400
QUEBEC—			
Quebec.....	347,722	256,650	+322,072
Three Rivers.....	10,600	27,300	—16,700
Maisonneuve.....	117,000	136,300	—19,300
Montreal.....	949,496	761,550	+187,946
Outremont.....	126,000	99,000	+27,000
Westmount.....	16,140	16,400	—260
Lachine.....	32,550	28,530	+4,020
ONTARIO—			
Ottawa.....	307,800	194,480	+113,320
Brockville.....	2,840	700	+2,140
Kingston.....	43,285	80,980	—37,695
Belleville.....	13,400	Nil	13,400
Peterborough.....	5,665	2,320	+3,345
Toronto.....	2,550,075	2,066,285	+483,790
St. Catharines.....	110,975	41,730	+69,245
Welland.....	37,535	22,455	+15,080
Hamilton.....	293,000	486,950	—193,950
Brantford.....	35,795	300,655	—264,860
Galt.....	23,400	60,180	—36,720
Preston.....	16,725	17,975	—1,250
Guelph.....	94,811	39,590	+55,221
Berlin.....	92,540	61,365	+31,175
Woodstock.....	11,400	17,040	—5,640
Stratford.....	6,900	17,000	—10,100
London.....	139,890	82,889	+57,001
St. Thomas.....	8,800	4,650	+4,150
Chatham.....	2,425	3,900	—1,475
Windsor.....	105,750	77,250	+38,500
Owen Sound.....	865	2,300	—1,435
North Bay.....	19,625	Nil	+19,625
Sudbury.....	46,625	56,850	—10,225
Sault Ste. Marie.....	32,825	14,325	+18,500
Port Arthur.....	266,488	7,295	+259,193
Fort William.....	138,750	477,125	—338,425
MANITOBA—			
Winnipeg.....	2,829,550	2,114,900	+714,650
Dauphin.....	1,850	950	+900
SASKATCHEWAN—			
Regina.....	90,000	440,845	—350,845
Moose Jaw.....	14,775	156,750	—141,975
Weyburn.....	1,600	15,200	—13,600
Yorkton.....	5,020	4,975	×45
Prince Albert.....	4,850	51,050	—46,200
Saskatoon.....	22,500	251,685	—229,185
Swift Current.....	109,340	71,764	+37,576
ALBERTA—			
Medicine Hat.....	158,640	148,565	+10,075
Edmonton.....	383,350	746,675	—363,325
Red Deer.....	20,110	3,800	+16,310
Lethbridge.....	79,915	25,310	+54,605
Macleod.....	2,400	4,700	—2,300
BRITISH COLUMBIA—			
Nelson.....	15,000	68,760	—53,760
Vernon.....	14,400	13,275	+1,025
Kelowna.....	18,400	120,630	—102,330
Kamloops.....	50,470	15,095	+35,375
New Westminster.....	8,745	79,180	—70,435
Vancouver.....	568,845	1,091,115	—522,270
Point Grey.....	97,365	132,085	—34,720
South Vancouver.....	49,860	310,995	—261,135
North Vancouver.....	5,995	20,450	—14,455
Victoria.....	205,980	631,075	—425,095
Nanaimo.....	43,340	82,640	—39,300
Oak Bay.....	47,350	95,850	—48,500
Prince Rupert.....	27,400	25,000	×2,400

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of Departments and Bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during March, 1914:

DOMINION REPORTS.

Work of the Department of the Interior.

Annual Report of the Department of the Interior for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1913. Volumes I and II. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 540 and 438.

THE Report of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, is issued in two volumes, and is divided into eight parts dealing with the following subjects: Dominion Lands, Immigration, Surveys, Dominion Parks, Irrigation, Water Powers, and Report of the Chief Astronomer. The last subject is not included in these volumes, but will appear in monograph form only.

It is stated that the total cash revenue from all sources has increased during the year from \$6,714,734 to \$9,533,945. The number of immigrant arrivals during the year amounted to over 400,000, which was almost 50,000 beyond the record of any preceding year. About 150,000 persons came from the British Isles, and about 140,000 from the United States. In the last ten years the number of domestics entering Canada increased from 3,500 to 20,900, and the number of agriculturalists from 30,278 to 70,000. There were about 34,000 homestead entries which represented the settlement of over 80,000 persons on the free lands of the West.

Mineral Production of Canada.

Department of Mines, Mines Branch. Preliminary Report on the Mineral Production of Canada during the Calendar Year 1913. Prepared by John McLeish, B.A. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1914. Pages, 21.

The preliminary report on mineral production in Canada in 1913 shows a

total value of production amounting to \$144,031,047, an increase of 6.65 per cent. over the previous year, representing an average production per capita of \$18.57, as against \$18.27 in 1912 and \$14.93 in 1910. The amount of coal produced was valued at \$36,250,311, an increase of \$231,267, the gold produced amounted to a value of \$16,216,131, an increase of \$3,567,337. The value of pig iron produced was \$16,540,012, an increase of \$1,989,013. There was a decline in the production of copper from a value of \$12,718,548 in 1912 to \$11,753,440 in 1913, and a decline in silver production from \$19,440,165 to \$18,984,012. Cement production increased from \$9,106,556 in 1912 to \$11,227,284 in 1913.

The Post Office Department.

Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended March 31, 1913. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913. Pages, 721. Price, 40 cents.

The Report of the Postmaster General of Canada for the year ending March 31, 1913, shows a considerable expansion in the service and transactions of the Post Office during the year. There was an increase of 319 in the number of post offices, 2,151 in the number of additional miles the mails are carried by railway, 73,252,000 in the estimated number of letters and post cards sent, and \$1,710,769.10 in the expenditure of the department. There was a surplus from the operation of the service amounting to \$1,177,671.86. The cable traffic between Canada and Australasia by the Pacific cable amounted to 575,042 words during the fiscal year. There were established 600 new rural mail delivery routes during the year, upon which were erected 22,250 boxes. By November, 1913, 600 more routes were established, and there were at that time 1,865 rural mail routes, on which had been erected over 65,000 boxes.

In the Government Annuities Branch there were purchased during the fiscal year 107 immediate annuities and 266 deferred annuities, amounting to \$25,294.59 and \$62,358.39 respectively, for which purchase money to the amount of \$417,135.50 was received. From September 1, 1908, to March 31, 1913, there have been issued 463 immediate and 2,621 deferred annuities. The total amount of annuities was \$612,063.31, and the value of annuities purchased was \$1,686,659.94 on March 31, 1913.

Canal Statistics.

Department of Railways and Canals. Canal Statistics for the Season of Navigation, 1913. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 113. Price, 10 cents.

The canal statistics for 1913 show that the volume of traffic through the canals of Canada during that year aggregated 52,053,913 tons, as compared with 47,587,245 tons in 1912, representing an increase of 9.4 per cent. In these statistics, the vessels passing through two or more canals are counted more than once, but on eliminating duplication a net tonnage of 44,901,804 passed through, of which 6,654,311 tons were of Canadian origin. With regard to the classes of commodities included in the aggregate tonnage that passed through the canals, 39,951,661 tons represented products of the mines, 8,522,327 tons represented agricultural products, 1,881,699 tons were manufactures, 1,678,925 tons were products of the forest, and 19,301 tons were animal products. The amount of Canadian wheat passing through the Sault Ste. Marie canal in 1913 was 101,066,133 tons. There also passed through the American canal at Sault Ste. Marie 40,660,766 tons of Canadian wheat. The average Canadian rates charged were 99.37 cents per ton, while the American traffic rates averaged 55.19 cents per ton. The discrepancy in prices is due to the fact that an overwhelming proportion of both ore and coal, which together made up 97 per cent. of the total American traffic, is carried in vessels belonging to the iron and steel industries of Pennsylvania at merely nominal rates,

55 cents per ton for ore and 33 for coal, year after year without change.

Penitentiaries.

Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1913. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 277. Price, 20 cents.

The report on the penitentiaries of Canada for the year ended March 31, 1913, shows an average daily population of the penitentiaries during the year of 1,911, which was an increase of fifty-six per cent. in the last ten years. At the end of the year there were 1,970 convicts, of whom 984 were Canadian born. During the past decade there has been an increase of ten per cent. in the number of Canadian born convicts. In recent years the parole system has to a great extent been substituted for pardons. In 1899-1900, there were 71 paroles and 70 pardons, but in 1912-13 there were 445 paroles and only three pardons. An analysis of the nationalities of the convicts in the penitentiaries at the end of the year show that 117 were from Italy, representing 33.3 out of every ten thousand Italians in the country; 260, or 8.7 per 10,000 were from the United States; 34 were from Germany, or 8.5 per 10,000 Germans in Canada; 67, or 7.4 per 10,000 Irish in Canada were from Ireland, and 206, or 1 per 10,000 English in Canada were English. The social habits showed about 3 per cent. to be intemperate.

NEW BRUNSWICK REPORT.

Factory Inspection.

Report of the Factory Inspector of the Province of New Brunswick for the year ending February 1, 1914. Fredericton, N.B., 1914. Pages, 25.

The Report of the Factory Inspector of New Brunswick covers only the last ten months of the calendar year 1913. Among the subjects dealt with in the report are accidents, guarding machinery, boiler inspection, stationary engineers, fire escapes, child labour, sanitation, labour difficulties, prosecution of seats for female clerks, hotel inspection

and moving picture houses. A list of industrial accidents in New Brunswick during the ten months shows that there were three fatal and seventy-nine other accidents. Of these it was considered that thirty-seven were preventable, and were not due to defective machinery or lack of protection. With regard to child labour, two prosecutions were undertaken against parents for giving false certificates of the age of their children. Permits were given to several children under age, allowing them to work. This is done in cases where the strict enforcement of the law would inflict hardships, such as in the case of a widow left with a family of small children. It is recommended that the age limit for children be raised to fifteen years. An improvement is noted in the sanitation and ventilation of factories. Mention is made of three labour disputes, which took place in New Brunswick during the period covered by the report. The Government is urged to pass an Act requiring mercantile establishments to supply a sufficient number of seats for their female clerks.

ONTARIO REPORTS.

Education in Ontario.

Report of the Minister of Education, Province of Ontario, for the year 1913. Toronto: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 850.

The Report of the Minister of Education of Ontario for 1913 shows satisfactory progress in the elementary and secondary schools and in the related branches of educational work. In the seven normal schools of the Province there were between 1,100 and 1,200 teachers in training, and about 350 in the faculties of education. The salaries of public school teachers have been steadily advancing. Since 1907 the salaries in rural schools have increased by \$108 for males and \$114 for females, and in urban schools by \$234 for males and \$165 for females. In 1912 the yearly salaries for male teachers averaged \$566 in rural schools and \$1,141 in urban schools, and the average salaries of fe-

male teachers were \$493 and \$618 in rural and urban schools respectively. In five years the total cost of elementary education has risen from \$7,556,179 in 1907 to \$11,273,960 in 1912. The number of male teachers continues stationary at about 14 per cent. of the whole. In 1912, as compared with the previous year, there were 27 more teachers with first class certificates, 343 more with second class certificates, and 109 more with third class certificates.

In 1912 there were 138 continuation schools with 6,094 pupils, of whom over 46 per cent. came from farms. The legislative grants in aid of these schools amounted to \$64,080. The high schools and collegiate institutes in the Province numbered 148 in 1912, with a total annual expenditure of nearly \$2,000,000. The percentage of the pupils attending these schools were drawn from the various classes as follows: Commercial, 22.80; Agriculture, 28.57; Law, Medicine, or the Church, 6.12; Teaching, 1.69; the trades, 18.44; labouring occupations, 7.50; other classes, 14.86.

Progress was made in the introduction of agriculture into the public and separate schools. Six field agents were appointed to assist the Director in organizing the work. Bulletins were issued as in the previous year and short courses were given at various points, the attendance at which was not confined to pupils at the schools.

The Bureau of Labour.

Fourteenth Report of the Bureau of Labour of the Province of Ontario for the year ending December 31st, 1913. Toronto: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 345.

The Report of the Ontario Bureau of Labour for 1913 shows continued progress in the work of the Bureau. The six employment bureaus established Berlin, Brantford, Hamilton, London, Ottawa and Walkerville have shown increased operations. Applications for work were made by 3,570 male and 102 female workers. employers made application for 1,825 male and 384 female employees,

and situations were found for 1,415 male and 68 female applicants.

Returns for the year 1912 were received from 815 municipal clerks as compared with 807 for 1911. There were reported 27,912 new buildings erected in 1912, costing \$69,539,807. The statistics of public utilities owned and operated by municipalities show that their capitalization in 1913 amounted to \$45,238,519 for 223 municipalities making the returns. Returns were received from 491 trade unions as compared with 477 in the previous year, and from manufacturers, 911 were received as compared with 867 in 1912. The average increase in product in all the manufactures reporting was 15.89 per cent., and the average increase in wages was 20.9 per cent.

Game and Fisheries Department.

Seventh Annual Report of the Game and Fisheries Department of Ontario, 1913. Toronto: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 148.

In the fifth annual report of the Game and Fisheries Department of Ontario for the twelve months ending October 31, 1913, it is stated that the quantity of game and fur-bearing animals of various kinds in the country is being well maintained, but the need of continuing the policy of close seasons is pointed out.

The following table gives the quantities and values of some of the more important kinds of fish caught in the different districts of the Dominion during the year 1912:—

DISTRICT.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh	Whitefish, salted.	Whitefish, fresh.	Trout, salted.	Trout, fresh.
	barrels.	lbs.	barrels.	lbs.	barrels.	lbs.
Kenora and Rainy River				994,428	1,000	55,643
Lake Superior		1,763,315		573,074	690	1,475,924
Lake Huron (North Channel) ..	276	400	2½	660,160	1,002½	1,690,708
Georgian Bay	1,123½	67,350	40	287,161	913½	1,027,027
Lake Huron (proper)	117	150,524		38,738	638½	631,225
Lake St. Clair, etc.			1,720	158,442		2,489
Lake Erie	4,619	13,041,418	355	2,236,428	180	595,162
Lake Ontario	51	539,760		514,923	7	6,361
Inland waters	39	12,205		2,388		
Totals	6,225½	15,574,972	2,117½	5,466,342	4,431½	5,481,539
Values	\$ c. 62,255 00	\$ c. 778,748 60	\$ c. 21,175 00	\$ c. 546,634 20	\$ c. 44,315 00	\$ c. 548,453 90

Mining Accidents.

Department of Lands, Forests and Mines, Ontario. Bulletin No. 18. Report on the Mining Accidents in Ontario in 1913. By T. F. Sutherland, Chief Inspector of Mines. Toronto: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 67.

The Report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines on mining accidents during 1913 shows that there were sixty-four fatalities in 1913 as against forty-three in the previous year. In the mines forty-five men were killed compared with thirty-two in 1912, in the metallurgical works eleven compared with ten, and in the quarries eight as against one in 1912. The total number seriously injured was 553 compared with 341 in the previous

year. Of the fatalities, 29.7 per cent. were due to danger inherent in the work itself, 25 per cent. arose out of defects in mine workings, 4.7 per cent. were due to the fault of fellow workmen, and 40.6 per cent. were due to the fault of the injured workman himself. It is claimed that sixty-five per cent. of the fatal accidents could have been avoided by the exercise of greater caution on the part of the workmen, and by the mine operators insisting on a strict enforcement of the Mining Act. As an example of what can be accomplished by employers in the prevention of accidents, the case of the Canadian Copper Company at Copper Cliff is mentioned

This Company appointed a safety engineer on July 1, 1913, with the result that while eleven men were killed in their mines during the first six months of the year there were only three fatalities in the last six months. For the same periods the number of serious accidents decreased from forty to seventeen.

For the reduction of the number of accidents the need of further Government supervision is emphasized, and it is claimed that if only licensed men were allowed to be in charge of actual mining operations, and if the holding of a license depended upon the safety of the mining methods followed it would tend to decrease the high accident rate.

Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

Twelfth Annual Report of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission, Ontario Government Railway, for year ended October 31, 1913. Toronto: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 440.

The Report of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission for the year ended October 31st, 1913, shows a total mileage of the railway in operation at the end of that year amounting to 432.77, including 252.8 miles of main line, 80.64 miles of branch lines, and 99.33 miles of yards and sidings. The total earnings showed a considerable falling off compared with the previous year, the figures being \$255,323.72 in 1913 and \$454,201.74 in 1912. The revenue from transportation declined from 1,618,535.44 in 1912 to \$1,567,228.43 in 1913, and the ore royalties from \$135,500.31 to \$81,421.20, while at the same time the operating expenses increased from \$1,384,697.69 to \$1,477,550.01. This increase in the cost of operation was due to an increase in the payrolls from \$1,090,310.65 to \$1,218,473.04. Since 1905 the salaries of telegraphers have increased on an average 44 per cent., maintenance employees 21.9 per cent., and passenger trainmen 45 per cent.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Profit-sharing and Labour Co-partnership.

Report on Profit-sharing and Labour Co-partnership Abroad. London, Wyman & Sons, Limited, 1914. Pages, 174. Price, 8½d.

A Report has been issued by the Labour Department of the British Board of Trade on Profit-sharing and Labour Co-partnership abroad. The volume is a continuation of a Report issued in 1912 on Profit-sharing and Labour Co-partnership in the United Kingdom. The information is based on private publications and on memoranda supplied by the various Governments through the British Embassies. An account is given of the systems in vogue in the countries of France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Switzerland, United States of America, Australia and Canada. In appendices to the Report there are described in greater detail a number of profit-sharing schemes chiefly taken from the agreements and official rules governing them.

It is stated that France has a far larger number of schemes than any of the other countries. The typical French system is that of capitalizing the bonus, that is converting the accumulated bonuses into a capital sum sufficient to provide a pension for the employee after his retirement, and also something to leave to his widow and children after his death. In Germany, profit-sharing has made little progress. There are at present about thirty schemes altogether there, most of which are of comparatively recent origin. In Holland, the profit-sharing undertakings are mostly very small, there being only two large firms practising it. In Switzerland there appear to be only eight or ten profit-sharing schemes. In the United States only twenty-five or thirty profit-sharing firms were reported. The dominant type there is that of issuing shares

to employees on specially advantageous terms.

quired to have their hair fastened up in a net, or otherwise secured.

Safety Precautions for Machinery.

Report on Fencing and Safety Precautions for Transmission Machinery. By W. Sydney Smith, H.M. Inspector for Dangerous Trades. London: Wyman & Sons, Limited, 1913. Pages, 23. Price, 6d.

A Report on Safety Precautions for Transmission Machinery, issued under the direction of the Chief Inspector of Factories, is intended to explain, with regard to the several parts of transmission machinery, the safeguards, structural and administrative, which the experience of the Department shows to be needed for the protection of persons employed. The Report contains the existing statutory requirements, a description and definition of transmission machinery, the causation and incidence of accidents, fencing and other safety precautions for transmission machinery, immediate stoppage of transmission machinery, oiling and cleaning of transmission machinery, ladders for transmission machinery, and an Appendix containing the proposed regulations. At the end of the report there are sixty-two illustrations of parts of machinery and protective appliances.

The regulations proposed for the better protection of transmission machinery are in two parts, the first dealing with the duties of occupiers, and the second with duties of persons employed. Occupiers are required to fence shafts, couplings, collars, and driving shafts, if within reach, to employ only authorized persons to lubricate parts of transmission machinery, to make adequate provision for the prompt stoppage of the machinery at the first sign of danger, and to appoint a competent person to carry out systematic inspection with regard to the requirements of these regulations. Employees are required to keep all fencing and safeguards in their proper places, to wear close-fitting clothing when within reach of unfenced transmission machinery, and female employees are re-

Conciliation and Arbitration.

Eleventh Report by the Board of Trade of Proceedings under the Conciliation Act (1896), 1913. London: Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 1914. Pages, 171. Price, 8½d.

During 1913, action was taken by the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department in ninety-nine cases, as compared with seventy-three cases in 1912 and ninety-two in 1911. These do not include appointments made in connection with the revised railway conciliation scheme. Of the cases dealt with in 1913, there were stoppages of work in fifty-three, while in forty-six there was no stoppage of work. Since 1896, the total number of cases dealt with under the Act amounted to 696. Of these, applications were received from both parties in 417 cases, from the workpeople only in 148 cases, and from the employers only in forty-five cases. In recent years there has been a tendency for both parties to make joint applications. During the year recourse was had in six cases to courts of arbitration, as compared with five cases in the preceding year. The total number of Conciliation Boards and standing joint committees in existence at the end of 1913 was 325, of which 310 dealt with particular trades and fifteen were district and general Boards. Provision is made in 121 agreements for reference to the Board of Trade of any disputes which the parties concerned failed to settle, and in eighteen further agreements and awards it is provided disputed questions of interpretation be referred to the Board of Trade.

Statistical Abstract for the British Empire.

Statistical Abstract for the British Empire in each year from 1896 to 1912. London: Wyman & Sons, Limited, 1914. Pages, 310. Price, 1s. 3d.

The Tenth Number of the Statistical Abstract of the British Empire contains statistics for each part of the Empire in

1891, 1901 and 1911, according to the census returns, with estimates for December 31, 1912; tables of the trade of the British Empire for each year from 1898 to 1912; shipping of the British Empire; production of staple articles within the Empire; consumption of staple articles within the Empire; statistics of British Protectorates.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Department of Mines. Geological Survey Branch. Memoir No. 10-E. Gold Fields of Nova Scotia. By V. Malcolm, 1912.

Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913. Part VI. Subsidized Steamship Services.

Report of the National Transcontinental Railway Investigating Commission.

Express Statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1913. A. W. Campbell, Deputy Minister of the Department of Railways and Canals.

Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913.

Report of the Militia Council for the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913.

Report on Dividends remaining unpaid, unclaimed balances and unpaid drafts and bills of exchange in chartered banks of the Dominion of Canada, for five years and upwards prior to December 31, 1912.

Department of the Interior. Report of Progress of Stream Measurements for the calendar year 1912.

New Brunswick.—Annual Report of the Schools of New Brunswick, 1912-13.

Quebec.—Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries. Report on Mining

Operations in the Province of Quebec during the year 1912.

Ontario.—Annual Report of the Bureau of Industries for the Province of Ontario, 1912. Part I.—Agricultural Statistics. Part II.—Chattel Mortgages.

Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission. Report No. 3. Covering Investigations at James Bay during 1912, by J. G. McMillan; and Reconnaissance for Extension, by W. R. Maher.

Fifth Annual Report of the Ontario Corn Growers' Association, 1912.

Public Accounts of the Province of Ontario for the twelve months ended 31st October, 1913.

Report on the Operation of the Liquor License Acts for the year 1913.

Report of the Minister of Public Works for the twelve months ending 31st October, 1912.

Sixth Annual Report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission for the year ended October 31st, 1913.

Great Britain.—Report of the Proceedings of the Inspection Committee of Trustee Savings Banks for the year ended 20th November, 1913.

Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for 1912.

United States.—Annual Report of the Commissioner of Corporations to the Secretary of Commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

Department of Labour. Bureau of Labour Statistics. Retail Prices, 1890 to October, 1913.

Germany.—Die Verbannde der Arbeitgeber, Angestellten und Arbeiter im Jahre 1912.

Die internationalen Beziehungen der deutschen Arbeitgeber, Angestellten und Arbeiterverbände.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASES.

Industrial accident. — Defective machine. — Employer responsible for injury to workman.

In the Superior Court, at Montreal, Mr. Justice Lafontaine recently heard a case in which the plaintiff claimed an indemnity and an annuity. The plaintiff was working in the defendant's shop polishing box covers. While he was placing a piece of tin under a die the machine started and crushed three fingers of his left hand, which subsequently had to be amputated. Evidence was brought to show that the machine in question was in a bad condition, that the foreman had frequently been told of this condition, and that very little work would have put the machine in good order. The defence denied that the machine was defective, and alleged that the accident was due to the plaintiff's own negligence. The Court held that the defendant was responsible for the negligence of his foreman in not having the machine repaired, even if the accident was due to the plaintiff's own negligence, and ordered the defendant to pay the plaintiff the sum of \$351.00 as an indemnity for his partial and permanent disability, and, further, to pay him an annuity of \$45.75, and to deposit a sum of not more than \$2,000 as security for the payment of said annuity. (*Lortie v. Aubry.*)

Employee fined for breaking contract.

A case of considerable interest to employers and employees was heard in the Recorder's Court at Quebec on March 19. The defendant was a former line superintendent in the employ of the Dor-

chester Electric Company, and the Company were the prosecutors. The evidence showed that the defendant left the employ of the Company last June, before the expiration of his contract, and without giving the Company due notice. The manager of the Company took action against the former line superintendent, and the maximum penalty was awarded, namely, a fine of \$20.00 and costs or two months' imprisonment. (*Dorchester Electric Company v. Wissoll.*)

Workmen's Compensation. — Injured workman earning more than \$1,000 a year denied right to sue under the Act.

A ruling of interest to employers and workmen generally was rendered by Mr. Justice Charbonneau at Montreal recently. The plaintiff in the case was an employee of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and the action was brought by him against the Company for injuries sustained whilst at work in the Company's shops. The counsel for the Company pointed out that the plaintiff could not enter a claim against the Company under the Workmen's Compensation Act by reason of the fact that he was earning more than a thousand dollars a year, whereas the Act specifically states that it applies only to the case of workmen earning less than one thousand dollars per annum. The Company's exception was maintained by the Court and the suit was accordingly dismissed, the plaintiff's right to sue under Common Law being reserved. (*Couture v. Grand Trunk Railway Company.*)

ONTARIO CASES.

Master and Servant. — Injury to servant.

Several actions for damages for injuries were brought at the Spring As-

sizes at Welland. Thomas V. French entered an action for damages against the Canada Cement Company for the loss of his right leg while in their employ. Plaintiff was awarded \$2,100 and costs.

Antonio Potenza received \$3,000 and costs for damages for the loss of his eye while in the employ of the Canadian Ramapo Iron Works.

A suit against the Clifton Sand, Gravel and Construction Company for \$3,000 damages for the death of Jacob Popeu as a result of injuries received while employed in defendants' gravel pit was settled out of court, defendants paying \$1,500 and costs.

The action of Gabor Poezak against I. Y. Harper, sewer contractor, for \$1,000 damages for injuries received, was dismissed with costs, the jury finding no undue negligence on the part of the defendant. The accident happened in Welland on October 9 last, when a sewer trench caved in, breaking plaintiff's leg.

Master and Servant.—Injury to servant.— Damages.

A workman who had the fingers and thumb of one hand cut off by the knives of a jointer in the Tudhope-Anderson factory in January, 1913, entered suit against the Company for \$5,000 damages. The case was tried before Chancellor Boyd at Barrie. The jury brought in a verdict for \$3,000—\$1,000 under the Compensation Act and \$2,000 at Common Law. They, however, gave negative answer to a question where an affirmative would have been more consistent with their verdict, and while they were out considering the point the parties agreed on a settlement on the basis of the \$1,000 awarded under the Compensation Act, it being doubtful whether the remaining \$2,000 would be sustained on appeal. (*Chadwick v. Tudhope-Anderson Company.*)

MANITOBA CASES.

Master and Servant.—Injury to servant.— Négligence.

An action was brought by James Cramb against the Foundation Company, Limited, to recover damages for injuries sustained while in the Company's employ in connection with the construction of a bridge over the Red River. From the evidence it appears that the defendant was engaged during August last driving certain timbers into their place with a large wooden maul, which weighed about thirty-five pounds. The head of the maul came off and Cramb lost his balance, fell from the structure down some **thirty-five feet**, alighting upon a steam pump. He was severely injured and burned by reason of the fall and coming in contact with certain steam pipes has been incapacitated for work ever since. It was claimed that negligence was shown on the part of the defendants in not having suitable scaffolding from which to conduct their operations, and that if such had been erected the plaintiff would not have been precipitated to the bottom of the caisson. It was claimed for the defence that the Company was in no way negligent in connection with the matter, and that every practicable precaution was afforded to their workmen in connection with the construction of the piers for the bridge in question. A verdict in favour of the plaintiff for \$15,000 was returned by the jury. (*Cramb v. Foundation Company.*)

Master and Servant.—Injury to servant.— Damages increased on re-trial.

A re-trial of the action of Arthur G. Pickering against the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company at the Winnipeg Assizes, by Mr. Justice Galt and a jury, resulted in an increase of the damages from \$10,000 to \$11,000, although the Company had appealed on the ground that the sum allowed by the jury at the last assizes was

excessive. Mr. Justice Galt granted a certificate for special costs. Pickering had his leg cut off in the Paddington yards, St. Boniface, on March 1, 1912, by a Grand Trunk Pacific train backing into a Canadian Northern Railway train. The plaintiff, who was in the employment of the Canadian Northern Railway at the time as a fireman, was working under his engine when the accident occurred. (*Pickering v. Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.*)

ALBERTA CASES.

Master and Servant.—Injury to servant.—Workmen's Compensation.

In the Alberta Trial Court on February 9, Mr. Justice Walsh rendered judgment in an action for damages for injury under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The plaintiff, Ferguson, was injured while in the service of the defendant Company, and brought an action at common law, alleging negligence. The jury rendered an adverse decision and the plaintiff applied to the Trial Judge under sub-section four of section three of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The circumstances of the case were as follows: The plaintiff started to work for the defendant Company as a labourer on November 30, 1912. His work consisted of shovelling clay from a pit into the car, which carried it to the plant. On the following day he was going to his work when he was asked by a fellow workman to help him put back on the track one of the cars used for carrying clay, which had become derailed. The plaintiff went to the assistance of this man, and while helping him injured his foot so severely that it had to be amputated.

The objection raised to the payment of compensation to the plaintiff was that the accident did not arise out of and in the course of his employment, the Company contending that he voluntarily undertook work of another character, which he was not engaged to perform.

The trial judge held that the case was one of emergency, that the action of the plaintiff in assisting to place the car on the track was performed in the interests of the Company, and that he was entitled to compensation. Regarding the amount of the compensation awarded, it was stated that for nearly a year he was totally incapacitated for work. Allowing him \$7.00 a week (one-half of his average weekly earnings) from December 16, the date from which he was entitled to compensation, the judge gave an award for \$420. Holding that \$4.00 a week would represent the difference between his average weekly earnings before the accident and the average weekly amount which he is now able to earn, the Court fixed his compensation from the date of the trial until further orders at that sum. The defendant Company was allowed to deduct from the compensation the costs caused by the plaintiff bringing the action instead of proceeding under the Act. (*Ferguson v. Brick and Supplies, Limited.*)

Master and Servant.—Injury to and death of servant in course of employment.—Compensation.

In the Alberta Trial Court, on February 16, an action for compensation was brought by the widow of an employee of the Canadian Pacific Railway, whose death was caused while in the employ of the Company. The plaintiff's husband was employed to work the defendant Company's elevator. It was not used for the fifth and sixth storeys of the building (which were incomplete and unoccupied), except occasionally for the carriage of materials and workmen, and in the said two storeys the elevator shaft was not enclosed. Finding himself on one occasion unable to start the elevator upwards, he got a workman to press certain switches in the basement, which enabled him to start it, but prevented him stopping it until the switches were removed. Having started the elevator, he called to the workman to remove the

vitches, but the latter did not hear him, and, being unable to stop the elevator, the plaintiff's husband, while passing the fifth storey, projected his head beyond the shaft to call, and collided with the floor above and was killed.

Mr. Justice Scott held that there was negligence on the part of the defendant company: First, in not providing for the use of the deceased an elevator in proper working order, and, secondly, in not closing the elevator shaft at the fifth and sixth storeys; that, while the deceased knew, or ought to have known, the danger he would incur by putting his head beyond the shaft, the circumstances created an emergency which he had never contemplated, and a person of ordinary intelligence might easily make a mistake under the circumstances. The deceased was, therefore, not guilty of contributory negligence. Judgment was awarded for the plaintiff for \$4,000, the amount to be apportioned between the plaintiff and the children of the deceased as follows: \$2,200 to the plaintiff, and \$600 to each of the three children. *Jackson v. Canadian Pacific Railway.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASES.

Non-payment of Wages.

An action under the new amendment to section eighty-eight of the Bank Act was decided by Mr. Justice MacDonald at Vancouver on March 18. The section in question makes any bank liable for wage claims where it takes possession of the business. A judgment was given to the employees of the Imperial Timber and Trading Company for \$10,500 and costs against the Royal Bank of Canada. The amount claimed represented the men's wages for November

and December, 1913, up to the time the bank took possession of the property of the Company as security for advances. (*Employees of the Imperial Timber and Trading Company v. the Royal Bank of Canada.*)

Action against representatives of Union.—Restraint.

An important case, involving the question of dictation by trade unions, was decided on March 25 in the British Columbia Supreme Court, when a plasterer was given damages against the local plasterers' union. The plaintiff sued seven members of the union on their own behalf, and also as representatives of the union, for damages, alleging conspiracy on the grounds that they successfully and intentionally endeavoured to dictate conditions under which he should work. It appeared from the evidence that the business agent of the union reported that the plaintiff's work was not up to the required standard, and a committee appointed by the union upheld the decision, recommending that he be withdrawn from his job for six months. The plaintiff refused to comply and was accordingly dismissed from his employment.

The Court found that as the union had forbidden the plaintiff to work in his employer's shop for six months, the latter was forced to dismiss him, or have his own work tied up, the plaintiff's fellow-employees refusing to work with him in that particular shop. It was held that the union rules in no way authorized the defendants to take the course adopted. It was also held that a combination of two or more persons without justification to injure any workman by inducing employers not to employ him, was,

if it resulted in damage to him, actionable. Mr. Justice Murphy awarded the plaintiff judgment for the amount he would have earned in wages from the time his employment ceased (Nov. 20, 1913), until active steps against him were discontinued. (*Sleuter v. Plasterers' Union.*)

BRITISH CASE.

Accident arising out of and in the course of the employment.—Drayman leaving vehicle to get refreshment.—Accident in street.

By the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, a workman injured by accident is entitled to compensation only in cases where the accident is one arising out of and in the course of the employment.

A man was employed by a brewery company as drayman, his duties being to deliver casks of beer from a dray at various public houses and private houses. His working hours were from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., no intervals being recognized for meals or refreshment, as he was generally at a distance from his home the whole day. One day while on his round he drew up his dray on the near side of the road, and crossed the road to a public

house to get a glass of beer. The public house did not belong to his employers. He was only away from the dray for about two minutes, and on crossing the road to return he was knocked over by a motor-car and killed. His dependents applied for compensation, but their claim was resisted by the employers on the ground that the accident had not occurred in the course of the employment. The County Court judge, however, made an award of compensation.

The employers appealed. They contended that the workman had left the sphere of his employment entirely for his own purposes, and that, though he was allowed to leave his dray in order to obtain refreshment, there was a distinction between being allowed to do such a thing and doing that thing in the course of the employment. Also, it was contended that the risk of being knocked down by a motor-car in the street was not a reasonable incident of the employment, and not one to which, by the nature of his employment, he was particularly exposed. The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that the leaving his dray to get refreshment was a reasonable incident of his employment, and that the accident had arisen out of and in the course of the employment. (*Martin v. Lovibond & Company, Limited.—Court of Appeal. January 30, 1914.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

MAY, 1914.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1914.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

INCREASED activity prevailed in the labour market during April as compared with the previous months of the year. The improvement, however, was not as marked as usual. A feature of the month was the cold and broken weather which hindered agriculture and transportation. Seeding in the western provinces was general after April 20, and about sixty per cent. was completed at the end of the month; this was later than in the preceding year. The seed bed was in excellent condition owing largely to the favourable weather last fall. Live stock and fall wheat wintered well and orchards show satisfactory promise. There was an unfilled demand for experienced men in some parts of Ontario. The weather was unfavourable for fishing, and small catches were reported, particularly on the Atlantic coast. On the Fraser river considerable activity was noted. Men were engaged for the lumber drives, and in some parts saw mills were active, but the lumber industry in general was quiet. An improvement was noted in British Columbia lumbering conditions. There was a falling off in the coal trade of Nova Scotia; the western coal mines, however, maintained good outputs, and the metaliferous mines of British Columbia showed increased activity after the usual winter dullness. Manufacturing was

more active than in March, but no tendency was shown towards increasing staffs or hours of labour. Active operations were commenced in railway construction, and many men were engaged for the various camps. The opening of navigation at the latter end of the month gave employment to several men who had been out of work during the winter months. Railway traffic was not as heavy as usual at this season. There was considerably more employment among members of the building trades, but the increased activity was not as marked as usual. There was a decrease in the number of immigrants arriving from Europe.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices stood at 136.8 for April as compared with 136.7 in March and 136.3 in April, 1913. Dairy products were on a much lower level, eggs and butter having declined steeply. Advances, however, occurred in bran, shorts, corn, Ontario winter wheat, sheep, canned salmon, onions, evaporated apples, flour, glucose, raw cotton, horsehides, and some lines of raw furs. The index number, therefore, showed a slight increase in spite of declines in most grains, Ontario cattle, beef, hogs, potatoes, sugar, molasses, iron, steel, copper, lead, gasoline, N. B. shingles, wire nails, benzine and malt.

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations, or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

Interruptions to Industry.

Little interruption was caused through trade disputes during April. A feature of the month was the small number of new disputes occurring, only four being reported to the Department as compared with twenty-five for the corresponding period of last year. None of these affected a large number of employees. It is a noteworthy fact that only twelve disputes had been reported to the Department up to the end of April as compared with forty-six last year. A proportionate decrease was noted in time losses for the two periods.

Among industrial establishments, etc., destroyed by fire or through other causes during the month of April, 1914, the following may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—J. W. Logan's sawmill at Earltown and 25,000 ft. of hardwood lumber; Eastern Motor Company's garage at Yarmouth, loss \$7,000.

New Brunswick.—Business portion of Bathurst, loss \$100,000; laundry, loss \$6,000; Canadian Pacific Railway Company's machine shops at McAdam Jct., loss \$20,000; *Algonquin* hotel at St. Andrews, loss \$300,000; Christie's woodworking factory and warehouse at St. John, loss \$60,000.

Quebec.—Evan & Tite's planing mill at Bishop's Crossing; village of Bryson wiped out, loss \$65,000; C. Fredette's lumber yard, loss \$15,000; the following fires occurred at Montreal: Adelstein's shoe store, loss \$2,500; Standard Calendar and Novelty Company's premises, loss \$10,000; plumbing shop, loss \$2,000; Davis cigar manufacturing premises, loss \$10,000; undertaking establishment, loss \$8,000.

Ontario.—Barn near Brockville, loss \$6,000; Can. Wolverine Brass Company's premises at Chatham, loss \$40,000; sawmill at Lillabelle lake near Cochrane; Standard Iron Company's premises at Deseronto, loss \$5,000; portion of business section of Goderich, loss \$6,500; Harriston Oil Company's premises at Harriston, loss \$5,000; Souter's furniture establishment at Hamilton, loss \$23,000; three barns on the Gill farm at Hagersville; at Kingston: House of Providence, loss \$8,000; Standard Publishing Company's premises, loss \$15,000; Gage's grocery store, loss \$2,800; Hart business block at Kingsville, loss \$20,000; Rice cigar box factory at London, loss \$26,000; Dominion Savings Bank building at London, loss \$300,000; business block at North Bay, loss \$15,000; at Ottawa: Ketchum sporting goods establishment and Medford Apartments, loss \$20,000; business block, loss \$25,000; planing mill, loss \$3,000; Oliver's hotel at Shelden, loss \$5,000; greenhouse at Stoney Creek, loss \$3,000; meter room of Gas and Electric Company's plant at Sault Ste. Marie, loss \$2,000; grain elevator at Reaboro; dining and sleeping quarters of the Hollinger mine at Timmins, loss \$6,000; lumber mill at Towiko, loss \$50,000; business block at Tilbury, loss \$4,000; at Toronto: factory building, loss \$4,000; picture framing establishment, loss \$2,000; tannery, loss \$10,000; hotel on Fighting Island near Windsor, loss \$50,000; grocery store at Windsor, loss \$2,500.

Manitoba.—Elevator at High Bluff containing 25,000 bushels of grain; stock barn with contents at Hallbro, loss \$10,000; Ellis business block at Winnipeg, loss \$18,000.

Saskatchewan.—Macoun hotel at Macoun destroyed by an explosion of acetylene gas plant, loss \$35,000 (ten lives lost); East foundry at Saskatoon, loss \$8,000; Cole business block at Saskatoon, loss \$189,000.

Alberta.—At Calgary: grocery store, loss \$5,000; Model laundry, loss \$10,000; at Edmonton: Tees & Perse store, loss \$15,000; Wilson Liquor Company's premises, loss \$13,000; car barn of the Interurban Electric Company's livery stables at Gleichen, loss \$13,000.

British Columbia.—Business block at Nanaimo, loss \$10,000; business section of Telkwa, loss \$50,000; Alberta Lumber Company's plant, loss \$150,000.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

Wages remained much the same among farm labourers, railway construction hands and unskilled labourers, with the opening of the season of activity. In the building and other out-door trades the renewal of agreements which had expired did not provide for increases in wages to the same degree as usual. Among the changes in wages and hours, information concerning which was received in the Department during April, the following may be mentioned: Between 200 and 300 painters and decorators at Halifax were given an increase of three and one-third cents an hour. The same class (16) at Guelph were given an increase of two and one-half cents an hour with a fixed minimum of twenty-five cents an hour. Thirty painters and paperhangers at St. Thomas were given an increase in wages. One hundred and fifty employees of the Tallman Brass Company at Hamilton were given a five per cent. increase in wages. Three thousand labourers employed by the Works Department of the city of Toronto had their wages increased to \$15.00 a week.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during April in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* and by in-

formation received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Cold weather prevailed during the early part of the month, and little spring work was done in the Maritime Provinces. Conditions were more favourable in the West, and preparations were made for seeding. Farm help was scarce in New Brunswick. In Ontario farmers were busy seeding, and a scarcity of help was noted in some parts. Good progress was made in Saskatchewan, and at the end of April it was estimated that about sixty per cent. of the wheat seeding was finished. The favourable weather of last fall rendered the ground in good condition for spring work, and with sufficient moisture the outlook for the 1914 crop is good.

The statement issued by the Board of Grain Commissioners at Fort William at the middle of April shows that there was less grain in storage and afloat than last year.

The latest information issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture shows that fall wheat received little injury during the winter; orchards also came through the winter in a fairly satisfactory way, though it is yet early to anticipate the damage done by the frost. Live stock wintered well; hay was plentiful, straw scarce, while corn was not so plentiful as in recent years.

The Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is prepared to offer practical assistance this year to associations of wool growers in the preparation and display of their wool clips for market. Associations, in order to receive this aid, must be organized in accordance with the regulations of the Branch, and membership is limited to actual owners of sheep. West of Fort William an association must contain at least 3,000 sheep, or sufficient to comprise one carload of

wool; east of there, a relative number. The services of expert wool classifiers, who will take charge of and perform the grading, classification and preparation of the wool, will be provided. The Branch will also provide the means for the establishment of a central bureau for the distribution of current information respecting domestic and foreign markets of wool, so the associations may be constantly in command of complete knowledge concerning the source of the demand and the ruling price of all grades.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914, there was a decrease in the number of homestead entries in Canada of 1870, the figures being 31,829 and 33,699 for the fiscal years 1913-14 and 1912-13 respectively.

The latest bulletin issued by the Census and Statistical Office reports on the proportion of grain of last year's harvest that proved of merchantable quality and upon the quantities in farmers' hands at the end of March, 1914, the report being based upon returns by crop reporting correspondents on March 31. Of the total estimated production of wheat in Canada in 1913, amounting to 231,717,000 bushels, 224,810,000 bushels, or ninety-seven per cent., proved to be of merchantable quality. This is a larger proportion than in any previous year since estimates were first obtained in 1910. The corresponding percentages in the three previous years were ninety-two, eighty-seven and ninety-four. By provinces the proportions are lower throughout Eastern Canada, being about eighty-seven per cent. for Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, 90.5 per cent. in New Brunswick, 90 per cent. in Quebec, and 91 per cent. in Ontario. In British Columbia the proportion was 85.6 per cent. About 16.5 per cent. of the total Canadian wheat crop in 1913 is reported as remaining in the farmers' hands at March 31, 1914, this proportion representing 38,353,000 bushels. This is a lower figure than in any previous year.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred matters. Firms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general conditions affect them.

Metal, Engineering, & Shipbuilding				Woodworking and Furnishing			Printing and Allied Trades.			Textile		
Metal workers	Stationary Eng'rs.	Elect'cl. W'ks & Linemen	Shipbuilders	Woodworkers	Upholsterers	Coopers	News	Job	Book-binding	Cotton	Woolen	Carpet W'rs.
1-Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active			
2-Quiet	Active	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet		Active	Active			Quiet	
3-Active	Active	Active		Active	Active		v active	v active	v active		v active	
4-Fair	Fair	Active		Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active			
5-Fair	Fair	Quiet		Active	Fair							
6-Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active			
7-Active	v active	Fair		v active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active			
8-Active	v active	Active		v active	v active		v active	v active	v active			
9-v active	Fair	Fair		Active	Active		v active	v active	Active	v active	Active	
0-Active	Active	Quiet	v active	Active			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	v quiet	Fair	
1-Fair	Fair	Fair		v quiet	v quiet		v quiet	v quiet				
2-Fair	Fair	Fair		Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active		
3-Fair				Active								
4-Fair												
5-v active	v active	Active	v active	Fair	Active		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			
6-v quiet	v quiet	v quiet		v quiet	Active		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	v quiet	Active
7-v active	v active	v active		Fair			v active	v active				
8-v quiet	Fair	Active		Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair				
9-Fair	Fair	Active		Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Fair				
0-Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	
1-Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active			
2-Active	Fair	Fair		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active			
3-Fair	Fair	Fair		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active			Fair
4-Fair	Fair	Quiet		Active	Active		Fair	Fair				
5-Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair		Active	Active	Active			
6-Active	Active	Active										
7-Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	
8-Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active			
9-v quiet	v quiet	v quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
0-Fair	Active	Fair		Quiet	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active			
1-Active	Active	Active		Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Active	Fair		Fair	
2-Active				Fair	Active		Active	Active	Active			
3-Active	v active	v active		v active	v active	v active	v active	v active	v active			
4-Active		v active		v active	v active	v active	Active	Active	Active			
5-Active	Active	Active		Fair	Active		Active	Active	Active		Active	
6-Active	Active	Active		Quiet	Quiet		Active	Active	Active			
7-Active	v active	v active		Active			Active	Active	Active			
8-Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair		Active	Active	Active			
9-Active							Fair	Fair	Fair			
0-Active												
1-Fair	Fair	Fair					Active	Active				
2-Active												
3-Active	Quiet	Quiet		Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			
4-Active		v quiet					Active					
5-Fair	Active	Fair		Fair			Quiet	Quiet	Fair			
6-Fair	Fair						Fair	Fair				
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TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent.	Clothing.			Food Preparation.		Tobacco Prepar'n.		Leather Trades	
	Tailors	Garment Workers	Boot and shoe workers	Bakers & Confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather workers
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Sydney	Active	Active		Active	Active				
2—Westville	Quiet		Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
3—Truro	V active	V active	Active	V active	V active				V active
4—Halifax	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active			
5—Amherst									
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Moncton	Active	Active		Active	Fair				Quiet
8—Newcastle	V active	V active		Active		Active			
9—St. John	V active	V active		Active					
10—Fredericton	V active	V active	Fair	Active	V active			Active	
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Quebec	Active	Active	V quiet	V quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
12—Sherbrooke	Quiet	Active		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet
13—Three Rivers	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Fair
14—St. Hyacinthe		Active	Quiet	Active				Quiet	Quiet
15—St. Johns and Iberville									
16—Sorel	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active			Active	Active
17—Montreal	Fair	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair		Quiet
18—Hull	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Ottawa	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active
20—Brockville	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
21—Kingston	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
22—Belleville				Active	Active	Active	Active		
23—Peterborough	Active	Active		Active	Active			Fair	Fair
24—Orillia	Active	Fair							Quiet
25—Toronto	Active	Active		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V quiet	V quiet
26—Niagara Falls									
27—St. Catharines	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
28—Hamilton	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
29—Brantford	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
30—Guelph	Active	Active		Active	Fair	Fair	Fair		
31—Berlin	Active	Fair	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair
32—Woodstock	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
33—Stratford	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
34—London	V active	Quiet	Active	Active		Quiet		Quiet	Active
35—St. Thomas	Active		Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair		Active
36—Chatham	Fair	Fair		Active	Active	Fair	Fair		
37—Windsor	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
38—Owen Sound				Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
39—Cobalt	Active	Active		Fair	Fair				
40—Sault Ste Marie									
41—Prt Arthur & Fort William	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet				
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
42—Winnipeg	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair
43—Brandon					V active	Quiet			
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
44—Regina	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair			
45—Moosejaw				Quiet	Quiet				
46—Saskatoon		Quiet							
47—Prince Albert	Quiet	Quiet			Quiet			Quiet	Quiet
<i>Alberta—</i>									
48—Medicine Hat	Fair	Fair		Active	Active				
49—Calgary	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
50—Edmonton	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
51—Lethbridge	Quiet	Quiet							
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
52—Nelson	Quiet			Active	Fair	Fair			
53—New Westminster	V quiet			Fair	Active	V quiet			
54—Vancouver	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet			
55—Victoria	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair
56—Nanaimo									
57—Prince Rupert				Fair	Fair				

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1914.—Concluded.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condi-

TRANSPORT											
Steam Ry. Service		Electric Railway Service	Marine transport	Long-shoremen	Transfers, cabmen, etc.	Miscellaneous					Unskilled labour
Operating	Mechanical					Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employes	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks	
1—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair
2—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
3—V active	V active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	V active	V active	V active	Active	V active	Active
4—											Fair
5—											
6—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
7—Active	Active				Active	Active	Fair	Active		Active	Quiet
8—Fair	Fair					V active			V quiet		V quiet
9—Active	Active	V active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
10—Active	Active				Active						Active
11—Active	Active	Quiet	V active	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet		Active	Quiet
12—Fair	Fair	Fair	Active		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
13—Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	V quiet
14—											
15—											
16—Active	Active		V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	V active		V active	Active
17—Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Quiet	V active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
18—V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	
19—Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
20—Quiet	Quiet		Active	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Active		Fair	Fair
21—Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair
22—Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair
23—Active	Active	Active									Fair
24—											Fair
25—Fair	Fair	Fair			Fair		Fair				Fair
26—Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Fair				Quiet
27—											
28—Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair
29—Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active		Active	V quiet
30—		Active			Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair		Quiet	Active
31—Fair	Fair	Active			Fair	Fair	Active	Active		Fair	Fair
32—						Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair
33—Active	Active				V active	Active	Active	Active		V active	Fair
34—Active	Active				Active	Fair					Fair
35—Fair	Fair				Active	Active					Active
36—Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair
37—Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Fair		Active	Fair
38—Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
39—						Active	Active				Fair
40—						Quiet			Fair		Fair
41—Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair		Quiet			Quiet		Quiet	V quiet
42—Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Fair	Fair
43—V quiet	V quiet					Quiet					V quiet
44—											
45—Fair	Fair	Fair			Active	Active	Active	Fair		Active	Fair
46—Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	
47—Fair	Fair	Active			Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	V quiet
48—Quiet	Quiet					Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet
49—V quiet	V quiet	Active			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
50—Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	V quiet
51—Quiet	Quiet	Quiet									V quiet
52—Quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Active	Active	Active		Fair	Fair
53—Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active		Fair	V quiet
54—V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet		V quiet	V quiet
55—Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair
56—					V quiet	V quiet					Fair
57—Fair	Fair					Fair					

Fishing.

The fishing season was late on the Nova Scotia coast on account of the severe weather. The lobster season opened during the middle of the month, but on account of the lateness of the spring the outlook was not generally good. Cod fishing was in full progress in New Brunswick, but operations were hindered by a scarcity of bait. The British Columbia whale fishing fleet left for the fishing grounds west of Vancouver Island during the month. Towards the end of April a considerable amount of fishing was done in the Province of Quebec, and large catches were made. The run of spring salmon on the Fraser river commenced early in the month, and several good catches were made.

New regulations for lobster fishing in the Province of Quebec, as well as the Maritime Provinces, have been made by Order-in-Council. Hereafter no one may fish for, catch, or kill lobsters from July 1, 1914, to April 25, 1915, and thereafter no one can catch them from June 28 in each year to April 25 following, in the coast and waters thereof of Quebec counties south of the St. Lawrence. No one shall fish for, catch or kill lobsters from August 1 of each year to May 19 following, on and along that portion of the coast of Quebec Province north of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, including the coast of Anticosti Island.

A monthly bulletin of Sea Fishery Statistics for March, issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, states as follows:—

Except in the counties of Halifax, Shelburne, Yarmouth and Digby, fishing operations along the Atlantic coast were extremely limited during March. At Lockport a gasoline fishing schooner named Padlox was destroyed by fire; while at Westport three new motor boats were launched and added to the fleet. On the Pacific coast the weather during the month was favourable, and considerable progress was made in the halibut and spring salmon fishing in the northern part of the province. The total pack of canned lobsters on the Atlantic coast from the 15th of November to the end of March was 10,532 cases, while the total shipment in shell was 24,305 cwts. During the corresponding period in the previous year the pack was 7,008 cases, the shipments in shell 33,018 cwts.

Lumbering.

The month was not a favourable one for lumbering operations. Cold weather prevailed during the first part, and the lowness of water in the streams is likely to cause difficulty in floating the logs to the mills. In New Brunswick the winter cut is estimated at about 54,000,000 feet, which will not be sufficient to keep the mills in active operation throughout the summer. The backward season hindered building operations, and trade was in consequence quieter than usual. Some of the New Brunswick mills were running during the latter part of the month. The various companies operating in Quebec were hiring men to drive the logs. Owing to the snowfall being below the average in this province, difficulty is anticipated in floating all the logs cut. Wages paid were about the same as last year. In Ontario all the men were out of the lumber camps before the middle of the month, and the mills were in readiness to commence operations. It is estimated that the cut this year will be larger than last. The water in the lakes and rivers was very low, and it is thought that a considerable amount of lumber may not be able to reach the mills. Apart from this the outlook in Ontario was good. A marked improvement was noted in British Columbia conditions. Most of the mills were running steadily throughout the month.

According to the report of the Ontario Department of Lands, Forests and Mines, the total quantity of timber cut in the Ontario woods during 1913 was 472,500,000 feet as against 552,525,898 feet in the preceding year. It is stated that pine and hemlock will be cheaper this year than last.

Pulp wood shipped from Northern Ontario towns along the lines of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway continues to show an increase.

A circular has been issued by the Canadian Forestry Association announcing that the next Canadian Forestry Convention will be held in Halifax during September, 1914.

The total area examined last summer by forest survey parties of the Department of the Interior was about 11,000,000 acres, some on the rough slopes of the Rockies, some in the rocky areas of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and some in the low lying and muskeg region of Northern Alberta. Very little land was found fit for agriculture in these regions. Most of it is recommended as forestry reserves. The present area of the Dominion forestry reserves is 23,017,504 acres, or nearly 36,000 square miles.

Mining.

The coal mining industry in Nova Scotia was fairly active, with the exception of the Acadia Coal Company, which suspended operations on account of market conditions being unfavourable. Two hundred and fifty men and boys were laid off as a result of this. Another interruption was caused at the Drummond collieries where a boiler explosion killed seven men and rendered the main slope idle for two weeks. The opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence stimulated the mining industry in this province at the end of the month. At present the output during 1914 has been considerably less than that of the previous year, but it is expected that the decrease will be offset by a corresponding increase during the latter part of the year. The coal mines of Alberta maintained a good output. In British Columbia increased outputs were made, although the dispute of coal miners on Vancouver Island remained unsettled at the end of the month. The Cobalt camps were working steadily, and metalliferous mines in British Columbia showed increased activity after the winter season.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, the report presented showed a balance of \$470,450 as the net profit on the year's operations, which was a smaller amount than for the previous year. The output of coal at the Company's mines in the Crow's Nest district

was 1,166,378 tons in 1913, an increase over the previous year of 102,000 tons.

In a preliminary report published by the Department of Mines of the Province of Quebec, the value of the products of the mineral industry of the province totalled \$12,918,109 in 1913. This is the highest production yet recorded. There were 8,996 men employed in the Quebec mines, quarries, clay pits and ore mills during the year. Total wages paid amounted to \$5,179,395. Some of these were employed for part of the year only. Fifteen fatal accidents were recorded, of which ten occurred in the asbestos mines, four in quarries, and one in a copper mine.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Mining Society of Nova Scotia was held in Sydney on April 15 and 16.

Manufacturing.

The condition of the manufacturing industry remained much the same during April as in the earlier part of the year. Many of the factories were still running short time, and there was no additional demand for men. Carriage and wagon establishments reported a slight improvement, furniture factories, etc., were not as busy as usual. The activity of garment workers showed a slight increase.

There are now 220 woollen manufacturing plants in Canada. All told, these plants employ 688 males on salary and 120 females, while the number of men employed on wages is 6,087, of women 5,988, and of children 557. Eighty-six men and ninety-six women are piece workers. For the calendar year 1910 the value of the total output was about \$20,000,000. Hosiery and knitted goods accounted for \$13,393,854 of this amount, woollen goods for \$5,738,773, and woollen yarns for \$791,750. Wool carding and pulling accounted for something more than \$500,000.

Net operating profits of \$100,983 for 1913 were shown in the annual statement of the Canadian Consolidated Felt Company, presented at the annual meeting of the shareholders held a few days

ago. This is a decrease, before deductions of head expenses, of \$12,246. The net profits for the year were \$37,024, as compared with \$49,159 the previous year. The volume of sales for the year was \$735,390.

Profits of the Steel Company of Canada for the year ended December 31 last were \$1,640,011, before deductions for depreciation and similar funds. This is an increase of \$92,972. The surplus after all deductions shows an increase of \$34,060. Earnings for the year, represented by these surplus profits, are at the rate of 4.44 per cent. on the \$11,500,000 common stock, compared with 4.15 per cent. in 1912, and 2.94 in 1911. After deducting charges for repairs, maintenance and improvements, profits for the year were \$516,084, as compared with \$464,162 in 1912, and \$404,453 in 1911.

According to statistics compiled by the Northwestern Miller, the number of flour mills in Canada at the beginning of 1914 was 609, having a capacity of 112,000 barrels daily. This compares with 634 mills in operation in 1912 having a total capacity of 111,200. It will be seen from these figures that the number of mills is being reduced, while the grinding capacity is increasing. The following table shows how these establishments are apportioned among the various provinces:—

	1914.	
	Number mills.	Barrels daily.
Nova Scotia	31	800
New Brunswick	47	1,600
Prince Edward Island	20	600
Quebec	36	14,500
Ontario	347	62,500
Manitoba	52	16,500
Saskatchewan	39	7,500
Alberta	31	7,000
British Columbia	6	1,000
Totals	609	112,000

Railroad Construction.

The employment of railroad construction labourers was greater in April with the advent of spring weather, and several large gangs were working on the

various projects in course of construction. Construction on the Port Arthur division of the Canadian Northern Railway gave employment to upwards of 200 labourers. The gangs working on the Kettle Valley Railway were augmented during April, and there are nearly 2,000 men employed on that line at the present time. It is estimated that 700 miles of railway will be constructed in Alberta during the present year; this includes the Peace River branch of the Canadian Northern Railway, the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, Alberta and Great Waterways Railway, the Calgary to Pincher Creek line of the Canadian Northern Railway. It was recently announced that during the coming summer about 3,000 men will be employed on the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway from Edmonton to Fort McMurray. About 1,000 men are now at work in Alberta on Canadian Pacific Railway construction. A feature of the month was the arrival at Prince Rupert of the first Grand Trunk Pacific train from Winnipeg. It is stated that the Canadian Northern Railway will enter Weyburn this summer by building a spur from their line running through the country south of Weyburn, and known as the Mayfield branch of the Canadian Northern Railway.

General Transport.

Transport workers of all classes were fairly well employed during April. The feature of the month was the opening of navigation, which occurred considerably later than last year, giving employment to several longshoremen, etc. A large staff was taken on by the Canadian Pacific Railway and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in their freight shed at Fort William following the arrival of the first freighters towards the end of the month. Increased traffic is reported along the most westerly section of the Grand Trunk Pacific main line. The opening of the St. Lawrence at the end of the month gave employment to many longshoremen in Montreal, and

materially improved the coal mining industry in Nova Scotia. It is a noteworthy fact that the opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence was later in 1914 than for the last twenty-five years. Passenger traffic on the steam railways was good, but freight traffic was not as heavy as usual, and the principal railways continued to show decreased earnings. Water shipments were not as heavy as during April of last year. Longshoremen at Halifax had a fairly active month, but were not as well employed as last year.

The annual report of the Michigan Central Railway Company for the year ended December 31 last shows a decrease in net income and surplus of \$1,143,172.38 as compared with 1912. The decrease is due chiefly to heavy increases in operating and transportation expenses, the latter including higher wages to employees, increases and rentals for equipment and lease rights. The gross revenues from all operations were, however, \$36,676,970.58, the largest in the history of the Company.

According to the report of the registrar of shipping which has just been issued, 344 vessels, valued at \$1,807,580, and with the total tonnage of 40,164 were registered in Canada last year. The amount of capital now invested in Canadian shipping is \$26,908,950, and the number of vessels 8,545. The number of men and boys employed in the marine service is 43,968. Steamers numbered 3,847, with a tonnage of 711,512.

The first work on the proposed \$25,000,000 Toronto harbour development scheme will during the summer provide continual employment for between 1,000 and 1,500 men. The Government, the Canadian Stewart Company, and the Harbour Commissioners will all have men at work. The undertaking will occupy about ten years.

The Trades.

Building.—Building operations were resumed after the dullness of winter and a greater proportion of mechanics were

employed. The activity, however, was not as pronounced as usual at this season, partly owing to a late spring, partly to a general decrease in building operations. The outlook for the coming season is good, compared with the prospects last year.

Metal.—The metal and engineering trades were less active than usual, and considerable unemployment was noted. Electrical workers were generally busy.

Printing.—The printing and allied trades had a fair month.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors experienced more active conditions than in March. Garment workers, hat and cap makers, boot and shoe workers and furriers were quiet.

Textile.—Activity in the woollen and cotton mills was about normal.

Leather.—Tanners and curriers were fairly active, harness makers were dull in some localities.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—Butchers and bakers were well employed; cigar makers and tobacco workers have been dull for some time.

Miscellaneous.—Members of the miscellaneous trades were better employed than during March, the opening of navigation towards the end of the month stimulating industry to a certain degree.

Unskilled Labour.—Employment for unskilled labourers increased considerably during April. The demand, however, was not large enough to absorb all the men available. There was a keen demand for experienced farm labourers and men for the lumber drives. The beginning of civic work also gave employment to many.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and Imperial Trade.—During March, 1914, there was a decrease in the total value of imports entered for consumption into the Dominion of Can-

ada, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913, the amounts being respectively \$54,520,229 and \$67,904,336. For the twelve months ended March 31, 1914, the value of imports shows a decrease of \$41,863,989 over the corresponding period of the previous year. The total value of domestic exports during March, 1914, amounted to \$26,701,026, a decrease of \$8,173,726 compared with the same month of 1913. The value of domestic exports during

the twelve months ended March 31, 1914, was \$431,589,658, as compared with \$355,754,600 for the corresponding period of the previous year. During March there was an increase in the products of the mine, the fisheries, the forest, animals and their produce, manufactures and miscellaneous merchandise, and a decrease in the domestic exports of the products of agriculture. The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:—

Canadian Trade, March, 1914.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of March		12 Months ending March	
	1913	1914	1913	1914
Dutiable goods.....	45,630,678	34,944,885	441,518,008	410,136,474
Free goods.....	21,973,298	18,166,210	228,482,181	208,198,400
Total.....	67,603,976	53,111,104	670,000,189	618,328,874
Coin and Bullion.....	300,360	1,409,125	5,427,979	15,235,305
Grand Total.....	67,904,336	54,520,229	675,428,168	633,564,179
Duty collected	11,912,314	9,337,771	115,039,156	107,144,645

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS							
	Month of March				12 Months ending March			
	1913		1914		1913		1914	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines.....	6,218,008	16,360	6,569,364	10,859	57,442,546	140,484	59,039,054	194,852
The Fisheries.....	1,388,801	5,193	1,470,274	21,283	16,336,721	106,101	20,623,660	111,289
The Forest.....	2,359,351	16,112	2,694,986	1,565	43,255,080	424,563	42,792,137	593,950
Animals and their produce.....	2,780,195	97,003	3,202,060	112,235	44,784,593	988,634	53,349,119	1,262,953
Agriculture.....	17,128,529	17,916	6,512,546	39,794	159,145,661	8,810,034	198,220,029	8,595,689
Manufactures.....	4,993,695	834,097	6,239,290	722,126	43,692,708	8,832,374	57,443,452	10,158,786
Miscellaneous.....	6,673	90,369	12,471	153,701	97,311	2,011,565	121,088	2,931,266
Total merchandise.....	34,874,752	1,077,050	26,700,991	1,061,503	355,754,600	21,313,755	431,588,439	23,848,785
Coin and Bullion.....	.....	2,292,114	35	10,604,295	.....	15,163,702	1,219	23,559,485
Grand Total Exports.....	34,874,752	3,369,164	26,701,026	11,665,798	355,754,600	37,477,457	431,589,658	47,408,270

The total Canadian trade of the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914, was \$1,073,766,098, an increase of \$26,697,554, as compared with the corresponding period a year ago. Exports increased \$78,368,000, while imports decreased \$51,671,000.

Advanced statistics regarding imports entered for consumption into Germany during the calendar year 1913 have recently been published, and show that in almost every instance Canada's exports to Germany have improved. Canada supplied fifty thousand more tons of wheat in 1913 than in the previous year. Oats and apple imports, however, decreased.

In the March bank statement there was a decrease of \$1,462,069 in paid up capital from last year, the total at the end of March being \$115,113,697, as compared with \$116,595,766 at the end of March last year. A decrease was shown in the deposits in Canada payable on demand, the figures being \$345,590,-

642 and \$357,756,659 for March, 1914 and 1913 respectively. Notes in circulation amounted to \$96,848,384, as compared with \$102,202,047 in March last year, a decrease of \$5,353,663. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities, etc., amounted to \$31,890,843, and other current loans amounted to \$823,490,442. During March, 1913, the total amount of these was \$890,513,446, the figures for this year, therefore, show a decrease of \$35,132,181.

At the seventy-eighth annual meeting of the Bank of British North America, net profits of \$689,745 were reported, the largest in the history of the bank. The annual report also shows increased reserve, note circulation and current loans.

The following table shows the bank clearings for April, 1914 and 1913. It will be noted that Halifax and Ottawa are the only cities where an increase is recorded:—

	April 1913.	April, 1914.	Increase or Decrease.
Halifax	\$ 7,858,420	\$ 8,887,233	\$ 1,028,813 +
St. John	6,717,238	6,346,025	371,213—
Quebec	13,074,100	12,516,631	557,469—
Montreal	238,081,963	226,507,036	11,574,927—
Ottawa	17,100,676	18,399,879	1,299,203 +
Toronto	185,870,141	180,394,211	5,475,930—
Hamilton	14,857,519	12,616,469	2,241,050—
Brantford	2,978,625	2,635,187	343,438—
London	7,900,662	7,481,999	418,663—
Fort William	3,437,753	2,904,117	533,641—
Winnipeg	118,927,397	102,167,246	16,760,151—
Brandon	2,469,381	2,173,674	295,707—
Regina	10,883,023	7,487,694	3,035,329—
Moose Jaw	5,182,663	3,872,177	1,310,486—
Saskatoon	8,916,740	5,486,916	3,429,824—
Medicine Hat		1,720,402	
Calgary	20,116,753	16,767,187	3,349,556—
Edmonton	17,820,898	14,527,255	3,293,643—
Lethbridge	2,157,381	1,763,296	394,085—
New Westminster	2,650,023	1,834,836	815,187—
Vancouver	54,333,263	36,900,365	17,432,898—
Victoria	15,294,112	10,987,272	4,306,840—
Total	\$756,678,736	\$683,016,705	\$73,662,031*—

*Figures for Medicine Hat omitted.

Domestic Trade.—Cold weather had a deterrent effect upon spring trade. Grocery houses did a fair volume of business, but iron and hardware houses were quiet. Remittances from Quebec and the Maritime Provinces showed some improvement during the month, but were slow in Ontario and the middle West. Western trade showed a slight improve-

ment, but the standard of the past few years was not maintained. The movement of dry goods was not as active as a year ago. The opening of navigation stimulated trade somewhat during the closing days of the month, but it is evident from the decreased bank clearings, railroad earnings, etc., that the trade decline is still in progress.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

MR. A. B. LOWE, for many years intimately associated with the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, and during the past six years President of that Order, has during the past month, owing, as it is understood, to increasing years, resigned the presidency and has been succeeded in that office by Mr. T. H. Gerrey, of Walnut Grove, North Carolina, formerly one of the Vice-Presidents of the Brotherhood. Mr. Gerrey's election to the presidency is understood to have been unanimous. Mr. Lowe, who is now verging on 70 years of age, is a Canadian by nationality and lived until a few years ago at Kingston, Ont. He is widely known throughout Canada and has been a leading figure in the adjustment of many difficulties between his Order and the different railways of the Dominion, as well as in the case of similar difficulties south of the boundary line. Mr. Lowe's influence has been always in favour of conciliation, and his efforts have resulted, as a rule, both in securing for the employees better terms as to wages and working conditions and in an improvement of the relations between the employees and the railway companies. Mr. Lowe, in writing the Department as to these matters, states that his efforts will continue to be used in the direction of conciliation and the adjustment of disputes in Canada under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, of which he has been from the first a strong and consistent advocate.

Convention of Electrical Workers.

The third annual convention of the Canadian District Council, No. 1, of the Fourth District International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was held at Winnipeg in March, and a copy of the report of proceedings was recently received in the Department. The report of the secretary-treasurer stated that three local unions had been organized, namely, at Sudbury, Kingston and Regina, also that the union at Brantford was re-organized. Strikes occurred among members of the Brotherhood in Toronto, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Brantford. Reference was made to the amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act of Manitoba giving electrical workers the benefit of its provisions, also to the Act recently passed by the Legislature of Saskatchewan providing for the safety of electrical workers.* The total surplus of the Brotherhood at the end of February was \$2,226.68.

Winnipeg Industrial Bureau.

An interesting publication showing the operations of the Winnipeg Industrial Bureau for 1913 was recently issued, namely, the annual report of that organization. In the report of the President reference is made to the unsettled state of general financial conditions throughout the world; it is shown, however, that the Industrial Bureau of

*See *Labour Gazette* for March, 1914, page 1067.

Winnipeg is stronger in membership and finances than in any previous year of its existence. That the tide of trade expansion was not affected in Winnipeg as in some other centres during 1913 is evidenced by the fact that bank clearings increased \$97,159,713 over those of the previous year. During 1913, 1,748 miles of new railroad were constructed, 503 miles more than in 1912, and prospects are stated to be encouraging for 1914, with nearly 1,500 miles of new road contemplated. The Commissioner's report shows the influence of the slack trade conditions in the fact that twenty-six new factories were located in Winnipeg in 1913 as against sixty-three for 1912, and forty-four for 1911. The reports of the various committees deal fully with the operations of the Bureau.

1. Weekly pay and eight hour day.
2. Illegal collection of poll tax from boys between 18 and 21 years of age.
3. That travelling roads in mines be six feet high and six feet wide. This applies chiefly to small seams.
4. That overcasts be provided on roads where needed.
5. Old age pensions.
6. Extension of time for writing mining examinations.
7. Increased Government contributions to relief fund.
8. Improvement in safety lamps.

The deputation was heard by a committee of the Government, and consideration was promised in regard to the matters presented.

Montreal Free Employment Bureau.

The following table shows the operations during the month of April, 1914, of the Montreal Free Employment Bureau established by the Government of Quebec:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
No. of positions offered.	449	44	493
No. of applicants for situations.	572	38	610
No. per cent. of persons placed.	90	90	90

Deputation of P.W.A. at Halifax.

The Legislative Committee of the Provincial Workmen's Association interviewed the Premier and members of the Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia during the early part of the month. The following matters were presented to the Government for consideration:—

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Sydney.

Labour conditions showed a slight improvement over those of March. This was especially true of the coal industry during the latter part of the month, when the heavy drift-ice around the coast was blown out to sea by favourable winds, permitting the coal carriers to begin the trade of the season. The other industries and works were much the same as in the previous month, although prospects for a fairly busy summer in this district are good.

The steel industry was unchanged. The lack of orders is still affecting the

outputs of the Sydney and Sydney Mines plants.

The coal trade was more active, and it is stated that as soon as transportation is opened up in the St. Lawrence idle time at the collieries will cease. At the present time, the Dominion Coal Company has over five hundred thousand tons in the coal heaps, which is the largest amount ever banked in this district. Twenty-six steamers will be employed by this Company in its coal and ore business during the year. While the output of the Dominion collieries for the first four months of the year is about 100,000 tons less than in the same period of 1913, it is probable that the output for the whole year will exceed

that of last year. The greater development of the new collieries opened up will give larger daily outputs, which will overcome the shortage up to the present time.

Work at the Nova Scotia collieries was much the same as that of last month. Inverness mine had considerable broken time during April, but all the collieries will be favourably affected by the opening up of navigation. The Dominion Government placed the steamer "Stanley" as an ice patrol on the Gulf.

Communication is kept up by wireless with one of the Dominion Coal Company's boats, and the news of the latest ice conditions is flashed to the different coal shipping ports of Cape Breton Island and the Province.

The building trades were quiet during the month as the winter conditions prevailed up until the end of April. The allied trades were in sympathy with the building trades and were quiet.

Rail transportation was fairly heavy while water shipments were greater than last month, but not so heavy as in April of last year.

Both the wholesale and retail trades were affected by the broken time and dull trade of the last four months.

Eggs decreased in price.

Westville.

Labour was not well employed during April, less activity being shown than during March, or during the corresponding month of 1913. This was due to the general depression, and also to the Eastern Car Works being nearly closed for lack of orders. The Acadia Coal Company has suspended work entirely at Thorburn until market conditions warrant reopening again. About 250 men and boys were laid off. The collieries at Stellarton are working about four days a week.

On April 2 one of the boilers at the plant of the Drummond Colliery exploded, killing seven men and injuring five others, and doing a large amount

of damage to the surface plant. The main slope was idle for a fortnight on account of the accident. A new boiler has been installed and repairs made, and the Company is now in a position to handle its regular output. An investigation which was conducted disclosed the fact that the explosion was caused by a defective plate.

The Acadia mine has been taken over by the Department of Mines, and negotiations are in progress with the Inter-colonial Coal Mining Company for its operation.

The Standard Clay Products Company, Ltd., which lost its old plant by fire, has moved into new buildings and resumed operations.

A new Presbyterian Church was opened on April 12 in New Glasgow; the building cost \$55,000, exclusive of the lot.

Truro.

Labour conditions improved with the opening up of spring, and all classes of labour readily found work. The only interruption was caused by unfavourable weather, which considerably hampered outside work. All industries were running full time, and the hours of labour were increased to the normal state in some establishments which were working on short time during the winter months. Wages maintained the standard of last year. The municipal government is undertaking a large amount of work, and will expend about \$60,000 on capital account and more than that on current. Among the undertakings is a \$35,000 school house. Painters were busy, working nine hours and being paid from \$12 to \$18 a week. They recently formed a union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labour. Printers were also very busy, working overtime. Lumber operations continued brisk. Railway operators were busy. The Dominion Chair Works at Bass River were well supplied with orders. The Pipe Works at London-derry were working steadily, as were

also the Ribbon Wood Works at Stewiacke.

A site is being chosen in Truro for a post office building, while alterations to cost \$600 are being made in the customs department of the present building. The outlook for both labour and business was exceedingly bright. There were no commercial failures during the winter, or for some time past. Reports say obligations are being promptly met. The hardwood lumber kiln, recently destroyed by fire at Earltown, is being rebuilt.

Halifax.

The general condition of the labour market showed an improvement over the previous month. The usual spring activity in building and construction work was in evidence, and prospects are for a busy season. The corner stone of the new MacDonald library in connection with Dalhousie University was laid on April 29. Interior work on the new science building has been carried on during the winter months, and is now nearing completion.

The scarcity of houses suitable for tradesmen and unskilled labour is very noticeable in Halifax this year, and rents are out of proportion to the wages received. Several houses will have to be erected during the summer months to relieve the situation.

Various housing schemes have been suggested from time to time to make the living conditions better for the working man, but so far nothing definite has been accomplished.

The journeymen plumbers have presented a new scale of wages to the master plumbers, calling for an increase of ten cents an hour, to become effective May 1. An offer of ten per cent. increase over the present rate of thirty-five cents an hour has not been accepted by the men, and to date the matter has not been adjusted.

Work on the new city water reservoir has been resumed, and will be speedily pushed to completion.

The city has taken on its usual spring force, and a good start has been made

on sidewalk and sewer construction. A large amount of sewer work is proposed for the summer months, and in order to have this work done with despatch the board of control are considering the matter of having some of the work done by contract.

Longshoremen have had a fairly active month, but conditions on the whole have not been as active as a year ago.

Apple shipments for the past season amounted to slightly over 500,000 barrels; this is about 200,000 barrels less than a year ago.

Farmers in this section are busy with spring ploughing and preparations for seeding, but cold weather during the greater part of the month has made things a little backward.

Wholesale and retail dealers report a fair trade.

Woodworkers, garment workers and shoe workers are very active.

Printers and allied crafts have also had a very active month.

Amherst.

Labour conditions remained about the same as those of March. Work has again started on the armoury buildings, but on account of the weather being unfavourable little headway has been made. The lumber which the Canadian Car and Foundry Company needed in the manufacturing of steel cars has arrived at the Dorchester wharf, so that in a short time the steel plant, which has been closed pending the arrival of this lumber, will be working again. The Batty Brick, Tile and Stone Company is preparing for a busy summer. A new engine and boiler have been installed, and additional up-to-date machinery has been added to the present equipment. Work will begin as soon as the weather permits. The Maritime Horse Show, held in Amherst at the beginning of the month, was the most successful of any yet held, and the judges had difficulty in awarding the prizes in many cases, the classes being evenly matched.

Farmers have done nothing as yet on account of the cold weather and fre-

quent falls of snow. The lobster season opened on April 20, but as the ice has not yet left the waters, the outlook for this industry in this district is not good.

Unless rain and warm weather come soon, the stream driver will find it hard getting the drives to the mills.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

Labour conditions have somewhat improved in this district, as compared with that of previous months. The water front is now assuming a busy appearance, and labour generally is fairly well employed. With the reconstruction of the Roman Catholic Church—now about to be resumed—a large amount of surplus labour will again be employed. Navigation is now opened, and the regular Island service to and from the mainland is again taken up by the steamers of the Island Navigation Company.

The Bruce Stewart Company is rushing orders, and their factory is working to the limit, and recently shipped twenty engines to Cape Breton and one to New Zealand.

Carpenters are getting busy, and several large contracts are in the early stages of construction.

Painters, paperhangers and other trades are well employed, and the present outlook is for a very busy season.

Cost of living remains as reported last month.

Rates of wages remain about the same.

Commercial activity is healthy.

Farmers are busy preparing for the season's work. Fishing has not as yet commenced; still, the market is well supplied with the different kinds generally in demand.

One or more new industries, it is expected, will soon open up in this district.

Lumber mills are all busy.

Application for letters patent for three fox companies is published.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Moncton.

Viewed from a labour standpoint, April was a comparatively quiet month, conditions being about the same as reported in March, and scarcely up to the standard of the corresponding period of last year. This is partially attributable to the unusually large amount of cold, broken and stormy weather which prevailed during the entire month, seriously retarding the resumption of outdoor operations. Permanent industries were all fairly well up to the average, with the exception of foundry interests. The outlook for an active season during the summer in labour circles is favourable. Public buildings to an amount of over \$250,000 will be under course of construction. These include three churches, a city hall and market building. There will also be considerable private building; seventeen permits for new buildings and alterations have been taken out already. The Maritime Oilfields Limited are contemplating extensive developments of the Coverdale gas areas and will require a considerable number of men.

Commercial circles report healthy conditions, trade, both retail and wholesale, being good. The Moncton and Buctouche Railway, which had been closed since the disaster which occurred in February on that line, resumed operations on April 15. A movement among trade unionists to organize a co-operative store for the benefit of local railway and trade unions is on foot and committees appointed. The Easter Labour News, which has been published in this city for about six years in the interests of labour, recently suspended publication. The city council have granted an increase in pay of ten cents a day to all the members of the police force. Patrolmen receive \$1.85 a day for the first year, \$2.10 a day the second year, and \$2.35 per day the third year. The acting sergeant receives \$2.40, and the sergeant \$2.50 per day. No other changes in rates of wages have been

made, and there was no unrest between employers and employees.

Farmers had a quiet month. Owing to the weather remaining cold and backward up to the close, little spring work could be done. In the sugar making localities there was considerable activity and the season proved very good. The output was considerably in excess of last year. Cheese factories are preparing to commence operations on May 1. Farm help is scarce and a considerable number of experienced help or of young men willing to apply themselves to farm labour could be placed.

Newcastle

The demand for labour during April was somewhat better than last month, but not as good as during the corresponding month of last year, owing to backward weather. Building trades, both inside and outside, were well employed, but there was little demand for unskilled labour, which is unusual in this section at this season. This is due to the ice still being in the rivers and streams, and keeping the lumbering industry (which is the largest in the locality) at a standstill, but warmer weather has now set in, and the lumber men are engaging men for the drives.

One of the largest industries in the locality, the New Brunswick Pulp and Paper Company's plant at Millerton, is closing down in May, thereby throwing 200 men out of employment. It will not be known how long the plant is to remain closed until a meeting of the shareholders has been held.

All the local industries, with this exception, are working steadily, and report business good. Agriculture and fishing has not started yet, although preparations are now being made for the season's work.

Two new lumber mills are being erected in this locality, one at Eel River, Restigouche County, and one at Chatham Head.

Work has been recommenced on the Nelson-Denby Junction division of the

Intercolonial Railway, and the tearing up of the rails on the Chatham Junction-Blackville branch of the Intercolonial Railway has been discontinued by order of the railway authorities.

St. John.

There was no improvement in the labour market during April, especially in the building trades, but it is anticipated that business will improve during May.

The Maritime Dredging Company has purchased the plant and equipment of the firm of Connolly and Charleson here.

Mr. D. C. Clark is making good progress with the new wharves at St. John West, giving employment to 100 men.

Inland revenue receipts for the month of March were \$16,511, as compared with \$15,011 for March, 1913. The total for the fiscal year just closed was \$204,376, a decrease of \$12,021 from the preceding fiscal year.

The exports from St. John to the United States for the quarter ending March 31 totalled in value \$519,254.56, and for the corresponding quarter last year \$426,834.74, an increase of \$92,419.82.

Bank clearings for the four weeks ending April 23 were \$5,679,334, and for the corresponding period last year \$6,320,395, being \$641,061 less in 1914 than in 1913, and \$3,258 less than for the four weeks ending March 26 of the current year.

At a meeting of the St. John River Log Driving Company on April 16 it was decided that the Company would do its own driving this summer. It was stated that the lumber in the drive this year would be about 54,000,000 feet, not nearly enough to keep the mills running all summer. The cut had been small on account of the poor market.

Fredericton.

There was a marked improvement in the labour situation during April, and at the present time there is little unem-

ployment. The prevalence of cold weather, with snow and sleet, somewhat retarded outside work. In spite of these conditions the building trades had a fairly good month, and much better than the same month in previous years. Unskilled labourers are obtaining work which was lacking during the winter months, and, with the starting of the mills and the resumption of active work on the St. John Valley Railway construction, there is a good prospect of a continuance of activity during the summer months. With the reopening of navigation the opportunities of those seeking employment will be increased. Painters, decorators and paperhangers were in active demand, with the supply inadequate. The cost of living was practically the same as last month. The housing problem, however, is a question which will require serious consideration at an early date. At present there is hardly an empty house to be found in the city, and the activity in railroad construction and other works is increasing the demand for tenements. Rents are being generally increased.

QUEBEC.

Quebec.

The building trades showed a slight improvement over last month, despite the fact that the cold weather and heavy storms seriously retarded the starting of new buildings as well as causing loss of time on those commenced. Exceptional activity was noted in the fitting of vessels for the coming season, and coastwise navigation was opened at the beginning of the month, a good number of schooners arriving and leaving again with cargoes for different places in the gulf. So far this spring there has not been any increase in existing rates of wages, and although there was a surplus of labour the wage rates have not decreased.

In the agricultural line the sugar harvest was in full progress, the severe cold weather having retarded it somewhat. From present indications the crop will

not exceed the medium. In the lumbering industry the men have gone to the drives and the rates being paid are the same as last year. There will probably be difficulty in floating all the logs cut as the snowfall of the winter was much below the average, and low water this spring may be expected.

Sherbrooke.

April was a dull month for business. Merchants complained considerably of the scarcity of money, and collections were slow. While some of the factories have discharged a number of men, there does not appear to be any great degree of suffering amongst the workmen. The continued cold weather and snow and lateness of spring weather have had a bad effect on business.

The associated boards of trade have opened an office and intend aiding the repatriation of Canadians, also assisting old country farm emigrants.

The Sherbrooke corporation are at present introducing a by-law to assist a boot and shoe factory which wishes to establish here.

There has been considerable maple syrup made in this section, the quality of which is good.

The water in the river has risen considerably, owing to the rain and improved warmer weather, consequently the lumber companies are hurrying men to drive the logs, etc.

Bedford.—The Bedford Manufacturing Company has not commenced to rebuild its factory yet, but expects to do so next month.

Three Rivers.

Labour conditions, especially during the last half of the month, were better than for the last three or four months, and prospects are still better with the opening of the navigation season at hand.

The contractors that have the building of the post office, in which there will be several other Government offices, began a few days ago.

The work of paving the streets has also begun, and everything looks brighter now, although the weather is backward.

Rates of wages are the same, and there has been no labour unrest.

This month has seen the inauguration of the selling of southern fruits, such as bananas, oranges and lemons, at half the usual price. Apart from this the cost of living remains about the same.

Farmers were busy making maple sugar, and the crop was satisfactory. Fishing was good during April. Lumber firms were successful with their winter works, and are expecting to have fully as many logs in their booms for the coming season as last year.

Nearly all the factories worked full time. Industries in general were fairly active.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of the labour market has not improved during the month. Industrial work is less abundant, and the demand for labour in all industries is smaller than during the corresponding month of last year. The building trades were quiet. Sash and door factories had an active month. The boot and shoe and leather industries were quiet. The musical instruments, tobacco and biscuit factories were active. The iron industry was fair, while the corset, clothing and underwear factories were active.

The work of rebuilding Girouard Academy will soon commence. The city corporation is employing a number of labourers cleaning the streets, and as soon as weather conditions are improved a large number of men will be engaged in building cement sidewalks and extending the water works system.

Retail business was quiet. Wholesale dealers reported trade as being hampered on account of the depression in industrial activity, as well as by the bad condition of country roads.

The cost of necessities of life was about the same as during last month;

eggs and potatoes went down a few cents, while bread increased one cent per pound. Rents were the same, and there are many houses to let, the occupants having left for the United States, or some other points.

Banks reported a fair month, with collections comparatively easy. There was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and relations between employers and employees were cordial.

The general condition of agriculture was good. The maple sugar and syrup crop was one of the largest in years, and the quality is very good. It is reported that seeding will be late this spring. Dairy products sold well. The price of butter came down four cents per pound, as compared with the same period of last year, while cheese was one cent lower. Hay commanded a good price for first quality. Draft horses, as well as slaughter-house animals sold at very good prices.

St. John's and Iberville.

The labour market was a little more active than during the preceding month, although there is still some unemployment, especially among factory hands. Several dwellings are under construction at the present time. The outdoor trades were well employed. Conditions in the potteries have somewhat improved. The Canadian Trenton Pottery has taken back its employees, but the dispute between the Dominion Pottery Company and its men is not yet settled. A new concern, the New York Terra Cotta and Tile Company, is to settle in Iberville. The plant of the St. Johns Foundries Company has been sold to a syndicate of St. Johns citizens, incorporated under the name of the St. Johns Machine and Tool Company. The new Company is installing modern machinery. The cement piers for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's double-track bridge have been completed.

The next navigation season promises to be very active on the Richelieu River. Large quantities of sawn wood, lumber,

pulp and ore will be shipped to the United States through St. Johns and Lake Champlain.

Trade in general was good. There was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour.

The cost of living has decreased in some lines since last month. Eggs and butter were cheaper. There are very few houses to let, and rents are high.

Agriculture was very quiet during the month. Farmers were busy marketing their products and feeding their stock. The fishing season promises to be profitable this year. Large quantities of fish have already been caught by the local fishermen. Lumbermen were very busy during the month. Sash and door factories and other wood-working establishments were active.

Sorel and Richelieu.

Active labour conditions prevailed during April throughout the district of Richelieu, particularly in the city of Sorel and the village of St. Joseph. Navigators were busily engaged in preparing for the opening of navigation, and as a result upwards of one thousand men secured employment, besides those working in the Government shipyards. As a result the condition of labour was satisfactory and activity in commercial centres was well maintained. No marked change was noticed in the cost of living, which continued high.

Farmers were actively engaged in preparing for their spring work, which was backward on account of the lateness of the season. With the frost still in the ground at the end of the month, it will be some time before ploughing can be done satisfactorily. Lumbering was actively carried on, but the month was a poor one for fishermen. All the other industries in the district were making good progress.

Montreal.

Except in the building trades, there was but little improvement in labour conditions during April, as compared

with March. Conditions were not as good as they were during the corresponding month of last year owing to the cold weather lasting much longer than usual, and holding up both the building trades and the opening of navigation.

About 4,000 men were given work by the city at the rate of \$2.25 a day. Preference was given to married men with families, then to married men, and finally to single men. On April 29 between 3,000 and 4,000 men, nine-tenths of them Ruthenians, or Polacks, gathered on Champ de Mars, and demanded work. The Mayor said there was none ready, but made promises of employment for all. A committee of the men discussed sending a message to the Dominion Government outlining the situation and demanding work.

The 4,000 men taken on are employed in street cleaning gangs, the digging of ditches for civic sewers, etc., and in cleaning away the ice and refuse from lanes and side streets. The employment of a large number of those engaged is temporary.

Day labour on private contracts is paid \$1.75 and \$2.00, and it was expected that the private contractors would be deserted by their "cheap labour." A few left and took jobs with the city, and private contractors assert that they will have to raise their schedule if they need labourers now in order to compete with the city. A direct result of the employment of foreign labour was that the railroads received fewer applications for work from the usual lot of men that go out every spring to the construction and grading camps. Instead of looking for railroad work, these men are seeking civic employment. The demand for railroad construction men, however, is not large.

About 2,000 longshoremen remained idle during the last two weeks of the month, waiting for the ice to leave the river so that navigation could commence and they could begin their seasonal employment. Navigation was later in opening than at any period for twenty-five years past, and the waterfront jobs did

not materially affect the labour market for April.

No trouble is anticipated amongst the longshoremen this season, as the present agreement between men and employers does not expire until the end of the 1914 navigation season. At present the men are getting thirty-five cents per hour at night and thirty cents in the day time. A convention of longshoremen, from all parts of Eastern Canada, the Great Lakes district, and the Eastern States, at which between 20,000 and 30,000 men are expected, is announced for the coming summer.

Responding to a delegation from the Workmen's Club of Maisonneuve, the Maisonneuve city council late in April decided that the wages of labourers working for the municipality shall be \$2.25 a day, the same as paid in Montreal, and gave assurance that contractors shall in future be held to the clause in their contracts with the city which stipulates that eighty-five per cent. of the men employed shall be residents of Maisonneuve.

A change is contemplated in connection with the working out of the civic pension law which came into effect some months ago. This is to include as "permanent" employees labourers and others. The city was compelled by the legislature to pass a pension law, but there is a feeling that it should not apply to labourers, or any of those who work for other than a yearly salary. If the contemplated change is put into effect, it is stated that within the space of three years Montreal will be paying out in pensions \$2,500,000 annually.

At a meeting of the Trades and Labour Council, held early in April, a resolution was adopted and a copy forwarded to the Premiers of Canada and Ontario protesting against what was termed the misleading advertisements to induce immigrants to come to Canada.

That conditions of unemployment and destitution in the city, following an unusually severe winter, have not improved at all with the advent of spring, was the consensus of opinion expressed by

the superintendents of the various free and cheap refuges in Montreal. Several missions said that they were filled to capacity every night, some with 100 to 200 men.

The superintendent of the Provincial Free Employment Bureau said that the past winter has been one of the hardest. Thousands of applications for work were left unattended to on account of the condition of the weather.

Apart from painters, paperhangers, carters and expressmen, there were no trades except those connected with waterfront activities, where the conditions in employment improved. May 1 was moving day in Montreal, for about one-quarter of the population, as the Quebec system of leasing is a yearly one. For the last three weeks of April moving operations gave employment to all the carters and expressmen who could get teams and conveyances.

Men employed on interior trades in buildings received fair employment, but mostly on buildings which had been commenced last year and are not yet completed. A fair number of small buildings have been announced, but April witnesses the announcement of practically no new large structures. Maisonneuve will shortly begin the erection of two new hospitals, to cost about \$200,000 each, and the contract for these has been let. Building operations in Westmount and other nearby residential sections are fairly brisk, but can scarcely be termed active. Preparations for an oratory on Mount Royal, to cost several hundred thousand dollars, and to seat 3,000 persons, have been announced, though no exact cost figures have yet been mentioned. The new church will be erected on the side of the mountain and will replace the present structure, which is entirely inadequate to accommodate the thousands of pilgrims who visit it each year. Some small office buildings, of two or three storeys, are announced for certain parts of Montreal, but on the whole there is little, if any, need for more accommodation of this nature.

The St. Jean Baptiste Society has made a request to the city council to guarantee a loan of \$850,000, the proceeds to be utilized for the construction of a large number of model dwellings for workingmen, on much the same plan that has been accomplished in Toronto. The society was granted the power to issue such bonds at the latest session of the legislature, and now seeks civic support and approval. It has not yet been decided whether the homes will take the form of semi-detached houses or merely rows of flats, but in any case they will, it is declared, be models of sanitary perfection and comfort for the workingmen who will occupy them.

Trade unionists in the building industry still are not satisfied with the wages being paid on school and church buildings being erected by the Catholic church in Montreal, and further representations on this subject have been made to His Lordship, Bishop Gauthier, in the absence of Archbishop Bruchesi at Rome. The claim is that wages paid on some buildings are less than the recognized scale.

No strikes took place during April. The tobacco workers are still paying \$5 per week strike benefits to twenty-two men who went out with others some months ago, but the employing firm, S. Davis & Company, claims that there is no strike, and that the men were laid off on account of the slackness of work.

Commercial and industrial conditions have not improved during the past month, except in those businesses affected by the opening of navigation and the commencement of the building trade season. In the railways, in large foundries and factories of all kinds, there was little announcement that men had been laid off, but this had already been done in many instances during previous months. On the other hand there were no announcements of the taking on of men.

Bank clearings for April were \$226,507,036, as against \$238,081,963 last year. There were, however, two bank holidays during April this year, which makes the comparison favourable. Cus-

toms house returns for April show a decrease of \$541,831 as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

The leather makers and cigar makers are engaged in strengthening their respective unions. The leather makers had an organization some years ago in Montreal, but it had been allowed to lapse. It is now being renewed. The cigar makers' international union has entered upon a campaign to organize the lower paid class of cigar makers, who have hitherto held aloof, with the purpose of making them pay half the normal duties, while they would receive just half the ordinary financial benefits.

The cement workers have adopted a death benefit scheme for the members of their union by which compensation of \$100 can be claimed by relatives of the deceased member, provided he had been in good standing as a member of the union for a period of at least six months.

The syndicated longshoremen have a plan by which they hope to procure a better class of houses for their members at a low cost. Some time ago they purchased twenty lots in Mount Royal Park, and the plan now is for the union to build houses on these, rent them to members at a reasonable figure, and allow their occupants to pay for them on the instalment plan.

Hull.

Water in the Ottawa and Gatineau rivers is lower than it ever was at this time of the year, and spring work will be delayed two or three weeks in saw-mills as well as for logging. Lumbermen are afraid of being unable to get their logs out, as water is very low in the creeks and most of the lakes are still under ice. This will entail some suffering for the working people, specially those who were without employment during the winter.

The dry goods and grocery trade was as good as during the same month last year, but there was a decrease in the fruit, candy and small wares business.

There has been no change in the hours of labour and the rates of wages are the same as during the winter.

The corporation of the city of Hull will commence at once macadamizing the road from the cemetery bridge to the Gatineau river bridge, giving work to a large number of labourers. The corporation of the village of Point Gatineau also has about one mile of road to macadamize.

The cost of living has somewhat diminished, as eggs and butter were cheaper than during the last month.

Bank reports were as satisfactory as for the same month of last year.

Customs receipts for March amounted to \$4,932.28.

ONTARIO.

Ottawa.

Labour conditions were not good, an unusual slackness in the building trades being an outstanding feature of the month, at the end of which time there was but little prospect of any immediate improvement. The number of unemployed in the city was estimated approximately at 3,000. The number of skilled mechanics idle in the city was estimated at about 550. Most of these men have been idle three months, and while a slight improvement over the previous month was shown, yet this was not at all in proportion to the increased activity in April over March of previous years.

Bricklayers and masons who are usually one hundred per cent. employed in April, were this year engaged to the extent of only fifty per cent.

Builders and contractors attribute the building trades slackness to financial depression, while real estate dealers in many cases believe the high cost of living is responsible.

Unskilled labour was dull. In one morning over four hundred men, mostly foreigners, applied without success at the city hall for employment. On the other hand, however, there was reported

a slight scarcity of good men for odd jobs.

Requests for wage increases on May 1 were presented by several trades during the month, stonecutters seeking forty-five cents an hour instead of forty-two, and a number of the Ottawa Car Company employees also requesting an increase. The carpenters will endeavour to secure forty-five cents an hour in June.

Employment agents report a scarcity of experienced river men for lumbering operations. Slackness in railway construction in the district is responsible for some of the unemployed.

Carpenters employed on Howick Hall, a civic building, request a wage of forty cents an hour instead of thirty-five as at present.

In all, labour conditions during the month were marked by unusual slackness.

Brockville.

Labour conditions were better than during the preceding month, but not as active as in April, 1913. There were few unemployed, and the opening of the building season promises to provide sufficient work for all. The Brockville Lumber Company is extending its plants in Brockville and Morristown. J. C. Yarwood has purchased the cement block plant, and is building a factory and four new dwellings.

Passenger traffic was fair westward, but freight was quiet. Steamboat traffic is beginning, and several loads of coal have arrived in Brockville.

The town of Morrisburg has given a contract for the erection of a new High School for that place, at a cost of \$13,200.00.

Agricultural operations were active, especially in the dairying industry. Nearly all cheese factories in this locality are running.

Manufacturing was generally quiet. One large industry, the Jas. Smart Manufacturing Company, is still running on short time, while most of the others are not active.

Kingston.

Labour conditions during April were not as good as during the same month of last year, owing to the late spring delaying the outside work, building operations, etc. Increased activity was noted during the last two weeks, but there are still a number of unemployed. The double-tracking of Princess street from Barrie street to Alfred street, gave employment to several men. Operations were commenced on the new Regiopolis College.

The returns of the inland revenue office for March totalled \$7,890.14. The total revenue from the customs entries at this port for March was \$18,020.50, about \$3,000 more than for the previous month. The total for the year ending March 31 was \$293,136.55. Total exports for the month of March amounted to \$174,156.34, an increase of nearly \$36,000 over last year.

The Kingston Construction Company, with a capitalization of \$50,000, has been granted a charter by the Ontario Government.

Assessment rates for 1914 have been placed at twenty-five mills, which is one and a half mills higher than last year, and rents have increased from \$1 to \$5 per month, owing to the increased taxation.

The new "Empire Wing" of the General Hospital was opened on April 3.

Belleville.

With the opening of spring there was considerable activity in the labour market. Whilst building in the city will, in all probability, be not as extensive as last year, the prospects are that there will be considerable work, as already this month a number of permits have been taken out for building. At an adjourned meeting of the City Council, held on April 27, the tenders of paving Front street and a portion of Bridge were considered, and Messrs. Foley & Gleeson, of Ottawa, were awarded the contract. About 18,000 square yards

will be laid. It will be an asphaltic concrete pavement. This will give considerable work, and will be commenced shortly. Work on the Government dock, which was commenced last year, will be resumed on May 1, and a fishery hatchery will be built on the shore of the Bay of Quinte just east of the city limits by the Dominion Government.

The present condition of local industries is fairly satisfactory. Whilst some are not employing their full number of hands, the prospects are that in the near future more will be added to the staffs.

Agriculturists are busy on their farms, and cheese factories in this section are again in operation.

In the northern part of Hastings County there is at present considerable activity in mining. The Deloro Gold Mining Company recently increased the number of its employees.

Work on the Canadian Pacific Railway construction in and adjacent to the city is being carried on, and the new line will soon be in operation here.

Peterborough.

There was a pronounced improvement in the condition of the labour market during April, especially in the building trades, but large numbers of both skilled and unskilled workers remain out of employment. Real estate transactions are brisk, and contractors claim that the work of construction in this city will be satisfactory. The new custom house and post office will be started during the spring; two new churches, many dwellings and smaller buildings will be erected. The Wm. Hamilton Company is busy, having secured the contract for the manufacture of three hundred ornamental lighting standards for the city of Windsor, and also the contract to supply 125 combination poles for trolley and light, and 375 ornamental standards for the municipality of Outremont, Quebec. One of the departments of the Canadian General Electric Company, which has been shut down since last fall, has started up full handed again. The

Peterborough Radial Railway Company is extending its line, and also laying heavier rails on the old line. The paving of the streets in the centre of the city has commenced, and a large number of men have found employment at this and other civic work, on sewers and laying of sidewalks. The rate of taxation this year will be twenty-six mills, one more than last year.

Farmers were quiet until the latter part of the month owing to the ground being so dry that they could not start ploughing. The fall wheat and clover gives promise of a good crop. Potatoes are scarce, selling for \$1.30 per bag. The cheese factories are busy repairing their plants and preparing to open for the season.

The outlook for the lumbermen is not good, the water being so low that they have not been able to commence logging operations.

The Central Railway is laying rails west of McAlpine. The contract calls for the completion of the work by December 31. This road will open up the whole of the north country.

Lindsay.—The Canadian Bovine Company is making large additions to its factory, and is busy. Mr. Jas. Bogue has the contract for extensions to the post office; the price is \$25,000. The Lindsay Library & Office Fitting Company is filling an order for desks for New Zealand.

Hastings.—A boat and canoe factory is being built. The machinery is all ready to be installed, and a start is expected to be made by the middle of June.

Orillia.

Labour conditions continued steady. The prospects for the coming season are not good, especially in the building trades.

What work is going on in this neighbourhood is chiefly of a public character. The Public Works Department is constructing a new post office, for which Messrs. E. Webb & Son have the con-

tract. The Provincial Secretary's Department is proceeding with the erection of the new cottage for female patients at the Hospital for the Feeble-minded. This work is being done by day labour, under a superintendent. The appropriation is \$50,000. The Town Council is beginning work constructing the sidewalks, for which \$30,000 was voted by the ratepayers last year. The Inland Construction Company is making preparations for carrying out its contract for the Department of Railways and Canals on the Severn River. This contract amounts to \$712,258, and will take two years to complete. Plans for another section of the work on the Severn have been completed by the Trent Canal engineers, and it is expected that tenders will be called for shortly.

The Canada Wood Specialty Company has taken out the largest cut of logs in its history during the past winter, and reports business good. Other factories are running full time, but with somewhat smaller staffs than usual at this season.

Farmers are busy. While not an early spring, it has, on the whole, been a very favourable one. The low lands along the lakes and rivers have not been troubled with the usual floods—a marked contrast with last year.

Lumbermen are much handicapped by the lack of water for the drives. Some firms fear they will not be able to get out their logs at all.

There is a marked decrease in the price of butter and eggs. Dealers are offering the usual inducements to place orders for next winter's coal.

Toronto.

With the advance of the season labour conditions during April continued to improve, and the number of the unemployed were considerably reduced. A number of recently arrived immigrants, however, were unable to obtain work. The building season was about three weeks later than usual in opening up, but was active toward the

close of the month. The United Drug Company will erect a factory of five storeys on Broadview avenue, to cost \$125,000. The Nordheimer Piano & Music Company will erect a seven-storey building on the corner of Albert and Yonge streets, at a cost of upwards of \$100,000.

John F. McGarry will build a modern hotel three storeys in height at 1018-22 Queen street west, to cost \$40,000.

The Excelsior Life Company will build a twelve-storey structure on the corner of Toronto and Adelaide streets, which will cost at least \$500,000.

A large amount of civic construction and improvement work is being undertaken, giving employment to many labourers. Work has been begun on the Humber Boulevard, a force of men being engaged on the roadway near Bloor street bridge. The remodelling of Willowvale Park, at a cost of \$25,000, is in progress. Construction work is proceeding actively on the Canadian Pacific Railway viaduct at North Toronto. The tender of the John Ver Meer Engineering Company, as engineers, and William Conlin & Son, as contractors, for the construction of the mechanical filtration plant at the Island, for \$1,066,282, has been accepted, and the work will be proceeded with shortly. The plant is to have a capacity of 60,000,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours.

The wage scale for civic employees, as finally adopted by the City Council on April 14, provides for a minimum wage of \$15 per week for unskilled labour and temporary clerks.

Dr. Hastings, medical health officer, has issued an ordinance making it unlawful after June 1 to sell milk or cream that has not been scientifically pasteurized. This chiefly affects the small dairyman, as all the large dairies, which supply about eighty per cent. of the milk sold, are now pasteurizing their milk.

The metal and engineering trades generally continue quiet, with many out of work. Shipbuilding was active, and electricians were well employed. Brass

workers had steady work. Wood workers had a fair month. Piano workers were quiet. Printers, bookbinders and lithographers were generally well employed. Harness and leather workers were quiet, but improving. Garment workers were generally well employed. The strike of 110 employees of the Dominion Cloak Company, which began in March, on account of a change from direct employment to the contract system, was still on at the close of the month. Custom tailors were fair. The provision trades and cigar makers had steady work. Hotel and restaurant employees were fairly well employed. Railway and street railway men, expressmen, teamsters and others engaged in transportation had a fair month. Unskilled labour was much better employed than in March, but a considerable percentage were still out of work.

A labour organization was formed on April 5 under the title of the "General Workers' Union," with the object of uniting all unorganized workers belonging to any trade, with a view to the improvement of their condition and the ultimate abolition of the wage system. It is opposed to the existing trade unions. About 150, principally foreigners, became members.

Farmers were busy with spring ploughing and seeding, which were considerably later than usual owing to the backwardness of the season. Farm labour is much in demand, but few of the newly arrived immigrants appear disposed to engage in it.

Rapid progress is being made with the construction work of the Toronto and Guelph Radial Railway, the road the rivers and watercourses bridged, being nearly all graded, and many of The line is expected to be in operation in June.

Niagara Falls.

Industrial activity increased slowly during April, and conditions in the latter part of the month were not as good as expected. The building trades were

unusually slow in becoming active. Unskilled labour also felt the prolonged depression. At a special election a by-law was carried to purchase a seven-acre site for the works of the Dominion Chain Company for \$12,000. The building is to cost \$100,000, the equipment \$165,000 and 150 hands are to be employed.

The Canadian Niagara Linen Company was incorporated at \$300,000. The site of the works, which will contain a hundred looms and be running in November, was laid out. The city gives free water for two years and a special low water rate for three following years. The Good Company, manufacturers of high-grade bathroom fittings, is seeking larger quarters and will add a plating plant to its factory equipment. Rigg Bros. have purchased a site and will erect a building for stone and marble cutting. The Dominion Government has erected a nursery stock fumigating station in the Michigan Central Railway yards. It was announced that the Dominion Lock Company would build a factory here. The city will do extensive paving of streets this season.

Late storms interrupted spring work on the farms. Farm labour, both male and female, was in demand. The nurseries in Pelham township were making heavy shipments.

Conditions among manufactories showed no material change since last report.

Railway traffic and employment were unsteady. Normal conditions were reported in this city and vicinity, with the exception that an unusually large number of idle freight cars were stored in the Michigan Central yards. Freight traffic was reported dull at Welland. On the Grand Trunk lines running out of Bridgeburg larger locomotives, hauling longer trains, are now in use, and the number of engines and crews has been cut down. Former engineers are now firing and firemen are laid off.

Activity on the Welland canal works in this district greatly increased. A sub-contractor on a section near *Allan-*

burg has fifteen steam shovels on the works.

Humberstone.—Many business buildings will be removed to make way for the Welland canal enlargement.

Fort Erie.—The Demarr Novelty Company increased the number of its female employees. Its new factory building was completed. A number of men were employed in improving the race track property.

Bridgeburg.—Building trades were active. The Lautz marble works reopened with a few men employed. The Canada Foundry Company received orders for three months' output of steel. The Chicago Bridge Company increased its staff from forty to fifty men. An automobile factory is projected. The International Safe and Register Company will build a new factory.

Port Colborne.—The opening of navigation enlivened business and increased employment. Contractors' fleets were fitting out. The projected plant of the Niagara Feed and Grain Company will cost \$200,000.

Welland.—Building trades remained quiet, but the marked increase in building permits promised a revival. Customs receipts showed an increase of one-third over the previous year. A by-law to purchase a site for a \$20,000 public library will be voted upon. The Supreme Heating Company will enlarge its stove factory. The buildings of the Electric Steel and Metals Company were well advanced, and part of the plant may be running in May. The following is the fair wage schedule which will be inserted in all town contracts:—

Bricklayers, 52½c hour, 9 hr. day.
 Stone cutters, 52½c hour, 9 hr. day.
 Stone masons, 52½c hour, 9 hr. day.
 Plasterers, 52½c hour, 9 hr. day.
 Plumbers, steamfitters and tinsmiths, 40c hour, 9 hr. day.
 Moulders, 32½c hour, 10 hr. day.
 Carpenters, 40c hour, 9 hr. day.
 Machinists, 30c hour, 10 hr. day.
 Painters, 30c hour, 10 hr. day.
 Labourers, 22½c hour, 10 hr. day.
 Team and teamsters, \$5 per day, 10 hour day.

St. Catharines.

The condition of the labour market during April showed an improvement over the preceding month. With the opening of spring building operations increased, although it does not appear to be as busy a season as the corresponding one of last year.

The St. Catharines Hydro Power Commission have formally taken over the business of the Ontario Power Company in the city. The work of extending the present system will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, though it will be some time before the Commission is ready to increase the output of power.

Fifty-nine building permits, nearly all for dwellings, were issued during March, a large increase over February. The total valuation, as stated by the various applicants, reached \$110,975.

There was a marked improvement in the employment prevailing in the factories over the previous month.

The water works gang are very busy laying services for houses on streets that are to be paved.

Navigation on the Welland Canal opened on April 15. The revenue of the Welland Canal at the ports of Port Colborne and Port Dalhousie for the year ending March 31 last was \$111,121, an increase of nearly \$18,000 over the year before.

The work on the new wing on the Alexandria School is making good progress.

Port Dalhousie.—The wireless telegraphy has been installed in the steamer "Dalhousie City," and has been tried, proving satisfactory.

Thorold.—Work on the new Welland Ship Canal is beginning to move more actively, although three steam shovels had to be shut down on section three for a period of at least two weeks, owing to wet weather. In some cases the water was causing the banks to give way.

A by-law to grant James Battle, as trustee for the Exolon Company, Limited, a fixed assessment of \$5,000 for a

term of ten years on five acres of land adjoining the town of Thorold was passed by a majority of 250. The Exolon Company, which will manufacture artificial abrasives, and will employ 150 hands when in operation, will break the ground for the erection of its new plant shortly.

The William C. Wilson Company, of Thorold, is building an eight-ton artificial ice plant. The Canadian Ice Machine Company, of Toronto, are engineers and contractors for the same.

Merriton.—The Sanitary Dairy has started a new delivery service to Merriton and Thorold. Bottled milk, cream and buttermilk will be carried daily.

Hamilton.

The conditions of the labour market during April showed improvement over those of the previous month in some lines of work, but there are still many idle men in the city. In spite of the fact that city outside work is under way and work on the underground conduit system has been started again, there were many labourers out of employment. A mass meeting of the unemployed was held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall on April 17, at which a resolution was passed asking the Government to restrict immigration until conditions improved. The Dominion Immigration Agent informed the men that he had about 150 applications for men to work on farms at an average wage of \$25 a month, including board and lodging. About 100 men have applied to Mr. Sweeney since the meeting was held, and have been placed in positions on farms. The city is employing about 500 men and 100 teams on city work at present, which is about half the number employed last year at this time.

The following notice was posted up by the Steel Company of Canada about April 20: "By reason of the fact that we have accumulated a very large stock of pig iron, owing to the large number of foundries in Canada having either shut down their works, wholly or par-

tially, we have decided to bank our furnaces for about three weeks. This does not mean blowing them out, but during this time a number of necessary repairs to the plant will be made." The rolling mill and other departments of the plant are working, but on short time.

The return of warm weather is marked by increasing activity in the building trades, construction work of all kinds being now started in every part of the city. Lumber dealers and brick makers have been busy getting stock out. The price of brick has been reduced \$3 per thousand, and hemlock lumber is \$2 per thousand feet cheaper than it was last year. Shingles have also decreased in price.

The large gas and coke plant of the By-Product Coke Company will be built here at an early date, which will give Hamilton a supply of gas unsurpassed by any city on the continent.

The new Buff Brick Company, which is situated near Rymal, will start operations in the near future. The firm expects to turn out 30,000 of brick each day. Work on construction of buildings and kilns are in progress, and orders have been placed for machinery.

A permit has been issued for the construction of the new Royal Connaught Hotel on the site of the old Waldorf Hotel. The permit calls for a brick and steel hotel of fireproof construction, to cost \$600,000, and to be eleven stories in height.

The Hydro Electric Commissioners have awarded the contract for street lighting fixtures to the Tallman Brass Company, of this city.

The Wentworth Motors Company, Ltd., will be ready to start operations soon. It has been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000, and will operate omnibuses and handle freight and passenger traffic between here and Caledonia.

The Ore-Mountain Mines Company, Ltd., which will have its head office here, has been granted a provincial charter, and is capitalized at \$1,000,000. The mines of the Company are located in

Frontenac County, where it is said some rich ores have been located.

Evidence of the financial depression of late is shown in the custom returns for Hamilton for the fiscal year which closed March 31. The statement shows a decrease of \$99,550.75, as compared with the previous year. The total custom revenue amounted to \$3,411,296.03. The entries for the year showed an increase over last year.

The fourth annual report of the Steel Company of Canada is the most satisfactory statement issued by this Company since its inception. The profits for the year were \$1,640,011, which, after the deduction of charges for repairs, maintenance and improvements, amounted to \$516,084. These profits show an increase of \$92,972.

On April 18 about seventy steel construction men employed by the National Steel Car Company went on strike, claiming they could not make satisfactory wages since the Company reduced the piecework price on a certain contract last month. The places of those who went on strike were soon filled by new men.

The Tallman Brass Company voluntarily increased the wages of its employees 5%.

The 1914 edition of the Hamilton Labour Directory, compiled by Mr. Walter Rollo, secretary Hamilton District Trades and Labour Council, was issued during the month, and contains an abundance of valuable information to union men and women.

There was a decline in the wholesale price of beef during the month.

Pruning of orchards and graperies has been carried on by fruit growers in this district. The land had dried sufficiently by the latter part of the month to allow farmers to commence ploughing.

Farmers are having less trouble than usual this year in securing help, owing to the over-supply of labour in the city.

Manufacturing is rather quiet in some lines at present.

Hamilton will add another factory to its list in the near future. The new concern will be known as the Monarch Refillable Fuse Company, and will manufacture electrical fuses.

Street Railway earnings for the first quarter of the year amounted to \$148,292.50, as compared with \$146,172.80 for the first quarter of last year.

Bank clearings for April were \$12,616,469, as compared with \$14,851,519 for April, 1913.

Caledonia.—The Alabastine Plaster Company, Ltd., of this place, is opening up another level in its mine below the one it is now working on. It has already found good white plaster, and the prospects are reasonable for another large supply on this lower level.

Messrs. Hutchison and Perry, of the Haldimand Gypsum Mines Company, located just west of the village limits, were making arrangements for development of their holdings here as soon as the weather gets more settled.

Burlington. — Extensive improvements will be made to the harbour at Burlington within the near future. The plans have been prepared and work will start shortly. A cement pier will be constructed from the shore 150 feet out, and a breakwater will also be constructed.

Brantford.

There was no general improvement in labour conditions during the month, large numbers of men being unemployed. One factory which has kept several men working all the winter laid a large number off, mostly those not speaking the English tongue. The majority of factory employees are still working short time. A demand has been made for farm help, and it has been easily met. A number of Armenians and others have been placed on farms. Ballasting has been progressing on the new railway track, but the work at Lorne bridge has not been recommenced. The water commissioners are making some alterations at the water workers, having about forty

men employed. They are also laying some new mains in the city.

The building trades are all quiet, a few small dwelling houses being started during the month. It is expected that a new school will shortly be commenced in the East Ward. The contract has been awarded for \$35,156, exclusive of heating, plumbing and ventilating. The new factory built for the manufacture of piano cases is completed, and operations will shortly commence. Negotiations between the bricklayers and masons, carpenters and painters, are being carried on, a raise in wages in each case being considered, but it is thought unlikely that any change will take place this year owing to the depressed state of trade and the number of men idle.

The farmers have been busy seeding from the middle of the month, conditions being favourable. Manufacturing has been generally quiet, with no improvement from last month. Railroad construction has been going on steadily, the rails being laid to Brantford on the new line and the track being now ballasted. All other industries are quiet and there is a surplus of labour.

Paris.—Conditions in this town are improving. More men have been taken on at the plough works, and the screen factory will run full time all the summer. The outlook for the building trade is bright. The farmers are busy seeding.

Guelph.

Labour conditions for the month of April showed an improvement over last month. The building trades were active, but manufacturing as a whole was only fair, short time and reduced staffs being still noted in many instances.

A number of unskilled labourers found employment in excavation work and street cleaning, but the supply of this class of labour is greatly in excess of the demand.

The McLaughlin Carriage Company has purchased a site on Cork street and will erect an up-to-date garage. The building will be three storeys high, with

a frontage of seventy feet, and extending to a depth of 125 feet.

The new factory of the Shearer, Gillette Company is nearing completion.

Customs receipts for the year 1914 were \$238,254.66, for the year 1913 \$244,197.69, a decrease for year 1914 of \$5,943.03.

The city council have struck the tax rate at 24 8/10 mills on the dollar of assessment.

The painters and paper hangers have secured an agreement with their employers under which they receive an increase of 2½ cents per hour, with a minimum wage of twenty-five cents an hour.

Wholesale and retail merchants report trade fair.

Farmers in the district are ready for spring work, and with favourable weather seeding will soon be general. Fall wheat and clover have wintered fairly well.

The past season has been an exceptional one in the timber business, more logs having been taken out of the swamps than for many years, the quality being very good. Swamps being generally dry and roads good accounted for the marked increase.

Berlin.

Labour conditions improved considerably during April, and as far as building trades were concerned the standard of last year was well maintained. Unskilled labour was also fairly well employed towards the end of the month. There were, however, a number of factories working short time, notably furniture, shirt and collar, trunk and bag, robe and clothing factories, while rubber factories and shoe factories also reported trade dull. Work on the site of a new automobile factory was begun at the end of the month. The city council, through the fire and light committee, recently purchased a motor fire truck at a cost of \$3,400. The city council, through its solicitors, have issued a writ against the Berlin water commissioners to try and compel them to pay

over the profits of the water commission for the year 1912 and 1913. The trial will be heard at Osgoode Hall, Toronto. The council demands \$8,183.40 for 1912 and \$8,268.03 for 1913. Customs returns for March, 1914, were \$48,518.92, against \$39,793.00 for same month last year, an increase of \$8,725.00. Total returns for the fiscal year were \$451,797.00, an increase of \$43,922.00 over the previous year. Only two months showed a decrease, namely December and January. It is announced that the Dominion Government will erect a large building in Berlin at a cost of \$150,000, for post office, customs and excise purposes. The Board of Education also asked for tenders for a large addition to Victoria school. There were no strikes during the month. The cost of living decreased a little in lard, eggs, butter, potatoes and wood. Farmers in this section were kept busy with spring ploughing and seeding, and a number are reporting that fall wheat was somewhat damaged, but with good weather it will probably revive. Saw mills are still running full time, while sash and door factories are very busy. Foundries, button factories, tire factory, cigar factories, sausage factories and tanneries are working full time. Breweries report trade good, as well as cement workers.

Waterloo.—Labour conditions were the same as in Berlin. The outlook for building trades is bright. The rate-payers will vote on a by-law to loan the Globe Furniture Company \$50,000. If it is carried, the firm will enlarge its already large factory to three times its present size.

Elmira.—Factories were running full time, and building trades were busy. Eight teams are busy excavating for the new \$20,000 St. James Lutheran church.

Woodstock.

There was an improvement in industrial conditions during April, but the improvement was not general. The report from the Bain Wagon Company is the most encouraging in several

months. The factory is working full time, and the outlook is good. This is due, however, to conditions in Ontario and the East rather than the West, although the western trade is improving. The manufacturers of pianos and organs also say that business is better than it has been. Collections are easier and orders more plentiful. On the other hand the local furniture manufacturers report no improvement, and no immediate prospect of improvement. The factory is still running on short time. The report from the Stewart Foundry (stoves and furnaces) is that the expected improvement has not yet taken place. The foundry is still on short time.

There is employment of some kind, however, for nearly everyone. The building trade is opening up well, and there is no scarcity of outdoor employment.

Storekeepers generally report business good. Grocers, clothiers and hardware men find it about normal, although there is some complaint that accounts are not paid as promptly as desired.

Farmers are busy either seeding or preparing for it. There is still a complaint from some quarters of a scarcity of help. There seems to be plenty of labour seeking employment, but many of those applying are not suitable for farm work.

Stratford.

Labour conditions in this city and district improved, especially during the last half of the month. The city is commencing one of its best building seasons; the total will likely be about \$350,000.

Work is rapidly proceeding on the Knox Church, Avon and Hamlet Schools, and several large dwellings. A number of men were employed in the cleaning of streets, extending the water mains and other civic work. Employment in the factories showed an improvement over the previous month. Wholesale and retail men report trade good. The customs returns for the port of

Stratford last month totalled \$22,133.75, an increase of \$5,000 over February. Forty-nine electrical permits were issued last month, and twenty-six applications for light were received by the Light and Heat Commission.

The cost of living was about the same as last month. Eggs are selling for twenty cents a dozen, five cents less than during March.

No changes in rates of wages or hours of labour were reported.

Farmers were busy preparing for seeding, which has commenced. Fall wheat has wintered well and looks very promising in most localities. The supply of help is equal to the demand.

All establishments were busy, especially the clothing and sash and door factories.

St. Mary's.—The citizens will spend \$100,000 in new buildings this season in addition to a \$42,000 new school, and \$6,000 for a Collegiate Institute gymnasium.

London.

During the month conditions improved a great deal in all lines. The outlook in the building trades is better than for years, while the city's outdoor programme for this year is very large. About \$50,000 is to be spent on storm sewers, on which a start is being made also a number of asphalt roads, and the electrifying of the London and Port Stanley Railway. The street railway is to build a mile extension to its line and is double-tracking another part.

The McCormick Company is going to build a number of cottages for its workmen.

A \$250,000 fire occurred on the morning of April 21, when the four-storey Dominion Savings Company building was completely destroyed. It was used extensively for offices, and a large number of stenographers and others worked there. It will be rebuilt at once.

Wholesale trade has improved considerably during the month, and retail trade was brisk.

April has been a good month for seed-ing, and most of the work is already done. Maple syrup was not as big a yield as usual, and is selling for \$1.40 gal. Butter is down to twenty-six cents per lb., and eggs to twenty cents a doz.

Sarnia.—Entire receipts at this port for the year ending April 1 were \$606,-000, an increase of \$66,000 over last year. The boats commence running about the middle of the month, and a large number of employees are being engaged.

Strathroy.—The Columbia Handle Company has commenced rebuilding its factory which was destroyed by fire during the winter.

St. Thomas.

The general condition of the labour market during the month of April showed a slight improvement over the previous month, but was quieter than the corresponding month of last year. The opportunities for employment were more plentiful than during March. Bricklayers, carpenters, painters and paperhangers were well employed. The supply of unskilled labour was in excess of the demand. Traffic on the Pere Marquette Railway continued heavy. Wabash Railway traffic employees were fairly well employed. Michigan Central traffic employees were not busy. Spare men report the month a very quiet one. Wholesale trade was quiet; retail trade slightly more active than during March.

A number of painters and paperhang-ers went out on strike during the month to enforce their demand for an increase in pay. After remaining out for about two days the men returned to work, ac-cepting the terms offered them, which represented a figure slightly less than the demand. The men were being paid from twenty to twenty-five cents an hour, and demanded thirty cents an hour. The concession will increase the pay from the old rate to twenty-five and twenty-seven and a half cents an hour.

Pere Marquette and Michigan Central machinists, boilermakers and black-

smiths have been negotiating with the officials concerning matters affecting conditions and wages. The Department of Labour was represented in the nego-tiations.

House rents continued high, there be-ing a decided scarcity of houses for rent, equipped with modern conveniences.

The Labour Educational Association will hold the 12th annual convention of that body in this city on May 25.

The demand for farm labour was brisk. Farmers were busy with their spring ploughing. Local markets have been well attended. The fishing indus-try was more active than during the previous month. Wholesale trade was quiet. Local industries were not busy.

Chatham.

The general labour situation improv-ed considerably during the latter part of the month, noticeably in the building trades. The principal work was re-modelling and repair work, while a num-ber of permits were taken out.

The Board of Education accepted plans for two additions to the public schools at an estimated cost of \$35,000 and \$20,000.

All planing mills were running full time. Carriages and wagon factories were working short time, eight hours a day.

The Canadian Wolverine Brass Works were destroyed by fire on the 10th of the month, entailing a loss of \$30,000 to the Company.

Wholesale and retail trade was fair.

Receipts of freight at the railroads were large, being principally agricul-tural implements.

No change was noticeable in the cost of living, prices remaining firm.

No strikes or increases in wages were reported during the month.

Farmers were very active with spring work, preparing for seeding, spraying, and a general line of farm work. Only a limited amount of lumbering is done in this district. Manufacturing was quiet, over-production being the great-est drawback.

A large number of men were engaged by the electric railway repairing the line for the summer traffic.

Windsor.

Conditions improved considerably during April, although they were not as good as anticipated. There was a greater demand for labour, but there were plenty of men to fill all openings. Several men have come from the east looking for work.

The building trades have been more active this month than last. There are numerous houses in the course of erection, also the new Walkerville twelve-room school, the Hydro sub-station for Walkerville, and one in Windsor. Proposed buildings include schools in Sandwich and Windsor.

Public School estimates for the year amounts to \$200,152. Pavement contracts awarded, \$41,269. Building permits to April 21 were thirty-nine, valued at \$112,000.

The Canadian Zagelmeyer Company, of Bay City, Mich., has purchased a factory site, intending to erect buildings to the value of \$5,000, to manufacture moulds and machinery.

There was no change in wages or hours of labour, and no labour unrest.

Real estate has not been very active this spring.

Owen Sound.

Labour conditions were much the same in general as during last month. Building permits showed an increase over April of last year.

Farmers have begun spring seeding, and farm help is somewhat scarce.

Navigation has opened. The tug Harrison arrived from Collingwood on April 22, and the steamer Meaford has left the harbour.

The headquarters of the Georgian Bay branch of the Norebran Navigation Company has been removed to Owen Sound from Collingwood.

The Doric Cement Company has begun operation again. The reorganized Company is asking the council to guarantee its bonds to the extent of \$60,000.

The Hydro Radial survey has been completed from Guelph to Owen Sound. The surveyors are now working towards Chesby.

The retail and wholesale business is uniformly good.

Warton has carried a by-law to loan the Canada Casket Company \$25,000.

The Hepworth Silica Brick factory building is nearly completed, and two carloads of brick-making machinery are on the ground ready to be installed.

Cobalt.

Further improvement was shown in labour during April, and active operations have commenced in many outdoor works throughout the district. Lumbermen are complaining of the scarcity of water for the drives this year. The snow has practically all left the bush with the ice still on the rivers, and unless heavy rains are forthcoming the lumbermen will be unable to get all their logs out during the spring. No unrest was noted in mining centres, and prospecting work in many outlying camps has already commenced. It is expected that Kirkland lake will be the scene of a great deal of activity during the summer in this line.

In outdoor trades, building has commenced. At Haileybury a court house and drill hall has been started, while other towns expect building booms. There is a decided scarcity of houses in Cobalt, Haileybury and New Liskeard.

Sault Ste. Marie.

There was little change in the labour situation during April. Mechanics in the building trades were not as well employed as usual, and the supply exceeded the demand. Dredging and wharf building gave employment to a certain number of men, but there was no exceptional activity in any particular trade. With the opening of naviga-

several marine men who were idle the winter have resumed work. A large trap rock industry at Bruce Mines has commenced operations for the season. Employment is being given to many men in the driving of logs, the cutting of one of the largest for years. The saw plant and the paper mill were better than for some months past. It is announced that the street car service at Sault Ste. Marie is to be extended to Steelton in the near future.

Port Arthur and Fort William.

Work at these ports at this time of the year is always slack, but the workmen are expectant owing to the near prospect of navigation. This year matters are disappointing owing to the increased number of men out of employment and the variableness of the weather.

On April 20 navigation opened with the arrival of the "America." About 500 men from Port Arthur and Fort William were engaged by the Canadian Northern Railway, which relieved the situation somewhat, but there are many unemployed seeking work.

Quietness prevailed in all trades. Since the launching of the last boat a few weeks ago at the dry dock, some 250 to 500 men have been laid off.

There has been no decrease in the cost of living, and rentals remained firm.

Owing to the early disappearance of the snow, the farmers were prevented from bringing in their wood.

There has been a poor demand for lumber, and a severe culling system which has left this industry poorly paid. All the work this season has been cheap; this has made the retail trade of the lumber quiet, and caused a lack of commercial activity.

Manufacturing concerns are all quiet, and all the railroad shops are on short work. Many men have been laid off.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.

Labour conditions in the skilled trades remained unchanged. There was a slight improvement in the condition of unskilled labour.

Employees of railway shops continued working at reduced hours, and no assurance is given as to when the usual hours will be resumed.

Building trades were quiet, principally on account of unsettled weather. A large number of apartment blocks are to be erected this year. Amongst other buildings to be erected as soon as weather permits are: Knox church, value \$250,000; rectory and school (St. Luke's church), value \$50,000; alterations and additions to Broadway Baptist church, value \$35,000; alterations and addition to Birks' building, value \$30,000; King Edward school, No. 2, value \$150,000.

The West End Realty and Building Company will erect thirty residences, the total cost of which will be \$270,000.

Considerable building operations are predicted in surrounding municipalities.

The civic free employment bureau reports as follows for the month of April:

Applications for male help:—In the city, 263; out of the city, 35; total, 298.

Positions filled (male help):—In the city, 258; out of the city, 30; total, 288.

6,998,900 bushels of wheat, 3,825,900 bushels of oats, 580,500 bushels of barley, 1,178,100 bushels of flax were inspected at Winnipeg during April.

The Provincial Public Utilities Commissioner has issued an order that any person or persons offering for sale in the Province of Manitoba shares, stocks, bonds or other securities without first securing a certificate to sell same from the office of the commissioner, will be prosecuted. This order is made to protect the general public from bogus companies, and anyone applying for a certificate will be likely to undergo a severe

examination as to the validity and security of the shares for sale.

The Winnipeg branch of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada has inaugurated an insurance branch in connection with its local organization.

Wholesale merchants report trade as being fair during April, with few increases or decreases in the number of employees in their establishments.

Brandon.

The demand for labour was not as large as usual during the spring season. The supply exceeded the demand in almost all the trades, especially so in the building trades. In comparison with the corresponding month of last year, the outlook for the building trades is poor.

A permit has been taken out by the Pioneer Fruit Company for a new warehouse building to cost \$29,000. The contract has been let to the Fred Lewis Company of Winnipeg, and work has commenced.

The School Board will build a four-roomed school on Eighteenth street, and also add to the Assiniboine school.

The contracts for paving Prosser avenue from First to Sixth and Twelfth to Eighteenth, and Princess avenue from Twelfth to Fourteenth, have been let, and work will be commenced immediately.

The paving and boulevarding of Victoria avenue is proceeding rapidly and will soon be completed.

A clean-up week will be held early in May, and a Garden Club has been formed for the purpose of gardening vacant lots in the city.

There were reductions in the prices of eggs and butter.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Regina.

From the beginning of the month, the labour market has been growing more favourable, and the large amount of unemployment has been on the decrease.

With the inception of spring weather prospects are gradually becoming brighter. The past month was also more favourable than the corresponding period of last year.

Each organization of the building trades in this city is in receipt of a schedule from the Builders' Exchange setting forth the maximum wages to be paid to the trades contained therein. It differs slightly from the schedule drawn up by that body when in session during February as reported in last month's issue of the *Labour Gazette* and is as follows:—

Bricklayers	Pe
Stonemasons	
Stonecutters	
Plasterers	
Carpenters	
Electrical workers	
Painters	
Factory hands	
Paperhangers	
Plumbers and steamfitters	

This schedule takes effect on May 1, 1914, and remains in force till May 1, 1915.

The schedule for 1913 was as follows:—

Bricklayers	
Stonemasons	
Stonecutters	70
Carpenters	
Electrical workers	
Painters and paperhangers	37 ½ c
Plumbers and steamfitters	

Although in several cases the figures quoted for 1914 are higher, it does not necessarily follow that higher wages will be paid than at present as the wages given are the maximum.

Negotiations are under way between the street railway employees and the city respecting a change of working rules, but at present nothing definite has been arrived at.

Seeding was started early in the month, but was not general till about the 15th. The favourable weather enabled the farmers to make much headway, and wheat seeding had been completed by April 25 throughout the district, and oat seeding commenced. The soil is moist and rain is not yet needed.

The prospects are that the output of the co-operative creameries will by the end of the month exceed the demand. In the week ending March 21 a total of 12,600 lbs. were produced as compared with 4,550 lbs. during the similar period last year, or a little more than one-third of the output this season.

During the first week of April a substantial reduction was made in the wholesale price of butter; such reduction was made possible by virtue of the increased cost of production which is thought about at the opening of spring.

Moose Jaw.

The early part of April was favourable for farming operations, and accordingly conditions were more favourable for labour. A large number of men were taken on by the farmers, and there is good demand for married men and their wives, especially in the older settled farming communities.

Building operations have not, however, opened up very much, though considerable building on a small scale is going on.

Work on the Government storage elevator is proceeding rapidly, and about one hundred men are employed there.

Conditions were ideal during the early part of the month for working on the land and seeding operations. The latter part of the month was cold, and high winds prevailed, making the work tedious. The last few days were warm, and the ground is in excellent condition after the snow fall.

It is estimated that sixty per cent. of the wheat is sown, and the first week in May will see that part of seeding completed.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has started grading operations south of this town from Expanse to Assiniboia. It is expected that it will complete this piece of road to connect the Expanse line with the Weyburn-Lethbridge line.

Saskatoon.

There was little improvement in the labour situation over last month, and conditions were much quieter than a year ago. There are still many unemployed. Work on the bridge and elevator has given employment to a few more men. There is also some alteration and repair work going on. Indications are that at least the early part of the season will be comparatively quiet. There is some demand for farm help, but the tendency seems to be to offer lower wages than last year, with the result that the city labourer will not go out until compelled to. Many farmers appear to be looking for the newly arrived farm labour and offering wages accordingly.

Seeding is well advanced and seasonable. Weather conditions have been fair. The work on the new tunnel elevator here is progressing satisfactorily, with good prospects for timely completion.

Prince Albert.

The general conditions with regard to labour shows little change during the month. The supply was in excess of the demand. The opening up of the Prince Albert Lumber Company's saw mills has absorbed a considerable number of the men who had returned from the woods. This Company has also acquired the interests of the Big River Lumber Company.

Contracts have been awarded for the construction of a Dominion Government armoury, a Provincial Government telephone exchange, and the cathedral referred to in the previous month's report. Actual work on the last mentioned has been commenced, and there is an ample supply of labour to meet the present demands.

A fair demand for farm help exists, but the wages offered are generally lower than last year. The seeding operations are being rapidly carried on.

A by-law was introduced before the city council, governing the letting of

city contracts and municipal works, and providing that each contract should contain the fair wages clause. This is still under consideration, and is expected to pass with slight modifications.

ALBERTA.

Medicine Hat.

There was little change in the number of men employed in the building trades from last month. The present month compared unfavourably with April of last year. Work in the building line seems slow in commencing. There was some demand for unskilled labour on civic improvements such as cement sidewalks, sewers, etc., but the supply was equal to the demand.

The electrical workers are submitting an agreement to the city looking to better wages and working conditions.

Seeding operations in this district are practically completed.

Wholesalers and retailers report trade as only fair.

A building permit was taken out for the first of the structures of the Medicine Hat Radiator factory, which it is estimated will cost about \$35,000. This building will be eighty by 290 feet, and will be built of brick. Contracts have been let for 260,000 brick, 315,000 square feet of roofing and 130,000 feet of lumber for construction purposes.

Calgary.

The building trades showed no improvement over last month, little building being done. Several stores and new premises are unoccupied. A number are **employed taking** down the old **buildings on the site** for the new post office. Steps are being taken by the city to arrange transfer of a portion of Mettawa Park for the armoury site.

Tenders have been called for the Industrial Building, but up to the present none have been accepted.

Applicants for employment at the Civic Labour Bureau have been inform-

ed that very few men will be given employment this year on city work.

The City Council have appointed a committee to go into the matter of choosing sites for the erection of public comfort stations here.

Owing to the large number of skilled and unskilled men who are unemployed in the city it is advisable that immigration to this part should be curtailed as much as possible.

There were thirteen tenders for the Municipal Industrial Building which is intended to build for the housing of small manufacturers, these varying from \$156,000 to \$240,000. The tender of Messrs. P. Lyall & Son was the lowest to conform with the requirements, the figures being \$188,600. In accordance with their instructions, the city engineer's department, which prepared the plans for the building, put in a tender for \$189,698.

Business conditions improved during the month in response to the increased demand both for city and country. Farmers are well on with their seeding the soil is in excellent condition, and the weather has been good.

Plans for the International Irrigation Congress and Land Show to be held in Calgary during the first week of October are being rapidly matured. The Western Passenger Association has agreed to give special rates to the delegates in Canada.

The Spring Horse Show brought a larger number of entries than at the previous exhibition, and was in every way a success. The Dominion Government purchased six stallions from local horsemen for breed betterment, and will place these animals among agricultural associations of the province.

Interest in the operations being carried on at the oil fields south of the city was intensified towards the end of the month by the fact that the drill at the discovery well, then at a depth of 2,400 feet had penetrated the oil-bearing strata and the tools were constantly covered with what the experts assert is petroleum.

The Canadian Pacific Railway \$1,500,-
00 hotel Palliser is to be formally open-
ed in June.

Edmonton.

There was little change in labour con-
ditions in April as compared with
March, except that due to the advance
of the season. The building trades con-
tinued quiet during the greater part of
the month, but showed increased activi-
ty towards the close, though many men
on all lines still remained unemployed.
Manufacturing conditions were prac-
tically unchanged. While civic work has
absorbed some of the unemployed un-
skilled labour, a large number remained
out of work.

Among the money by-laws approved
by the ratepayers during the month was
one providing for the expenditure of
75,000 for a public bath pavilion, also
75,000 for the improvement of public
playgrounds.

Bank clearings for the month of March
were \$14,249,340, as compared with
16,360,215 for the same month last
year.

Wholesale trade improved somewhat
over the previous month, while retail
trade remained about the same.

There was no important change in the
price of necessaries during the month.

A local union of labourers was form-
ed with a charter from the Hod Car-
riers, Building and Common Labourers'
Union of North America.

Through an advertisement in the
press the bricklayers' and masons' union
has notified the public that on and after
May 1 the rate of wages for bricklayers
and masons will be seventy-five cents an
hour.

During the latter part of the month
farmers were busy seeding, and they re-
port that the land is in good condition
for cultivation. The contractors have
started work on the new market build-
ing which will cost about \$50,000. By
request of the local union of the United
Farmers of Alberta, the city officials are
erecting a temporary building on the

old market square, the farmers claiming
that the present accommodations were
inadequate.

Until the ice goes out of the river the
saw mills will have very little to do.
Miners were as active as usual at this
season of the year. In the West and
Northwest railroad contractors are ac-
tive, and it is expected that a large
amount of labour will be required to
carry on the season's work.

Lethbridge.

No improvement was shown in the
condition of the labour market as com-
pared with last month. The supply of
labour exceeded the demand. Farmers
generally were not engaging as much
help as usual, and there was no railroad
work in operation. The usual increased
activity in the trades was not noticed.
Bank clearings were lower than last
year; wholesale and retail trade re-
mained about the same as last year. No
change was recorded in hours or wages.
The city commissioners have considered
the question of running electric cars
with one man in charge instead of two,
and the question is likely to be submit-
ted to a referendum vote of the voters
of the city. Farmers were busy, the
weather being good. Coal mining re-
tained its usual activity. The Canadian
Pacific Railway had a force of about 100
men employed in raising the grade to
pass over the proposed subway at 13th
street. Apart from this there was no
railroad construction work in the neigh-
bourhood.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nelson.

The labour conditions in general were
better than during the month of March,
and compared favourably with the corre-
sponding month of last year. There are
a number of houses under construction,
and the architects are working on plans
for more dwelling houses, which will
probably soon be under construction.
All carpenters are finding employment

at the present time. Bricklayers are quiet. Stone and cement work is apparently taking the place of brick.

The Government has closed down the experimenting at the zinc plant here.

Mining is active all through the Kootenays. New claims are being staked continually, a large number of claim-holders are starting out at this time of year to do their assessment work.

The customs receipts for April amounted to \$963,279, while the inland revenue returns amounted to \$3,174.

New Westminster.

There was little change in the state of the labour market since last month. Very little new work has opened up, although slightly increased. Activity is noticeable in the lumber industry, and fishing has been a little better on the Fraser. There are many idle men in all trades, especially among the building trades and other allied outside occupations.

Several new industries are reported as about to locate in the city in the near future.

The farmers are busy at present with the seeding, much of which has already been done. The weather during the last two weeks of the month has been rather backward, with cool nights. Fishing on the river shows some improvement.

The lumber camps are fairly busy, and there is a slightly increased demand for material at the mills.

Railway construction, street work, and land clearing are much the same as last month.

Vancouver.

The general labour situation showed no improvement over last month, and there were more unemployment than at this time last year.

For the first three months of this year 417 building permits, valued at \$1,042,438, were issued. Last year the permits for the corresponding period were 548 at \$4,076,363.

Work has been started on the new immigration sheds which are to be built on the waterfront for the Dominion Government. The total cost of the structure is estimated at about \$300,000.

Owing to the prevailing conditions, rigorous reductions have been made in the city estimates for the coming year, and no work other than that which is essential is to be undertaken. The city tax rate has been raised from twenty mills to twenty-two mills.

The inquiry into the matters in dispute between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and their employees has been held during the month, and the findings of the Board which was appointed under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act are expected at an early date.

The extensive practice of employing Chinese as domestic servants has engaged a great deal of public attention during the past month. A young Chinese domestic has been charged with murdering his mistress and burning the body. The result has been that a large number of Chinese domestics have been discharged from service. The city council has gone on record to the effect that lumber for city work is not to be purchased from mills employing Orientals, providing the prices charged by mills employing only white men are not in excess of those employing Orientals.

Advices have reached the city that 400 Hindoos are to arrive here during the next month, and it is stated on the authority of the local immigration department that they will not be allowed to land in view of the Order-in-Council now in operation.

A case which is expected to attract considerable attention in the labour world has been entered for trial in the Supreme Court of British Columbia. A former member of the Typographical Union, who was expelled from that organization for causes satisfactory to the union, is suing the union for \$10,000 damages. It is alleged that the action

plained of has prevented the plain-
from following his trade.

general slackness in all lines of em-
ment is the prevailing condition
throughout the city and surrounding
municipalities. Industrial accidents
have been few, even allowing for the
at decrease in industrial activities.

Victoria.

There was not much change in labour
conditions during April, but taken on
whole more men were employed than
during the previous month. Work in
building trades continued dull, a
considerable number of men being un-
employed. Unskilled labourers were
less employed than during the previ-
ous month, the city employing an in-
creased number on civic work.

The City Council has reduced the
minimum wage from \$3 to \$2 a day for
certain classes of labour. It is intended
that the wage schedule shall vary from
\$2 to \$3 a day, according to the ability
of the employee. The employees that
will be chiefly affected will be those em-
ployed on street cleaning, who are most-
ly old men, who, the council considers,
are not capable of earning \$3 per day.
The heads of the departments are given
power to grade the wages subject to the
skill and capability of the men to do the
work required.

Work has commenced on the exten-
sion of the post office. The cost will be
about the neighbourhood of \$150,000.

The Dominion Government has ex-
tended for a further period of six
months, the order-in-council prohibiting
the entrance of all artisans and labour-
ers into British Columbia.

The City Council has let a contract
for the construction of a steel rivetted
line for the Sooke water works sys-
tem, at a cost of \$324,000.

A considerable improvement is noted
in the lumber industry in this vicinity
during the past month or two, all the
mills are running steadily, with fair
prospects for the future.

The whale fishing fleet, consisting of
six vessels, have left for the fishing
grounds located on the west coast of
Vancouver Island. A considerable
number of men are employed at the
various whaling stations.

Construction work on the Canadian
Northern Pacific Railway is making
good progress on the southern portion
of Vancouver Island, and the work will
be finished well within schedule time.

Nanaimo.

The conditions of the labour market
in this district showed no change from
last month, there being a large number
of unemployed men in this district.
Merchants report business as quiet for
the time of the year. There were no
changes in rates of wages or hours of
labour during the month.

There was no change in the coal
miners' strike since last month, the com-
pany claiming enough men and the
union satisfied with the outlook. There
was hardly any change in the cost of
living during the month.

Farmers are well ahead with their
spring work, with no scarcity of labour.
There was little done among the fisher-
men at present.

The sawmills in the district are work-
ing steadily, but the logging camps are
quiet as yet. Railroad construction is
being pushed as fast as practicable on
the extension on the island.

Prince Rupert.

There was a slight improvement in
the employment of labour during April,
and the number of men employed gen-
erally compares favourably with this
period of last year.

The supply, however, is far in excess
of the demand at present; this is largely
due to the fact that there has been a
large influx of men seeking employment,
notably carpenters and unskilled labour-
ers, many of whom will be compelled to
seek employment elsewhere.

A new planing mill has been erected and will shortly be in operation. The only other factory in the city is working at its full capacity at present.

Large gangs of men are employed at present in completing the bridges and ballasting work on the Grand Trunk

Pacific about 300 miles east of Prince Rupert. Work has also commenced the construction of the Pacific Great Eastern from Fort George, and many of the contractors are moving their equipment from the Grand Trunk Pacific to the Pacific Great Eastern.

CONDITIONS DURING APRIL AFFECTING WOMEN WORKERS IN LEADING INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.—REPORTS OF WOMEN CORRESPONDENTS TO THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Montreal.

Conditions affecting women workers have not changed to any extent during April. There has been a fair demand for office hands, and in the employments affected by the spring trade good workers have found lucrative occupation. In domestic service alone can the demand be said to have been greater than the supply. On the whole there has not been as much activity in trade as during April, 1913.

In a general way it is stated that nearly forty per cent. of Montreal's workmen have been idle. The opening of navigation and the resuming of paving operations throughout the city will, however, offer an immediate relief to this state of things, thus lessening the hardships that many families have had to suffer for months past.

From the numbers of demands made for work at the city hall and various employment bureaus, it is evident that foreigners form the greater number of the unemployed. It has been stated that there will be a reduction of from fifteen to twenty per cent. in immigration during the present year.

The efforts that were being made at the approach of the municipal elections to direct the feminine vote were referred to in the *Labour Gazette* for April. According to an estimate made, one-tenth of the total vote polled on April 6 was the vote of the women of Montreal. It has been figured that fully 8,000 women voters cast their ballot.

Following the suggestion made by the Local Council of Women advising the appointment of policewomen for the protection of women and girls at railway stations and wharves, the matter was referred to the chief of police.

The latter has reported favourably. It is found that the city charter requires that those on the police force be men, but in view of the stand taken by the chief of police it is said that the charter will be amended in the future.

In the March number of the *Labour Gazette*, the establishment of a convalescent home by the young women of the Loyola Club was alluded to. The opening of the same took place on April 25. The home, under the direction of a capable matron and assistants, will run on hospital lines. Patients have the added advantage of medical attendance from leading city physicians who have volunteered their services.

Montreal Women's Club.—The twenty-second annual meeting of the aforementioned body was held during the month; this club counts 352 members. Several important questions were discussed, among others that of temperance.

The following are regulations of the license law, which will come into effect on May 1:—

(1) Bars in the Province of Quebec will open at 7.30 in the morning instead of 7 a.m.

(2) Dominion Day and Labour Day are to be added to the days of closing.

Still further changes will come into effect in May, 1915.

Housewives' League.—This body has been extending its sphere of action by establishing branches in the more remote sections of the city, notably in Maisonneuve, where a new chapter has been formed.

At a recent meeting it was stated that during 1913 there had been 140 convictions for selling adulterated food. The league resolved to ask the Government to print in the official Gazette not only the number of convictions but the names of the offenders and the food adulterated. A resolution was passed asking "that recorders and judges should be instructed to impose the maximum penalty for the sale of adulterated milk, and also that there should be more food inspectors appointed."

Another recommendation made by the league was "that, as far as possible, home-made manufactures and products, that is, made in Canada, be patronized."

Through the activities of this league, attention has been brought to the existence of some bakeries where sanitary conditions were not observed. Dr. S. Boucher, medical health officer, stated that the new health code provides for the supervision of bake-houses, and that steps would be taken to remove the cause of complaint.

The Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, at a meeting held recently, discussed many important subjects. The committee for extending the employment agency work among women is still making enquiries; if it is found necessary they propose opening branches in different parts of the city.

The new domestic servants' home will be in No. 323 Mackay street, replacing the old home on McGill College avenue.

The summer camps will be open soon at Knowlton, and preparations are being made so as to permit a much larger number of girls than has been possible heretofore to profit by a healthful holi-

day during the summer months under desirable conditions.

Fédération Nationale St. Jean Baptiste.—Business Women's Association (Association des Femmes d'Affaires)—As announced last month, the formal opening of the special course of higher commercial studies for women at Laval University took place on April 22. In the name of the Faculty of Arts, the vice-rector of the University welcomed the Business Women's Association. His Honour Judge Gervais gave the opening address, in which he explained the object of the fifteen lectures that will begin in September next.

That these courses will be well attended is evident from the fact that over fifty names have already been registered.

During the last few months several French-Canadian women's societies have expressed a wish to join the Fédération. These are: (1) "l'Assistance Maternelle"; (2) the "Dames des Artisans Canadiens-Français"; (3) the "Parochial Fédérations of St. Jean Baptiste," and (4) of "St. Vincent des Paul," thus adding to the list of federated societies and increasing the influence and strength of "la Fédération Nationale St. Jean Baptiste."

The Provincial Schools of Domestic Science.—The closing exercises of the above schools took place on April 16, when diplomas were given and the annual report read by the lady principal.

Between July, 1913, and April, 1914, the following courses were given:—In July a normal course, held for the teachers of the Province, was followed by twenty-six teachers from different points who profited of the lectures as well as of the board and lodging offered free of charge by the school.

A complete normal course in domestic science was given to two teachers, thus enabling them to obtain the official diploma of domestic science. The management of the school would like to see the attendance at this course increase, and it expresses the hope that school boards will devise some means of per-

mitting teachers wishing to qualify in this branch to spend a school term in preparation for this diploma. In August a special course for teachers belonging to the various religious orders was held and well attended. The public classes given, as in previous years, in both English and French, were followed by 757 pupils, the English section showing a decided increase this year.

The course in "invalid cooking" was followed by the nurses of the Sainte Justine and Western Hospitals.

This year a complete course in domestic science and house management, specially adapted to those wishing to qualify as good housekeepers, was given for the first time and met with success. Many applications have already been received for next year.

The same normal courses alluded to in the foregoing report will be held next summer.

On July 7 the classes for teachers will begin, and on August 3 those for members of the different teaching orders.

Any information regarding these classes can be obtained by letter from the Provincial Schools of Domestic Science, 14 Church street, Montreal.

An interesting work has appeared recently, entitled "Questions et Œuvres Sociales de Chez Nous," by Mr. Arthur Saint Pierre, secretary of the "Ecole Sociale Populaire" of Montreal. Organized labour in its varied forms is reviewed and commented upon. Dangerous theories are examined, and those upheld by the "Ecole Sociale Populaire" explained and presented in a way that will interest all readers. This book should be of special interest to the working class, both men and women.

Clean up week.—This is a movement which had its origin a few years ago when, at the suggestion of Dr. Atherton, secretary of the City Improvement League, the Local Council of Women and other women's organizations did a great deal in making this yearly general clean up period a popular movement.

At the present time efforts are being made by the officers of every association

having the welfare of the city and its inhabitants at heart to make a general campaign with a view of ridding the city of useless accumulations which are sometimes the cause of fire or a menace to public health.

It has been stated that since the Montreal clean up campaign had started no less than 200 cities and towns throughout Canada had followed suit.

The executive committee is to call upon the mayor and board of control in order to obtain civic endorsement. The date fixed for clean up week is from May 17.

Toronto.

Factory employment.—In the cloak and garment trade the month of April, managers say, is not a true index of business conditions. It is a slack period between seasons, and during the latter part of the month most of the large firms are taking stock preparatory to the opening of the fall trade, which commences in June. Not half of the full staff is employed.

Upon inquiry at other factories it was found that nowhere did the business situation seem especially hopeful, although the majority reported that work had varied little. Among biscuit makers there was little change. Christie, Brown & Company, Weston, Limited, and Telfer Bros. are employing practically the same number as last month. Among publishers a slight increase is noted, due, perhaps, to the fact that in this month school books are being issued. Laundry business also is steady. The Parisian Laundry is employing a few more women, but this is because of a change in their method rather than because of increased business. Confectioners are not advertising for additional employees. The bag factories report that for several months previous trade has been at a low ebb, and there is no particular prospect of improvement.

Domestic service.—Miss Rogers reports that her work has been very much affected by the discouraging letters that

have appeared in the English papers as to lack of employment in this country. Whereas, no matter how true this may be of the factory demand, there is never any difficulty in securing positions for immigrants in domestic service. Six were located last month, and twenty more arrivals are expected this week. Miss Carmichael also finds that these letters have had a discouraging influence upon intending immigrants. She placed three and looks for eight more very shortly, as compared with 32 for the corresponding figure for last year. The Women's Domestic Guild finds itself with about four times too many applications for help. They filled forty in April, and expect to have eighty more arrivals wherewith to meet the demand. At present there are in Toronto about two hundred women in positions secured through the guild, and purposing mutual pleasure and benefit, they are forming a club, with headquarters at the Guild. The Salvation Army Hostel have given out a great deal of work by the day, and also have obtained situations for from twenty-five to thirty women. The Women's Welcome Hostel likewise have been busier, forty-four having been given employment through this agency.

In spite of the evident demand for domestic help, there is still difficulty in providing for those women who go out to work by the day. The mayor has advised the Social Service Commission to continue the Women's Employment Bureau which the city established some time ago, until further notice from the Board of Control.

Housewives' League.—One practical movement in which the league is interesting itself is that of securing markets more convenient both to housekeepers and to farmers. It is urged that the West End, the East End, the Beach and north of Yonge street are shopping centres, where market facilities would be a boon to the housewife of that neighbourhood and a saving of time to the farmer. By deputation to the Board of Control it was suggested that in the meantime,

before full provision is made, curb markets be established, and the Board promised to take the question up. It is believed by the league that such a step would be of practical value to producer and consumer.

The objects of the league were before the last open meeting and were as follows:—

1. To reduce the high cost of food, especially farm produce.
2. To obtain sanitary conditions wherever food is sold.
3. To secure honest weight.

Music teachers.—At a gathering of those interested in music, which was held in London, Ont., during this month, the Canadian Music Teachers' Association was formed and established. The details of the organization schedule were not complete, but a committee was appointed to frame a plan which would be generally acceptable. In view of the fact that there are 90,000 students of music in Ontario alone, and that this profession is practically the only one not organized, it was felt that just such an association was needed. Its chief object is to establish a proper standard for those who teach music and to protect thereby the public from incompetent teachers.

Teachers.—Automatic superannuation has been under discussion recently. The Board of Education, after serious consideration of the problem, concluded that, according to the present regulations, those teachers who had reached the age fixed for superannuation should retire. The age for men is set at sixty-five, and for women at sixty. Seventeen Toronto teachers automatically retire at the end of the present school year, of which number seven are women, their retiring allowance being \$320 per annum.

The money in the superannuation fund is contributed entirely by the teachers themselves, and as these contributions are made with the understanding that retirements will be made

at a date fixed by the Board, thus creating opportunities for promotion for the younger members of the staff, no other course to carry out the regulations was open to the Board.

A site in West Toronto for a new technical school, to be erected when considered necessary, has been secured, at a cost of \$38,000.

Twelve women teachers have been appointed to the temporary staff and sixteen to the permanent, and a special teacher has been engaged temporarily for the purpose of organizing a course of instruction in household science. This will give impetus to the Little Mothers' classes, sixteen of which have been opened in various public schools, the object being to give girls wider courses in housewifery.

City Nurses.—In order to better cope with district needs in the summer months, the Department of Public Health will make twelve or fourteen new appointments this week. These additions to the staff begin on June 1 and terminate in September, and are designed to meet the extra strain of this season amongst the children.

Child welfare.—For some time past the question of a pension fund for needy mothers has been urged by those interested in child welfare. The Local Council of Women have had the project in mind, and various ideas have been suggested, and a workable scheme also now actively under way. The council sought and secured the endorsement of the Social Service Commission to appeal to their own members and to the public at large for a Mothers' Pension Fund. It is hoped that after one year's experiment the plan will prove itself and so engage the sympathy and co-operation of the public that the Government will make permanent arrangement for it.

A resolution was adopted by the Local Council of Women that an effort should be made by the Local Council of Women to secure a fund to be known as the Mothers' Pension Fund, for the purpose and after considering the information

submitted by a deputation consisting of financially assisting needy mothers, members of the Local Council of Women, which waited on the Commission on Wednesday, March 11, the Commission gave their approval to the proposal to obtain from the public a fund to be known as the Mothers' Pension Fund, on the following conditions:—

1. The amount to be collected from the public is not to exceed \$10,000.

2. The number of cases assisted during the year shall be limited.

3. The fund shall be for the benefit of mothers with one or more children.

4. The amount to be given shall not exceed \$10 per month for the mother and \$10 per month for each child, the maximum amount to be paid in any case being \$40 per month.

5. Children over fourteen years of age shall be excluded from the benefit of the fund.

6. All cases (with full information) shall be submitted to the Commission for their approval before the assistance shall be given.

7. Direct supervision of the conditions in each home to be benefited by the fund shall be exercised by the Local Council of Women.

The Commission note that it is the desire of the Local Council of Women to demonstrate to the Government by one year of experimental work that the question of mothers' pensions is one which it is expedient to deal with by means of legislation."

Strike of garment workers.—The strike of garment workers employed by the Dominion Cloak Company, which was reported last month, still continues. The Trades and Labour Council of Toronto investigated the dispute, and sought to determine the justice of the course taken. They arranged a conference between representatives of the firm and of the union, and a meeting took place on April 7, at which the firm made the following proposals as a basis of settlement:—

1. That seventy-five per cent. of the employees should return immediately to work.

2. That the contracting Company should remain in existence for a year until agreement should expire.

3. That the majority of strikebreakers should remain in their positions.

As the firm felt it had a financial responsibility toward the contracting Company, no step could be taken now, but at the end of a year the firm guaranteed that the contracting Company should be dissolved.

The union, however, made the following demands:—

1. That all those who left employment to go on strike should, without discrimination, be allowed to return to work immediately.

2. That when the strikers returned the strike-breakers should be discharged.

3. That the shop remain a union shop.

4. That the contracting Company should be dissolved at once.

To these proposals neither party could agree, and no compromise was reached.

Winnipeg.

There was an improvement in the demand for female labour for April as compared with March, though not a great deal when all departments of labour are considered.

One field still remains widely open, viz., the domestic, and the supply this month is far below the demand. Almost all agencies agree that the demand has been considerably above 200 per cent. of the supply. The wages are good in this line, many offering \$22 to \$25 for the cook-general, without washing being required in the duties, and \$25 to \$30 for a good cook in private families.

The demand for waitresses has improved somewhat. This is true also of positions in stores. Some of the agencies report opportunities for young or inexperienced girls in offices. There, however, are many girls looking for work in these lines.

Stenographers and bookkeepers have been more actively in demand than in March.

In none of the above lines, save domestics, has the demand been as good as a year ago.

The Nurses' Registry report that the nurses are busier than in the winter, and busier on the whole during April than in March. A good many on last year's list have left the city, going to other hospitals or elsewhere, and many are married, so that the list is shorter now than a year ago. There is, however, a new class to graduate in May, which will increase it. Many of the Winnipeg nurses are called to other points in the Province, but there seems to be no demand for the untrained nurse, fully trained graduate nurses being called for.

The Department of Education report that they have experienced great difficulty in getting qualified teachers, and in consequence permits have had to be granted to those not sufficiently equipped. There is, however, a large supply of Normal teachers to graduate in May, and they also report that the Old Country teachers will commence to arrive about the same time, so that they do not anticipate any difficulty for the present requirements.

The annual meeting of the Local Council of Women was held during the last week of April. Such work as has already been reported herein was reviewed, and new officers elected.

The Winnipeg Free Employment Bureau report for April as follows:—

	Positions offered.	Positions filled.
Chambermaids	6	4
Cooks	7	4
Domestics	128	41
Factory helpers	2	1
Housekeepers	12	7
Housemaids	9	5
Kitchen women	20	7
Laundresses	1	1
Lunch counter women	1	0
Nurse girls	15	12
Office girls	1	0
Waitresses	18	14
Day workers	439	429
Linen room helpers	1	1
Diet maids	11	9
Salad girls	1	0
Cleaners	5	1
Tailoresses	1	0
Canvassers	4	1

The report for March showed 418 filled as against 541 filled in April.

The Associated Charities report as follows for April:—

No. of families helped during month	260
Of which new cases totalled	71

Of the new cases the following causes have been found as the basis on which relief was required:—

Unemployment	24
Sickness	15
Widows	6
Desertion	6
Immorality	2
For free burial	10
Tuberculosis	3
Nth. Winnipeg Hospital, application for entrance	2
Domestic difficulties	2
Mismanagement	1

Of the total receiving help from the Charities, seventy are set down as due to unemployment.

Vancouver.

The general condition of the labour market for women during April has shown a slight improvement over the last few months, but does not compare favourably with April of last year, there being more supply than demand in most branches of work where women are employed. The increased activity in those trades that have their busy season in the spring, such as tailoring, dressmaking, millinery and garment making, was not as much as is expected for the time of year, when those engaged in these seasonal trades have to make up for the dull periods.

The Employments for Women Committee of the Local Council of Women is inquiring into the need for an inspection of rooming houses and apartments where working girls reside. The committee recommend that the Local Council of Women endorse the appointment of a woman sanitary inspector as one of the staff of the Public Health Department. The City Council have the matter under consideration at the present time.

The duties of the inspector in attending to the conditions surrounding girls and women working in stores and living in rooming houses would in no way conflict with the duties of the Provincial factories inspector, who is only responsible for those places which come within the scope of the Factories Act.

A deputation from the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council waited upon the Licensing Commissioners, at their last regular meeting, requesting that when applications for a renewal of licenses are made by the hotels next June no license be issued or renewed unless the applicant would undertake to exclude all Asiatics from employment in his hotel, and further recommended that no Asiatics be employed where white women were working.

Considerable discussion has taken place during the last week over the employment of Chinese as domestics, as the result of the murder of a woman by a Chinese servant.

A number of families dismissed the Chinamen in their employment and replaced them with white women. The employment agencies reported an increase in the demand for white domestic help as a result of the strong feeling aroused against the Orientals.

The Crèche management reported that a great many more women, with children dependent on them, and some who have husbands out of work, applied for housework or washing by the day than the management could supply.

The Woman's Exchange reported between two and three hundred women on

their books as consigners of articles for sale, and that sales had not been good.

Reports on particular employments show that during April there was a slight increase in the demand for domestic help, but not enough to cover the supply. Garment workers engaged in the making of overalls, men's shirts, and the wholesale manufacture of ladies' wearing apparel were actively engaged. The custom tailoring and dressmaking trade was not so good as it usually is at this time of the year.

Laundry workers, boot and shoe workers, and those employed in candy and biscuit factories were fairly active.

Applications for employment in these trades by unskilled girls and women were frequent, but not successful.

There was no increase in the demand for stenographers, or those employed in office work. Business is very quiet.

Trade in department stores is quiet for the time of year, consequently there are not so many salesladies in demand as the spring season usually requires.

School teachers are well employed, the demand and supply being about equal.

A convention held by the school teachers of the province in this city during the Easter vacation was very successful.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS DURING APRIL, 1914.

THE Minister of Labour received on April 14 the majority and minority reports of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been appointed to inquire into certain matters in dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and its machinists and boilermakers, to the number of 700 directly and 1,000 indirectly, concerning wages and working conditions. The report was signed by Honourable Mr. Justice A. Haggart, Chairman, and Mr. Thos. J. Murray, employees' nominee, both of Winnipeg, Man. Mr. Wm. Cross, also of Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the Company, presented a minority report.

Application Received.

On April 22 the Minister received an application from certain employees of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, being train despatchers, station agents, telegraph and telephone operators, and towermen, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, to the number of 115 directly and 3,000 indirectly. The application stated that the dispute grew out of the employees' demand for the adoption of certain

amendments to the existing schedule of rules and rates of pay. Prior to this article going to press, the Minister had established a Board of Conciliation and Investigation and appointed Mr. Rodger Black, St. Thomas, Ont., and Mr. D. Campbell, Winnipeg, Man., members thereof on the recommendation of the Company and the employees respectively.

Other Proceedings under the Act.

In the April, 1914, number of the *Labour Gazette** reference has been made to an application which was received by the Minister on March 25 on behalf of the conductors employed on the Canadian Northern Railway lines, members of the Order of Railway Conductors, to the number of 300 directly and 1,100 indirectly. The dispute grew out of the alleged wrongful dismissal by the Company of five passenger conductors in the month of August last. It was subsequently decided that this dispute did not fall within the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

*See April, 1914, *Labour Gazette*, p. 1178.

In the April, 1914, number of the *Labour Gazette** reference has been made to the establishment by the Minister of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to inquire into certain matters in dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the conductors, baggagemen, trainmen, brakemen and yardmen employed on the Company's western lines, members of the Order of Railway Conductors and

of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and to the appointment as members thereof of Messrs. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., Winnipeg, Man., and D. Campbell, Winnipeg, Man., on the recommendation of the Company and the employees respectively. Failing any joint recommendation from the foregoing members, the Board was completed on April 20 by the appointment by the Minister of His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, of Ottawa, Ont., as Chairman.

*See April, 1914, *Labour Gazette*, p. 1178.

REPORTS OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND MACHINISTS AND BOILERMAKERS.

THE Minister of Labour received, on April, 14, the majority and minority reports of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain matters in dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and machinists and boilermakers, members of the International Association of Machinists, Lodges Nos. 484 and 559, and the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, Lodge No. 529. The majority report was signed by the Chairman and Mr. Thos. J. Murray, the employees nominee, the minority report by Mr. Wm. Cross, member appointed on the recommendation of the Company.

The application in this matter stated that there were 700 employees directly affected by the dispute, and 1,000 indirectly; also, that the dispute related to a demand on the part of the employees for increased wages and improved working conditions.

The Board was established by the Minister on November 22, and was constituted as follows: Honourable Mr. Justice Alex. Haggart, Winnipeg, Man., Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the

Board; Mr. Wm. Cross, Winnipeg, Man., Company's nominee, and Mr. Thos. J. Murray, Winnipeg, Man., employees' nominee.

The Board, in its report, stated that at the commencement of the proceedings the employees agreed to accept the award provided the Company would also agree to do so; this, however, the Company did not see its way clear to do. Meetings were held between the Company and the men, the Board adjourning for a month to permit of negotiation. The result of these meetings was that the many questions in dispute were reduced to less than half a dozen important issues. The Board recommended that the rules and regulations now in force for workmen in the Motive Power and Car Departments of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway should be amended in so far as machinists, boilermakers, and the apprentices, specialists and helpers of both trades were concerned by the addition and incorporation of the articles contained in the schedule submitted by the Board, the same to remain in effect for one year from April 1, 1914, and thereafter from year to year unless either party gives notice in writing thirty days prior to the 1st of April in

any year. The Board recommended, also, that a higher standard of education and mechanical ability be required of an apprentice before entering upon his apprenticeship.

Mr. Wm. Cross, in his minority report, dissented from the findings of the majority of the Board, and gave his reasons why present conditions should prevail.

The Department received, on April 21, a letter on behalf of the employees, stating that it would be agreeable to them to accept the Board's recommendations, and that the dispute would be adjusted accordingly, provided the recommendations were put into operation.

Report of Board.

The text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

Winnipeg, Manitoba, April 9, 1914.

To the Honourable
the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company (Employer) and its machinists and boilermakers, being members of the International Association of Machinists, Lodges Numbers 484 and 559, and the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, Lodge No. 529 (Employees).

Under the direction and authority of the Minister of Labour, the Board established on the 6th day of December, A.D. 1913, proceeded to investigate and to inquire into the dispute set out in the application and in the proceedings filed in the Department of Labour.

This Board sat continually from its organization until January 19, 1914, during which time many witnesses were produced from the Company's lines

from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains and from the other Transcontinental lines, on behalf of both employer and employees, when the existing conditions were fully enquired into. The case of each of the parties was well presented to the Board.

At the commencement of the proceedings the men agreed to accept the finding of the Board if the Company would also then agree to do so. The Company did not see its way clear to so agree. After the Board had sat for a considerable time, as it appeared that there was no immediate prospect of arriving at a unanimous finding, the Chairman suggested that there be an adjournment for a month to allow negotiations between the men and the Company.

On resuming the sittings of the Board, it was found that they had not arrived at any settlement. During the sittings and during the adjournment, meetings took place between the Company and the men with the object of arriving at conclusions that were suggested from time to time by the Board, and the result of these meetings was that the many questions in dispute were narrowed down to less than half a dozen important issues, the chief of which were:—

1. Definition of trades.
2. Apprentice regulations.
3. The number of working hours per day.
4. The rules covering increased compensation and rates.

The Board continued their sittings and heard further evidence and the reasons that were advanced by both parties, and ultimately found that a unanimous conclusion could not be arrived at.

The undersigned, constituting a majority of the Board, beg to report:—

That the regulations and rules now in force for workmen in the motive power and car departments of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, a copy of which regulations and rules is hereunto annexed, be, in so far as the machinists, boiler-

makers, and the apprentices, specialists and helpers of both trades are concerned, amended by the addition thereto and incorporation therein of the articles contained in the Schedule hereunder written, and that wherever, as a result of such amendment, any conflict arises between the working of such regulations and rules and the wording of such Schedule, then and in every such case the wording of the Schedule shall prevail.

The employees strenuously urged that the apprentices should be limited in number as provided for in the Schedules in operation between the Canadian Pacific Railway and its employees and the Canadian Northern Railway and its employees. The Company resisted, urging that its system had been the evolution of nearly half a century of railway operation. The Chairman did not desire to alter the present conditions, while Mr. Murray strongly urged the contentions of the men, but for the purpose of arriving at a consensus the undersigned join in recommending, with a view of endeavouring to meet the aims of both parties and to restrict the number to be employed, and to raise the standard generally, that a higher ability be required of an apprentice before he be permitted to enter upon his apprenticeship, and that there be a regulation requiring the production of certificates showing the candidate for apprenticeship to have passed the public school leaving examination and to have attended courses of technical high school instruction for at least two terms, or such other qualifications as may be agreed upon between the men and the Company.

The Board desire to call attention to the fact that the underwritten Schedule is at present in force on the other railways in Western Canada, and to the fact that the same was in substance recommended by the Board of Conciliation which sat and made its report in reference to practically the same subject matter on the 25th day of October, A.D. 1911.

During the sittings the Company urged that the committee did not have a majority of the men behind them. As a result of this contention, two votes of the employees of the Company were taken, one on behalf of the Company, and the other on behalf of the committee of the men, and the results of each of these votes were used for and against the said contention of the Company. The results of these two votes as shown by the evidence produced before the Board was certainly contradictory, therefore unsatisfactory. The men urged that when the Company's vote was taken the employees were not free agents, and that in signing as they did they were doing what they felt it was necessary to do if they were to hold their positions. On the other hand, the Company claimed that the employees, in giving their answer on the vote taken on behalf of the committee of the men, were subject to the dictation of the union. In order that all doubt as to where the men stood might be removed from the minds of the Board, the employees suggested that the Chairman take a secret vote or ballot. The Company demurred to this. The Board doubted its right to consider such an issue as the contention of the Company practically constituted an appeal from the action of the Minister of Labour in granting a Board.

*Schedule of Rules and Rates Governing
Machinists, Boilermakers, and the
Apprentices, Specialists and Help-
ers of Both Trades.*

ARTICLE I.

Duration.

On and after July 1, 1914, the following rules and rates will govern machinists, boilermakers, and the apprentices, specialists and helpers of both these trades in all shops and round houses, and will remain in effect until July 1, 1915, and from year to year thereafter unless thirty days' notice in writing is given by either party concerned; such

notice to be given thirty days previous to the 1st of July in any year.

ARTICLE II.

Hours.

Clause (a). The day hours in back shops will be from 7 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Monday to Friday, inclusive, and 7 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday.

Clause (b). Night hours in back shops will be from 7 p.m. to 12.30 a.m., and 1 a.m. to 6 a.m. five nights per week, for which eleven and one-half hours per night will be allowed.

Clause (c). In round-houses nine hours will constitute a day's work; hours to be worked between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Clause (d). Night hours in round-houses shall be from 7 p.m. to 12.30 a.m., and from 1 a.m. to 6 a.m., for which eleven hours will be allowed.

ARTICLE III.

Overtime.

Clause (a). Overtime rates will be as follows: From the close of schedule shop hours, or bulletin hours, to 12 p.m. time and one-half, after 12 p.m. double time. Sundays, all Dominion holidays, including New Years Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day, will be paid at the rate of time and one-half; should any one of the above days fall upon Sunday the observed by the Federal Government, or the Provincial Government, will be observed. Men will not be laid off during regular working hours to equalize overtime made.

Clause (b). The hour between 12 noon and 1 p.m. will be considered overtime, and will be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

Clause (c). No call to work overtime will be paid less than 5 hours unless

otherwise specified in this schedule. Men who, while working, are told to continue work after shop hours, or who are told to come back and work overtime, commencing not over one hour after shop hours, will not be considered to have been called out.

Clause (d). Night men called during the day will receive the same consideration.

Clause (e). The regular overtime period for relay and regular night men in connection with Sundays and specified holidays commences at 5 p.m. on the Sunday or holiday, and ends 24 hours later.

Clause (f). Where relay men lay off for any other reason than sickness, and to suit their own convenience, men replacing them will be paid straight time during the first night, but if relay men are compelled to lay off as the result of serious illness of themselves or members of their own family, men replacing them will be paid overtime rates for the first night, providing they have worked during the previous day. When men are unable to work on account of illness they must make every effort possible to advise the foreman in time, so he can arrange for relief.

Clause (g). Men working in relays may exchange shifts periodically if they desire to do so, but the Company is not to incur any additional expense thereby. The foreman and the men at each point are at liberty to make satisfactory local arrangements.

Clause (h). Men who have been in the service six months may, on application, have choice of day or night shifts over new men engaged, but the Company shall incur no extra expense through men changing shifts on this account.

ARTICLE IV.

Wrecks.

Employees called for wrecks will receive pay from time called for, or from

the time of registration. Straight time to be allowed when travelling to or from wrecks, except on Sundays or specified holidays, and time and one-half when working at wrecks, or when in charge of wrecked engines. No time will be allowed when laid up for rest.

ARTICLE V.

Travelling.

Clause (a). When employees are sent out on the road to work temporarily at points where there is no mechanical supervision, they will be paid shop rates for continuous time, day and night, during the first twenty-four hours, less one hour each for four meals, and continuous straight time, day and night, less regular meal hours, as above thereafter, except on Sundays and specified holidays, when time and one-half will be allowed. No expenses to be allowed.

Clause (b). Men sent out to work temporarily at other stations under the supervision of a foreman will be paid at shop rates while working at such stations, and travelling time as per Clause D.

Reasonable expenses while travelling and working during a period not exceeding two weeks will be allowed. Receipts to be attached to expense voucher.

Clause (c). When it is necessary to transfer men to other shops, they will be allowed travelling time as per Clause D, and reasonable expenses until they arrive at their destination. Receipts to be attached to expense vouchers.

Clause (d). Travelling time in connection with Clauses B and C to be computed on the basis of straight time for the first nine hours of each twenty-four hours commencing from the departure of the train. On Sundays and specified holidays time and one-half will be allowed on the same basis.

Clause (e). Men transferred to other stations at their own request will be

given transportation, but will not be paid either travelling time or expenses.

ARTICLE VI.

Reduction.

Clause (a). When reduction of expense is necessary the hours will be reduced to at least eight hours per day five days per week in back shops before men are laid off. When force is reduced men will be laid off according to their seniority at each station, unless a satisfactory local arrangement is made otherwise.

Clause (b). When force is again increased, or when vacancies occur, men who have been laid off will be given preference of employment if available, providing services have been satisfactory. Men laid off at one point will be transferred to another in preference to hiring new men, if practicable.

Clause (c). The seniority of an apprentice who has completed his apprenticeship will date from commencement of work as a journeyman.

ARTICLE VII.

Committees.

Clause (a). Employees having grievances either specific or of a general nature, may present their case to the proper officer. If investigation is desired the aggrieved party or another employee representing him may, during working hours, arrange with his foreman for same, investigation to be held within 48 hours after such application, and in case a satisfactory adjustment cannot be made the case may be referred to the next highest officer of the department until the manager is approached. If after investigation the employee is found unjustly dealt with he will be paid for all time lost.

Clause (b). Leave of absence and free transportation will be granted to employees to go before the management,

but in cases of grievances, application for passes and a full statement concerning the matter to be discussed must be submitted to the officer directly in charge of the station at least one week before the meeting is desired.

Clause (c). No employee representing his fellow workman will be discriminated against.

ARTICLE VIII.

Pay Cheques.

Pay cheques will be issued to men leaving the service at Regina, Melville, and points east thereof, within sixty hours, and points west thereof within ninety-six hours; Sundays and specified holidays not included. If cheques are not available men will be entitled to nine hours for each day they are compelled to wait beyond the above limits.

ARTICLE IX.

Leave of Absence.

Employees will be granted leave of absence and passes, or reduced rates, in accordance with the current general regulations of the Company.

ARTICLE X.

Leading Hands.

Leading hands are those who, while working themselves, also direct and supervise the work of others and are paid by the hour. They will receive not less than two cents above the minimum rate.

ARTICLE XI.

Superior Work.

Employees required to do superior work will be paid at the rate for such superior work after the seventh day, but should they be required to do such superior work for two weeks or over they will be paid from the time they start to do such work.

ARTICLE XII.

Apprentices.

Clause (a). Boys serving an apprenticeship to learn either trade shall be designated "machinists' apprentices" or "boilermakers' apprentices," as the case may be. Any boy hereafter engaging himself to learn either trade shall be over 16 and under 21 years of age, and must serve not less than 5 years.

Clause (b). Before entering upon his apprenticeship such boy shall produce a certificate signed by a public school principal showing him to have passed the public school leaving examination, and a certificate from the principal of a technical high school showing such boy to have attended courses at such school for at least two terms, or, in the alternative, the boy may produce proof of such other qualifications as may be agreed upon between the Company and the employees.

Clause (c). Apprentices shall be instructed as thoroughly as possible in all branches of the trade during their apprenticeship.

Clause (d). Apprentices will not be required to work overtime except in case of emergency.

Clause (e). Apprentices out of their time will be paid the minimum rate for journeymen if retained in the service.

Clause (f). Apprentices who have served one year and who, in the opinion of the shop foreman, show no aptitude for acquiring the trade, will be transferred or dismissed, and all obligations accepted by the Company will of necessity be forfeited.

ARTICLE XIII.

Machinists.

Clause (a). Men who have served an apprenticeship or had four years of varied experience in the operation of lathes, boring mills, planing, slotting, milling, shaping, and tyre boring ma-

chines, or machine tools, and are capable of fitting up, assembling and repairing the various parts or details of engines or locomotives, stationary, marine, or any kind of machine, or any kind of machine tools, and vice work generally, shall be designated as machinists.

Clause (b). All work appertaining to the machinist's trade not specified as specialist work, including boring and facing by use of boring bar and facing tool, or drill presses, shall be done by machinists or apprentices. The shop superintendent, master mechanic or general foreman shall be the judge.

Clause (c). Helpers will not be advanced to the work of machinists, and when used in connection with machinists' work will work under the direction of a machinist. Improvers will not be employed. Strippers will only be employed in back shops.

Clause (d). Apprentice rates. First year 12c, second year 16c, third year 20c, fourth year 24c, fifth year 28c per hour.

Clause (e). The minimum rates of pay per hour will be as follows:—

	Westford to Melville.	Melville and West, including Melville.
Machinists	45½	48
Tool grinder	35½	37½
Car wheel borer and car axle lather	31½	33½
Pilot man	31½	33½
Radial drill	30½	32½
Other drills	28½	30½
Wheel press and tyre setter	30½	32½
Screwing machine (single and double head)	29½	31½
Screwing machine (triple head)	30½	32½
Coach wheel lathe helper	31½	33½
Multiple drill	31	33
Automatic stud machine	30½	32½
Babbitters	33	35
Machinists' helpers	27	29
Pipe machine man, Transcona	29½	..
Nutt tapper	28½	..
Tender trunk repairer	31	33
Shaft oiler	30	..
Strippers	30	32

All lines in the same longitude will be governed by the above rates.

Clause (f). Inexperienced helpers will start two cents below the standard

rate, be increased one cent in six months and raised to standard rate in twelve months.

ARTICLE XIV.

Boilermakers.

Clause (a). Approximately one-half of the apprentices may be taken from the ranks of the boilermakers' helpers; applicants to have two years of employment as boilermakers helpers, be able to pass the same educational examinations as ordinary apprentices, and must serve not less than four years' apprenticeship. The senior men employed will be selected if properly qualified after six months' trial should he prove incompetent he may be reduced to helper.

Clause (b). When no boilermakers are available, or no boilermakers applying for employment, the Company may promote specialists to boilermakers to fill vacancies. Only specialists having four years' experience as such will be promoted, if available, seniority to govern such promotions, providing senior men are properly qualified, as per Clause D of this article.

Clause (c). The seniority of specialists promoted to boilermakers will date from such promotion, and when reduction of staff is necessary they will be set back as specialists until additional boilermakers are required, and in like manner specialists will be set back as helpers, and junior helpers laid off.

Clause (d). Boilermakers and apprentices shall do all such work as laying out, marking off, fitting up, flanging, chipping, caulking, rivetting, patching, cutting apart, front end work, running hydraulic rivetters and rolls, and all work appertaining to air, steam, oil and water-tight work on locomotives and stationary boilers, or any other work, which, in the opinion of the foreman, may require boilermakers. None other than boilermakers will do the above work except as otherwise specified in this schedule.

Clause (e). Tube work will be done by a boilermaker and helper working together, the boilermaker to work upon the tubes at one end and at the same time the helper is working upon the tubes at the other end, excepting when it is necessary for them both to work together owing to the nature of the operation.

Ashpan men may be employed to do all ashpan and grate work in back shop. Specialist may be employed in all back shops to drill out stay bolts and radial stays, tap out stay bolts, holes and screw in stay bolts, and tap out crown stay holes where the diameter in each sheet is equal; also cut off stay bolts where a chipper is used for the purpose.

Clause (f). Boilermakers have no claim whatever upon steel car work of any description, providing it is not carried on within the walls of a locomotive shop.

Rates of Pay.

Clause (g). The minimum rates of pay shall be as follows:—

	Westford to Melville.	Melville and West, including Melville.
Flanger and layer out.	47	49
Boilermakers	45 ½	47 ½
Ashpan and air motor men . . .	35	37
Helpers	29 ½	31 ½
Flange fire helpers	31	33
Punch and shears	31 ½	33 ½
Drillers	31 ½	33 ½
Washout men	29 ½	31 ½
Stay bolt screwing machine men..	30 ½	32 ½

Advanced Helpers' Rates:—

First year	28 ½	30 ½
Second year.	30 ½	32 ½
Third year	32 ½	34 ½
Fourth year	34 ½	36 ½

Apprentice rates to be the same as machinists' apprentices.

All lines in the same longitude to be governed by the above rates.

Clause (h). Inexperienced helpers will start two cents below the standard

rate, be increased one cent in six months, and raised to the standard rate in twelve months.

(Sgd.) ALEX. HAGGART, *Chairman.*

(Sgd.) THOS. J. MURRAY,

Member appointed on recommendation of employees.

Minority Report.

The text of the minority report of Mr. Wm. Cross is as follows:—

For the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.

Winnipeg, April 7, 1914.

Re Industrial Disputes Act, 1907, and the dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and its employees in the motive power and car departments, viz.: the machinists and boilermakers and their helpers.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Having received your appointment as a member of the Board of Investigation and Conciliation into the above, dated November 28, 1913, I have attended all of the meetings of it, and being unable to agree with the other members of the Board, I desire to present a minority report.

The investigation showed that a strike had taken place upon the above railway, and that it had lasted from the 8th day of October, 1911, until the 13th day of December, 1912, upon which date the President of the Company, Mr. E. J. Chamberlin, gave a letter to the representatives of the above classes of labour. At this time the railway Company had entirely overcome the shortage of those classes of labour, and consequently these representatives were petitioners for re-employment, and in the said letter are termed by the President, Mr. Chamberlin, the "Representatives of the

Old Employees." It is addressed to Mr. Morley Donaldson, the Vice-President and General Manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, with headquarters at Winnipeg, and is directly in charge of that part of the system upon which the strike had taken place. By denominating these representatives as being on behalf of the "Old Employees," the meaning is made clear that they, at that time, had nothing to do or were acting in common, with the employees who had succeeded them and who were, at that time, the staff of the Company of the class of labour involved in the dispute. This letter having been received by these representatives as a satisfactory concession, the old employees were allowed to resume duty according to its provisions, and the interpretation of this letter and its provisions are, I conceive, the chief points at issue in the dispute; in fact, so important has this been considered that the representative of the men in this dispute, Mr. T. J. Murray, requested an adjournment of the Board on the 11th of December last so that a disputed point in the letter might be ruled upon by the Labour Department, the letter itself having already been filed with the Department. The answer determined that the investigation should proceed and practically determined also that my views could be shown at the expiry of the investigation.

The letter contains seven paragraphs. Paragraphs two and three read:

"Representatives of the old employees have been here to-day and I have agreed with them as follows:—

"Re-instatement of strikers shall only apply to those who make application for re-instatement within thirty days."

The above clearly indicates that there is no concession whatever beyond re-instatement, and even that has a limitation in which it is shown that the Company does not require the services of the strikers, but from the consideration of mercy, within the proviso of that limit, they might be re-instated.

Paragraph four reads:—

"In the event of employees having a grievance, they may in the usual way present their cause to the foreman, but should an adjustment not be reached, the aggrieved party or a committee of employees representing him may present his case to higher officials."

Nothing further is granted in this paragraph than that the Company's officials shall be open to listen to grievances, first, by the parties affected, and secondly, by a committee of employees to higher officials, should such be desired. By stating "in the usual way" it is clear that employees always had the opportunity of presenting grievances.

Paragraph five indicates the rates of pay for first class mechanics and boiler-makers. It reads as follows:—

"Present rates of pay and rules will prevail. It is understood that present rates for first class mechanics and boiler-makers are 45c per hour Rivers and east, and 47½c west of Rivers."

This fixes the standard rates for first class mechanics as specified above, and as these are now registered with the Labour Department, the Act under which the Commission is sitting provides that they must not be reduced without thirty days' notice being given to those affected. The same benefit applies to all employees under the provision of the Industrial Disputes Act.

Paragraph six reads:—

"I have also agreed that next spring, say May or June, if a majority of the men employed by the Company in these crafts are not satisfied with their conditions of employment, you will meet a committee for the purpose of arranging the terms of an agreement, and failing to arrive at such an agreement, you will submit the question at issue to a Board of Conciliation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Act, and that the Company will agree to accept the decision of the Board, provided the men will also agree to accept such decision."

It is upon the wording of the above that the men claim to have received a favourable decision from the President which governed the settlement of the strike and such is based upon.

First, "You will submit the question at issue to a Board of Conciliation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Act."

Second, "That the Company will agree to accept the decision of the Board, provided the men will also agree to accept such decision."

In the consideration of these quotations, the endeavour was made to show that the word "submit" meant apply, but it will be impossible to keep close to the text and get this meaning; moreover, when it is understood that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company had, in the early stages of the dispute, declined to be a party to it, the meaning of the willingness to submit its case to a Board of Conciliation is quite clear and places what the President meant beyond any further question and puts the onus of applying upon the other party.

The attempt, which was what was wired the Labour Department at Ottawa on December 11 last, to obtain from it a pre-decision to govern the investigation, was most pernicious, as, if it meant anything at all, it was to limit the right of the Company's representative to a governing influence not specified in the Act. Fortunately, the attempt failed, as also has the evidence taken failed to show that any other than a unanimous decision would be acceptable to the Company.

The seventh paragraph reads:—

"I again wish to urge upon you, now that the men have decided to return to our employ, that you urge upon the mechanical department that all foremen be instructed that the returning employees must be treated in such manner as not to bring to their mind past disagreements with the Company."

It will be impossible for any open-

minded person to read this paragraph and gather from it any concession more than that of a merciful employer instructing his officers now that he has seen his way to be merciful, that nothing in act or deed shall detract from it and that they must be treated in such a manner as not to bring to their minds past disagreements.

There is not a word in this letter that can be construed into a recognition of the organizations, which presented their application for a Board of Investigation and Conciliation on the 17th of November, 1913, and which was replied to on December 10th, 1913.

Thus the enquiry opens as to why such should be recognized, and upon which seventeen witnesses on behalf of the applicants were examined and twenty-five on behalf of the Company.

Before considering the evidence adduced it is necessary to state that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company is the western end of the Grand Trunk Railway Company which was chartered for business in Canada about seventy years ago. For the government of its mechanical employees a code of rules has always been in existence, and the same system has been established to govern the western end. The Grand Trunk rules and regulations have been before three arbitrations in the east and have been confirmed in each case, so that a change from such a long and well established system would be very radical and should require the very best of evidence to allow of it. The President's letters of December 13, 1912, confirms the practice which has prevailed in the east upon the Grand Trunk system, and no evidence has been given sufficient to show that the change desired to another system would be better for the government of these employees in the service of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, or be for the better interests of the community at large.

The representatives of these employees having considered the established regu-

lations and rules of the motive power and car departments agreed upon the whole of them except four points, viz. :—

1. The number of hours worked per day.
2. The rules requested which covered increased compensation and rates.
3. Apprentice regulations.
4. Definition of trade.

First. The number of hours' work per day leads up to the consideration of the number to be worked in the six working days of the week. Upon this point, the evidence was clear that a nine hour day meant 54 hours per week just as an eight hour day means 48 per week. Any desired changes from the above must necessarily examine what hours per week are the established hours for the employees that it is desired to change, and in this case we find that the Company works, by rule, ten hours per day for the first five days in the week and five on the Saturday, making 55 hours per week and the Saturday afternoon holiday established. I see no good reason for curtailing the mechanical department of the extra hour either by starting one hour later on the Saturday or quitting one hour earlier; in addition to which it must be said that to change these hours, at this time, in the face of the depressed condition of trade would be unwise. The consequence would be, first, to increase expenses by establishing overtime rates five hours earlier if the demand put in were allowed, or secondly, reducing the income of the employees by that number of hours per week, and as the applicants in the dispute only form 23 per cent. of the whole staff of the motive power and

car departments, and as two sets of working hours would be very irregular and inadvisable, I cannot agree to the change applied for.

Second. The changes in the rules and regulations desired are estimated to cost even as the staff is at present, \$104,899.17 per annum on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System, and upon the Grand Trunk Railway \$1,332,538.66. Beyond the demand for this, no evidence to admit of it was set up except that other railway companies had granted the same. Against this was the fact that labour of the same kind, in this city and in the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis was, outside of railway shops, but precisely of the same kind, rated at from five to ten cents per hour less. Under these circumstances and the fact that the earnings of the Company at present do not warrant any increases of expenses, I have to object to such unless warranted by circumstances. To demand compensation for labour in railway service when such is not warranted by a comparison with the same labour in the same trades in other services, is simply using the fact of the railway being an utility, the stoppage of which will be very injurious to trade and commerce, is trespassing upon restraint of trade. The Act under which this Board is sitting has been passed to prevent such extortion, and, according to my understanding, it must be sustained.

Third. The apprentice system which has been in existence on the Grand Trunk Railway since its organization was examined very fully and found commendable. Such being the case, I see no necessity for its change before being tried in the west. It is furthering the education and establishing of

first class workmen who will be capable practically and technically of taking any position that the service may offer, whereas the accepting from the labour market men who offer nothing better than a four years' experience in the trade can hardly be said to give the same advantages.

Fourth. Regarding the definition of trade. I have found in looking over the occupations of established trades in the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company that out of thirteen such only four have so far been defined, and consequently any suggestion which I have made to the Board with a view of obtaining unanimity, is now withdrawn.

Following up on the answer of the Labour Department by Vice-President Donaldson, on December 10, 1913, the superintendent of motive power, Mr. G. W. Robb, issued instructions for a census of the opinion of the employees in this dispute which asked the men to state if they were satisfied with their conditions of employment with the Company. The greatest care was taken in this connection in order that the answer might be given without any prejudice. The men were at perfect liberty to say "yes" or "no" to the question. The result showed that out of 807 employees affected directly, 556 expressed themselves as satisfied. This shows a percentage of 68 for the Company, and shows that the new men who started work for the Company after the strike which began on the 8th of October, 1911, still remained satisfied. It is further pointed out that while it has been stated that the committee, who assumed to represent the machinists and boilermakers, were properly qualified as required by

the provisions of Article 16, Section 3, of the Industrial Trades Disputes Act, yet no list stating in writing has been furnished to the Board to show the state of the ballot on the composition of the meeting at Transeona in June, 1913, held to appoint a committee to request the appointment of this Board. Neither has any list or statement of the ballot assumed to have been taken of the employees at outside points been furnished. For lack of these important documents which were promised to be furnished, I contend that these representatives are not the properly authorized representatives of the employees at all, and to afford them the smallest recognition beyond what has taken place will be contrary to the wording and spirit of the Act.

The Board has held forty sessions, thirty-four of which have been to hear witnesses and the balance for conference. The evidence given has been voluminous in comparing mechanical labour in its relation to railway occupation. A large portion of it might be cited in this report with advantage to the position I am compelled to maintain, but as the foregoing part of my report shows sufficient to sustain it, the balance can stand for reference should it ever need be transcribed from the shorthand notes that were taken. At the same time, I must mention that the written statements put in by several of the company's witnesses are easy of reference and well worth it.

The lists upon which the opinions of the employees were recorded are in plain evidence to support my position. These, with a copy of the letter of Mr. E. J. Chamberlin, President of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, dated

December 13, 1912, which I attach to this, will complete my report.

(Sgd.) WM. CROSS.

April 7, 1914.

Addendum:

The last clause of the majority report states that the employees suggested that the Chairman of the Board should take a secret vote, but it omits to show that the suggested taking of the vote contained the invitation to get higher rates of pay, and if the implication that if a majority were obtained such would be got; that such a proposition at the last stage of the investigation should be laid before the Board, and directly affect the Chairman, is a reflection upon him, and upon the whole Board, and I protest against it being allowed to have weight before the Labour Department, except, in so far as it exposes its venal spirit, and I am glad to be able to say that the Chairman showed no disposition to be guided by the suggestion.

(Sgd.) WM. CROSS.

April 8, 1914.

(Copy.)

December 13, 1912.

Mr. M. Donaldson,

Vice-Pres. and General Manager.

Dear Sir,—

Referring to my letter to you of December 6, re opening Transeona shops and return of machinists and boiler-makers.

Representatives of the old employees

have been here to-day, and I have agreed with them as follows:—

Re-instatement of strikers shall only apply to those who make application for re-instatement within forty days.

In the event of employees having a grievance, they may in the usual way present their case to the foreman, but should an adjustment not be reached, the aggrieved party or a committee of employees representing him may present his case to higher officials.

Present rates of pay and rules will prevail. It is understood that present rates for first class mechanics and boiler-makers are 45c per hour Rivers and east, and 47½c west of Rivers.

I have also agreed that next spring, say May or June, if a majority of the men employed by the Company in these crafts are not satisfied with their conditions of employment, you will meet a committee for the purpose of arranging the terms of an agreement, and willing to arrive at such an agreement, you will submit the question at issue to a Board of Conciliation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Act, and that the Company will agree to accept the decision of the Board, provided the men will also agree to accept such decision.

I again wish to urge upon you, now that the men have decided to return to our employ, that you urge upon the mechanical department that all foremen be instructed that the returning employees must be treated in such manner as not to bring to their mind past disagreements with the Company.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) E. J. CHAMBERLIN,

President.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA.—FIRST QUARTER, 1914.

IN the accompanying statistical table detailed information is presented relating to changes in rates of wages and hours of labour reported to the Department of Labour as having gone into effect during the first quarter of the present calendar year.

The General Result.

Although a number of important increases went into effect during the quarter, the general level of wages in the less skilled branches was somewhat lower than the corresponding period of the previous year. Labourers were plentiful for railroad construction, and, generally speaking, labour commanded a lower rate than in the preceding winter owing to the number out of work as a result of the financial stringency. Farmers were engaging men in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces at a rate about the same as last year. In the Western Provinces the wages of farm labourers were somewhat lower than during 1913. In the manufacturing industry a downward tendency was noted, and the rates in some of the large establishments were reduced from five to ten per cent. Employees of the Grand Trunk Railway were given higher wages. The increases among civic employees were not as numerous as during the past two or three years.

There were altogether seventeen changes involving 10,869 employees, as compared with fifty-six changes involving upwards of 15,000 employees during the first quarter of 1913. Of these changes thirteen were increases in wages; one was a reduction in working hours; two were reductions in wages, while one change provided for both an increase in wages and a reduction in working hours.

The following small table shows the approximate number of employees af-

ected by the changes which took place in the different trades:—

Trade or Industry.	No. of changes.	No. of Employees.
Mining	3	5,200
Metal	1	550
Printers	3	345
Food and tobacco	2	570
Civic employees	5	129
Transport	2	4,000
Unskilled	1	75
Total	17	10,869

Changes by Industries and Trades.

The following is a statement of the changes in wages and hours of labour reported to the Department as having gone into effect during the first quarter of 1914, arranged by industries and trades:—

Lumbering.—There was a good demand for men in the logging camps in Quebec, and wages paid were generally higher than in the previous year. In the Nipisiguit River Valley district in New Brunswick, band sawyers received an advance from \$5.00 per day to \$6.00 per day, gang sawyers from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day, and circular sawyers from \$2.75 to \$3.50 per day. Sorters in yards were advanced from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per day. Rates for other classes remained the same as in the previous year.

Mining.—Important changes went into effect among coal miners in Nova Scotia and British Columbia, and silver and gold miners in the Cobalt and Porcupine districts. The two former provided for increases in wages, the last named involving a reduction in working hours. Upwards of 5,000 miners were affected by these changes. The agreement in force between the Dominion Coal Company and the Provincial Workmen's Association, which expired on December 31, 1913, was

renewed for three years.¹ The terms of the agreement in its renewed form provided for an increase of ten cents a day for all the day-paid labour receiving less than \$2.00 a day. The minimum wage for common labour was increased to \$1.70 from \$1.60. Shiftmen who were previously getting \$1.75 a day had their wages increased to \$1.85, and proportionate increases were received by such classes as drivers, landing tenders, bankmen, screen men, mine mechanics, etc. More than 3,000 employees were affected by the increased rates, of which number 1,800 were labourers, drivers and landing tenders, and 1,200 shiftmen.

A new agreement also went into effect during March between the Western Fuel Company and its employees, which provided an increase of about ten per cent. in wages. Upwards of 700 men were affected.² The following table shows the difference between the former rates of wages and the rates now in effect:—

Schedule "A."

Day Rates:—		
	New.	Old.
Fire boss.....	\$3.65	\$3.25
Shotlighter.....	3.40	3.00
Face men.....	3.20	
Bratticemen.....	\$2.85 to 3.15	2.60
Timbermen.....	3.15	3.00
Timbermen helpers.....	2.75	2.60
Tracklayers.....	\$2.85 to 3.15	2.75
Tracklayers' helpers.....	2.75	2.60
Roadmen.....	2.75	2.60
Drivers, boss.....	3.25	3.00
Drivers, double.....	3.00	2.75
Drivers, single.....	2.87½	2.60
Drivers, boys.....	\$1.60 to 2.40	1.50
Pushers.....	2.75	2.60
Linemen.....	3.10	3.00
Motormen.....	2.87½	2.75
Motormen, assistants.....	\$1.60 to 2.40	1.50
Engineers diagonal slope.....	\$2.85 to 3.15	2.75
Engineers, endless rope.....	2.75	2.25
Winch drivers.....	\$1.10 to 2.75	1.00
Rope inspector.....	3.15	3.00
Endless ropes, men.....	2.75 to 2.90	2.60

	New.	Old.
Endless ropes, boys.....	\$1.35 to 1.90	1.25
Rope riders.....	\$1.60 to 2.75	1.50
Door boys.....	1.10	1.00
Cager, head.....	3.15	3.00
Cager, assistants.....	2.75	2.60
Miners.....	3.15	3.00
Loaders.....	2.75	2.60
Machine foremen.....	3.70	
Machine runners, 1st class.....	3.65	3.50
Machine runners, 2nd class.....	3.25	3.25
Machine runners, 3rd class.....	3.00	3.00
Machine runners, helpers.....	2.75	2.60
Drillers, 1st class.....	3.65	3.50
Drillers, 2nd class.....	3.25	3.25
Drillers, 3rd class.....	3.00	3.00
Muckers.....	2.75	2.60
Brushers.....	2.80	2.75
Cogmen.....	2.75	2.60
Labourers.....	2.75	2.60
Pipemen.....	\$2.75 to 3.10	2.60
Pumpmen.....	\$2.75 to 2.85	2.60
Stablemen.....	2.85	2.60

Schedule "B."

Day Rates:—		
	New.	Old.
Fire boss.....	\$3.65	\$3.25
Shotlighter.....	3.40	3.00
Face men.....	3.20	
Bratticemen.....	2.85	2.60
Timbermen.....	3.15	3.00
Timbermen helpers.....	2.75	2.60
Tracklayers.....	\$2.85 to 3.15	2.75
Tracklayer's helpers.....	2.75	2.60
Drivers, boss.....	3.25	3.00
Drivers, double.....	3.00	2.75
Drivers, single.....	2.87½	2.60
Drivers, boys.....	\$1.60 to 2.40	1.50
Roadmen.....	2.75	2.60
Pushers.....	2.75	2.60
Rope inspector.....	3.15	3.00
Endless ropes.....	\$2.40 to 2.90	2.25
Rope riders.....	\$1.60 to 2.75	1.50
Winch drivers.....	\$1.10 to 1.60	1.00
Door boys.....	1.10	1.00
Cager.....	2.90	2.75
Miners.....	3.15	3.00
Loaders.....	2.75	2.60
Machine foreman.....	3.65	
Machine runners, 1st class.....	3.65	3.50
Machine runners, 2nd class.....	3.25	3.25
Machine runners, 3rd class.....	3.00	3.00
Machine runners, helpers.....	2.75	2.60
Drillers, 1st class.....	3.65	3.50
Drillers, 2nd class.....	3.25	3.25
Drillers, 3rd class.....	3.00	3.00
Muckers.....	2.75	2.60
Brushers.....	2.80	2.75
Cogmen.....	2.75	2.60
Labourers.....	2.75	2.60
Pipemen.....	\$2.75 to 3.15	2.60
Pumpmen.....	2.75	2.60

¹See *Labour Gazette* for December, 1913, page 699.

²The text of this agreement was published in the April, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

By an Act of the Provincial Legislature of the Province of Ontario,* which went into force on January 1, 1914, an eight hour day for underground miners was established, affecting 1,500 men in Cobalt and Porcupine principally. Under the new arrangement but slight changes were made in the hours and no changes in wages paid. The mine managers' association of Cobalt, to whom nearly every mine in the camp belongs, introduced a schedule which has been established in all mines of the association. The men are at the mouth of the shaft at 6.45 a.m., and start work at the face at 7 o'clock. They leave the face at 12 o'clock noon and are back at 1.15 o'clock p.m., the extra 15 minutes for lunch being taken up in hoisting from various levels to surface. Work is stopped at the face at 4.15 p.m., and the men are generally all hoisted and have changed wearing apparel in the dry house by 4.35 or 4.40 p.m. Similar hours are used for the night shift also, and but a very few instances are noted where three shifts are working in a single day.

Metal.—The only change affecting members of the metal trades was a reduction of wages among employees of the Canadian General Electric Company at Peterborough. It will be remembered that employees of this Company had their wages increased during the early part of 1913, the change being recorded in the May, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette*. Such details of the present reduction as were obtainable are published in the statistical table accompanying this article. The main feature of the present change, however, was a reduction of twenty-five cents a day, affecting those employees who were in receipt of more than \$2.00 a day. It was estimated that between 500 and 600 employees were involved in this reduction.

Printing.—Increases in wages went into effect among printers in three locali-

ties involving in all 495 employees. A five year agreement was reached between members of the Quebec Typographical Union and their employees, by which the men receive an increase of \$1.50 a week for the next two years and a further increase of \$1.50 a week for the succeeding three years. The minimum weekly rate was raised from \$15.00 to \$16.50 by the new arrangement. One hundred and fifty employees were affected. A copy of the agreement is published in the current issue of the *Labour Gazette*. One hundred and sixty-five members of the printing trades at Ottawa were given increases on January 1, as the result of the signing of new agreements between the Typographical Union and the employing printers and newspaper publishers respectively. By the terms of one agreement, the text of which is published in the February issue of the *Labour Gazette*, the minimum wages in job offices was raised from \$16.50 to \$19.50 a week; this rate to be in effect for two years, and then a further increase of fifty cents a week will be granted for a period of a year and a half. Journeymen printers employed by the Ottawa newspaper publishers had their minimum weekly wage raised from \$17.00 to \$20.00 by a four year agreement, the text of which is also published in the February, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette*. Further increases of \$1.00 a week will go into effect at the commencement of the years 1915 and 1916. More detailed information regarding these changes will be found in the accompanying statistical table. A new agreement was entered into between the employing printers of Medicine Hat and their employees to go into effect from January 1, 1914, until October 31, 1915. A feature of this agreement, the text of which is published in the March, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, is that flat rates of \$25.00 and \$27.00 are now paid for day and night work respectively, the previous wages ranging from \$21.00 to \$24.00 for day work with an additional \$1.00 a week for those men engaged on the night shift. The following table

*See *Labour Gazette* for November, 1913, page 598.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1914.

Class of Workpeople affected	Locality	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected	Date from which change took effect	Particulars of change	Estimated rate of wages per week		Estimated hours of labour per week		Change in wages per head per week		Change in working hours per head per week		Manner in which change was brought about
					Before change	After change	Before change	After change	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
<i>Mining:</i>													
Coal Miners.....	Sydney, N.S.....	3,000	Jan. 1	Increase of ten cents a day.....									
Coal Miners.....	Nanaimo, B.C..	700	Mar. 6	Increase in wages.....									
Silver and Gold Miners.....	Cobalt and district, Ont....	1,500	Jan. 1	Reduction in working hours.....			54	48			6		By legislation.
<i>Metal Trades:—</i>													
Electrical Workers.....	Peterborough, Ont.....	300	Feb. 1	Decreases as under:—									
				Electricians.....	\$12.37	\$11.00	55	55					
					15.50	15.12							
				Machinists.....	12.37	11.00	55	55					
					15.50	15.12							
				Tool Makers.....	19.25	17.87	55	55					
					24.75	23.37							
				Patternmakers.....	17.87	15.50	55	55					
				Increases as under:									
				Handmen.....	15.00	16.50	48	48					
				Machine operators.....	17.00	18.50	48	48					
				Foremen.....	18.00	19.50	48	48					
				Increases as under:									
				Job Compositors, hand.....	\$16.50	\$19.50	48	48					
				Job Compositors, Machine.....	18.00	20.50	48	48					
				Machine Tenders.....	18.00	22.00	48	48					
				Journeyman, not operators.....	17.00	20.00	48	48					
				Journeyman, not operators (morning)...	19.00	21.00	48	48					
				Journeyman, Operators and Machine Tenders.....	18.50	22.00	48	48					
				Journeyman, Operators and Machine Tenders (morning)...	21.50	23.00	48	48					
<i>Printing:—</i>													
Printers.....	Quebec, Que....	150	Feb. 17	Increase of \$1.50 per week.									
				Handmen.....	15.00	16.50	48	48					
				Machine operators.....	17.00	18.50	48	48					
				Foremen.....	18.00	19.50	48	48					
				Increases as under:									
				Job Compositors, hand.....	\$16.50	\$19.50	48	48					
				Job Compositors, Machine.....	18.00	20.50	48	48					
				Machine Tenders.....	18.00	22.00	48	48					
				Journeyman, not operators.....	17.00	20.00	48	48					
				Journeyman, not operators (morning)...	19.00	21.00	48	48					
				Journeyman, Operators and Machine Tenders.....	18.50	22.00	48	48					
				Journeyman, Operators and Machine Tenders (morning)...	21.50	23.00	48	48					
Printers.....	Ottawa, Ont....	90	Jan. 1	Job offices									
				Daily News papers									
				Increases as under:									
				Job Compositors, hand.....	\$16.50	\$19.50	48	48					
				Job Compositors, Machine.....	18.00	20.50	48	48					
				Machine Tenders.....	18.00	22.00	48	48					
				Journeyman, not operators.....	17.00	20.00	48	48					
				Journeyman, not operators (morning)...	19.00	21.00	48	48					
				Journeyman, Operators and Machine Tenders.....	18.50	22.00	48	48					
				Journeyman, Operators and Machine Tenders (morning)...	21.50	23.00	48	48					

Printing—Con.

Printing—Con.	Medicine Hat, Alta.....	30	Jan. 1	Increase in wages.....	\$21.00 to 24.00	\$25.00	48	48	\$1.00 to 4.00	Voluntary concession.
Food and Tobacco:	Toronto, Ont....	500	Mar. 1	Increase of \$2.00 per week.....	\$10.00 to 18.00	\$12.00 to 20.00	50	50	\$2.00	By agreement
Brewery workmen.....	Berlin and Waterloo, Ont....	70		Increased wages and reduced hours Cellar men..... Washhouse..... Bottlers..... Drivers.....	\$15.00 13.50 13.00 14.00 14.50	\$15.50 14.00 13.50 14.50 15.00	56 56 56 56 56	51 51 51 51 51	50c. 50c. 50c. 50c. 50c.	By agreement
Civic Employees:	Niagara Falls, Ont.....		Jan. 1	Increases as under:— Chief constable..... Sergeant..... Sergeant..... Constables..... Constable.....	\$1200 1000 \$924 864 720	year \$1350 1100 \$1050 950 900	year	\$150.00 100.00 126 86.00 180.00	Voluntary action of Police Commissioners	
Police.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	31 32 22	Feb. 1	Increases as under:— 1st. Class men..... 2nd. Class men..... 3rd. Class men.....	\$950.00 840.00 700.00	\$1000 900.00 800.00		\$50.00 60.00 100.00	Demand of Men.	
Police.....	Chatham, Ont.....	5	Jan. 1	Increases as under:— Chief..... Sergeants..... Policemen.....	\$900.00 720.00 720.00	\$1000. 900.00 840.00		\$100.00 180.00 120.00	Appeal of Chief on behalf of men.	
Employees of Hydro and City Waterworks Dept.....	London, Ont.....	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 1 1 1	Mar. 1	Increases as under:— General Manager, \$800 per year Secretary, \$100 per year Clerk, \$80 per year..... Draftsman, \$80 per year..... Operator, \$60 per year..... Chief Operator, \$240 per year..... Operator, \$60 per year..... Asst. Operators, \$60 per year..... Asst. Secretary, \$80 per year..... Clerk, \$60 per year..... Clerk, \$60 per year.....	\$4200 2100 720 720 420 1680 900 720 1300 780 540	year \$5000 2200 800 800 480 1920 960 780 1380 840 600	year	\$300 100 80 80 60 240 60 60 80 60 60	Recommendation of General Manager	

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1914.

Class of Workpeople affected	Locality	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected	Date from which change took effect	Particulars of change	Estimated rate of wages per week		Estimated hours of labour per week		Change in wages per head per week		Change in working hours per head per week		Manner in which change was brought about.
					Before change	After change	Before change	After change	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
Employees of Hydro and City Waterworks Dept.— <i>Con.</i>	London, Ont.	1	Engineer, \$120 per year.....	1080	1200	120	Recommendation of General Manager.
		1	.....	Ground Keeper, \$50 per year.....	550	600	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
		1	.....	Distribution Supt, \$240 per year.....	1200	1440	.....	.....	240	.....	.....	.....
		1	.....	Ast. Secretary, \$100 per year.....	1200	1300	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
		1	.....	Clerk, \$60 per year.....	600	660	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
		1	.....	Clerk, \$120 per year.....	480	600	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....
		1	.....	Electrical Engineer, \$180 per yr.....	1620	1800	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....
		1	.....	Line Supt \$120 per year.....	1200	1320	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....
		1	.....	Store Keeper, \$120 per year.....	900	1020	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....
		1	.....	Sales Sept. \$180 per year.....	720	900	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....
Civic employees	Chatham, Ont.	1	Inspector, \$60 per year.....	840	900	60	Demand of Men.
		1	.....	Meter Clerk, \$60 per year.....	1200	1260	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
		6	Jan. 6	Increases as under:—									
				Fire Chief.....	1000	1050	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
				Foreman.....	860	910	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Transport— Trackmen.....	G.T.R.....	3,000	Mar. 1	Foreman.....	790	840	50	Award of Board of Conciliation & Investigation.
				Tax Collector.....	1000	1100	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Telegraphers.....	G.T.R.....	1,000	Mar. 1	Increase in wages.....	See accompanying statement		Award of Board of Conciliation & Investigation.
				Increase in wages.....	"	"	.....	.....	"	.....	.....	.....
Unskilled— Labourers.....	Niagara Falls.....	75	Feb. 1	Reduction in wages.....	hour 25c.	hour 20c.	hour 5c.	

gives the scale of wages now prevailing:—

Flat Scale for Newspapers — Floormen and Operators (Day Work).

Makeups, admen, bankmen and employees engaged in hand composition or distribution	\$25.00 per week.
Operators of typesetting and type-casting appliances	25.00 "
*Machinist-operators	28.00 "
Machine tenders (machinists)	31.00 "
Proofreaders, copy-preparers	25.00 "
Foremen	29.50 "
Book and job printers—hand	25.00 "
Book and job foremen	29.50 "

Flat Scale for Newspapers — Floormen and Operators (Night Work).

Makeups, admen, bankmen and employees engaged in hand composition or distribution	\$27.00 per week.
Operators of typesetting and type-casting appliances	27.00 "
*Machinist-operators	30.00 "
Machine tenders (machinists)	33.00 "
Proofreaders, copy-preparers	27.00 "
Foremen	31.50 "
Book and job printers—hand	27.00 "
Book and job foremen	31.50 "

*Above rate of pay refers to one machine. Machinist-operator to receive 50 cents per day extra for each extra machine taken care of.

Food and tobacco preparation. — Brewery workers at Toronto and Berlin were given increases in wages. In the former city an agreement was reached between the Brewery Workers' International Union and all the brewery companies, providing for a minimum increase of \$2.00 a week for all classes of labour. Wages now range from \$12.00 to \$20.00 a week, except in the cases of foremen, superintendents, etc., who receive as high as \$30.00, and in some cases more. A renewal of the agreement between the Brewery Workers' Union and the brewers of Berlin and Waterloo was arranged, and provided for an increase in wages of fifty cents a week, and a reduction in working hours from fifty-six to fifty-one a week.

A copy of the agreement is published in the current issue of the *Labour Gazette*. With regard to section 8 of this agreement the column under the heading "new" refers to the rates which went into effect at the time of the signing of the agreement, namely, April 1913, the present change representing an advance in these rates.

Civic employees.—Eight members of the police force of Niagara Falls were given increases on January 1. Policemen (86) at Hamilton were given increases from \$50.00 to \$100.00 a year on February 1. Members of the police and fire forces at Chatham were given increases on January 1. Twenty-three members of the London city waterworks and hydro-electric system were given increases ranging from \$50.00 to \$800.00 a year. Details of these increases are given in the accompanying table. The minimum rate of wages for city labourers at Hamilton was increased during February from twenty-two to twenty-five cents an hour. Few men of this class were employed by the city at the time the change went into effect, and the majority of them are already receiving the twenty-five cent rate.

Transport. — In the report of the Board appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in connection with the dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and station and telegraph employees published in the December, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, it is stated that the Grand Trunk Railway Company agreed to increase the regular rates by the sum of \$200,000, one-half to be granted on January 1, and the balance a year from that date, this sum to be distributed among the employees referred to

in the schedule submitted, with the exception of train despatchers and a number of station agents and telegraphers at specified points. The Department was unable to obtain details of the increase in so far as the several classes of employees were affected, but the chief features of the change were a reduction of one hour in the working day from eleven to ten per day; an increase of five cents per hour for overtime, and Sunday time computed on the basis of twenty-six instead of thirty days per month. All telegraphers having served more than four years in the employ of the Company will be given annual holidays with pay. The total amount of the increase going into effect on January 1, 1914, is \$100,000, which represents an average weekly increase of about \$1.25.

Trackmen on the lines of the Grand Trunk Railway were given increases as a result of the findings of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation appoint-

ed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during 1913. The rates of pay before the award were \$80.00 a month for the largest yards; \$75.00 and \$65.00 a month for the smaller yards; and \$60.00 a month for regular sections. Track labourers were paid \$1.55 per day in ordinary sections, and \$1.70 in the yards. On March 1 wages of sectionmen were increased from \$60.00 to \$2.40 a day. In the yards where less than the \$2.80 rate was being paid, an increase to that amount was given. On the Canadian Northern Railway from Ottawa to Sudbury, the wages were increased from \$60.00 a month to \$2.40 a day.

Unskilled labour.—A reduction in wages went into effect among unskilled labourers employed by the Toronto Power Company at Niagara Falls. Seventy-five men who had been paid twenty-five cents an hour were discharged and given the opportunity of being re-engaged at twenty cents an hour.

ECONOMIC PRIZES.

Through the generosity of Messrs. Hart, Schaffner and Marx, of Chicago, Illinois, announcement is made of the offering, for the eleventh year, of prizes for the best studies in the economic field. The announcement, which states that the prizes are offered in order to arouse an interest in the study of topics relating to commerce and industry, has reference to the following subjects, but attention is called to the rule that a competitor is not confined to topics proposed in the announcement, although it is further stated that any other subject chosen must first be approved by the Committee:—

1. A Local Study of the Immigration Problem.
2. A Study of the Protocol in the Needle-Trade Industry.
3. The Economic Validity of the Single Tax.
4. Price Maintenance.
5. Reciprocity and Retaliation in Foreign Trade.
6. Ship Subsidies by Indirection.
7. The Development of Trade with Latin America.

A first prize of one thousand dollars, and a second prize of five hundred dollars, are offered to contestants in Class A, which includes any American, while a first prize of three hundred dollars and a second prize of two hundred dollars are offered to contestants in Class B, which includes only those who at the time the papers are sent in are undergraduates of any American college. The papers are to be sent in on or before June 1, 1915.

CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE STATISTICS FOR 1912.

THE Canadian Co-Operator for April, 1914, contains the accompanying table showing Canadian co-operative statistics during 1912. With the table is a brief analysis of the progress made by the Canadian co-operative movement during the last four years in the following terms:—

“As to the trade done the following comparison will show a substantial advance each year:—

Trade Done.

1909	.....\$	347,064	34
1910	.....	569,311	16
1911	.....	789,291	18
1912	.....	1,194,064	89

“In dividends paid on purchases — representing an actual reduction in the cost of living—progress equally satisfactory is to be recorded. The following figures thereof take no account of the proportion of net profits carried to reserve or other funds created, or disbursements for social uses.

Dividends on Purchases.

1909	.....\$22,828	18
1910	.....	28,235 08
1911	.....	47,338 65
1912	.....	67,256 18

“The share capital employed in the movement has also shown each year a substantial increase. Apart from the undermentioned figures, in 1912 the societies had members loan capital aggregating \$43,253.67, making a total investment by members of \$178,125.70. The share capital alone for the years under review was as follows:—

Share Capital.

1909	.....\$	27,836	32
1910	.....	53,416	66
1911	.....	105,316	66
1912	.....	134,872	03

“The membership of co-operative societies also steadily and substantially advances each year as will be seen from the following figures:—

1909	.....	1,595
1910	.....	2 605
1911	.....	3,788
1912	.....	5,000

It will be seen that the work of the Co-operative Union has grown considerably since its inception. As, so far, it has been found, through lack of funds, impossible to employ a paid secretary, the labour involved is now greatly in excess of the possibility of efficient service. A difficult problem is created by the fact that there are not sufficient societies in existence at present to provide the necessary funds fully to take care of the situation. This is a question which, it is stated, will be necessary for the co-operators of the Dominion to take into their serious consideration at an early date.

Satisfaction is expressed that the Canadian movement, while still small, is now on a permanent, progressive and satisfactory basis. With the increase in the number of societies in the various Provinces, it will be possible to organize Provincial sections which will have the effect of greatly increasing the number and success of societies, justifying the organization of Provincial co-operative wholesales, and the ultimate federation of all the wholesales for the purpose of establishing a national co-operative productive society to supply the needs of the organized consumers of Canada.

CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Years esta- blished	Num- ber of Mem- bers	Share Capital	Loan Capital	Reserve fund	Value of Stock in Trade	Other Assets
GLACE BAY, N.S. Co-operative Society, Ltd..	7	750	\$ 30,000 00 Total \$41,435 00	\$ 11,435 00	\$ 5,436 33	\$ 42,084 27	\$ 52,035 81
DOMINION, N.S. The Workmen's Store Co. Ltd.	9¾	541	34,853 36	.....	8,561 20	39,761 54	34,448 77
GUELPH, ONT. Co-operative Association, Ltd	8	585	4,770 00 Total \$18,020 13	13,250 13	3,500 00	11,153 32	22,849 17
INVERNESS, N.S. Co-operative Society, Ltd...	6	210	8,831 00 Total \$11,341 00	2,510 00	2,198 17	13,770 24	8,535 47
VALLEYFIELD, P.Q. Industrial Co-op. Society, Ltd	9½	139	4,961 45 Total \$5,961 45	1,000 00	726 36	5,776 14	3,825 95
OTTAWA, ONT. Civil Service Co-op. Supp. Association, Ltd	1½	574	.....	2,570 00	216 19	5,619 91	3,356 73
PRESTON, ONT. Co-op. Association, Ltd.....	4	280	1,356 00 Total \$2,223 00	867 00	.....	2,713 00	911 00
SYDNEY MINES, N.S. Co-op. Association, Ltd....	7	340	17,784 02 Total \$25,511 39	7,727 37	3,875 00	25,273 13	12,490 15
ECKVILLE and GILBY Co-operative Co., Ltd.....	1½ months	80	1,800 90 Total \$2,100 90	300 00	.....	3,500 00	1,400 00
LONDON, ONT. Consumers' Co-operative Society, Ltd...	9 months	150	1,240 00	.....	.....	500 00	1,000 00
BERLIN, ONT. Twin City Co-operative Society, Ltd...	9½ months	300	1,985 00 Total \$2,319 50	334 50	.....	2,553 90	911 99
Western Canadian Co-op. Trad- ing Co., Ltd., Coleman, Alta.	6	100	6,966 32 Total \$7,830 99	864 67	5,844 69	23,394 00	19,689 96
Hillcrest Co-operative Society Hillcrest, Alberta.....	1½	160	4,200 00 Total \$4,245 00	45.00	281 77	7,096 11	1,931 97
BROCKVILLE, ONT. Co-op. Society, Ltd.....	6 months	145	1,300 00 Total \$1,850 00	550.00	.....	1,000 00	850 00
MERRITT, B.C. Industrial Co-op. Society...	1¼	109	1,624 40 Total \$3,424 40	1,800 00	.....	2,702 92	2,100 00
The Workmen's Co-operative Society, Ltd. Sydney, N.S.	10 months	207	4,786 85	.....	205 85	4,223 74	5,215 03
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C. Co-operative Association, Ltd	5¼	330	8,412 73	.....	960 00	Not given...	1,106 07
		5,000	\$ 134,872 03	\$ 43,253 67	\$ 31,805 56	\$ 191,122 22	\$ 172,658 07

STATISTICS FOR 1912.

No. of employees at December 31st.	Salaries and wages Paid.	Sales for the Year.	Increase	Decrease.	Rate of Interest Paid.	Rate of Purchase Dividend Paid.	Net Profits	Total Purchase Dividend Paid.	Lines of Merchandise Handled.
35	\$ 21,500 00	\$ 286,000 00	\$ 35,000 00	....	5%	8%	\$ 26,000 00	\$ 21,000 00	General Lines of Merchandise.
22	5,443 10	189,470 27	59,693 14	....	6%	10%	21,699 30	17,500 00	General lines of Merchandise.
22	Distributive 8,284 35 Productive 2,912 00	106,546 38	12,512 89	....	5%	5%	5,876 44	4,392 74	Groceries, Meat, Bakery, Boots, Crockery, Coal
6	2,391 60	40,355 16	2,518 00	....	7%	7%	2,834 45	1,916 32	Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes.
4	2,312 00	47,299 17	8,123 61	....	6%	7%	2,989 07	2,972 24	Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes.
8	5,039 09	51,152 80	16,647 77	....	5%	2%	889 08	782 27	Groceries.
4	2,490 00	22,108 32	3,000 00	....	5%	p. c. 5½	Not supplied	930 00	Groceries.
20	8,901 21	146,398 23	32,217 45	....	5%	10%	15,758 97	7,696 26	Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods, Boots, etc. and Hardware.
2	135 00 for 6 weeks.	1,811 85 for 6 weeks.	.....	.....	7%	.....	.....	.....	Groceries, Hardware, Boots & Shoes, Dry Goods and Produces.
2	686 58 for 9 months	6,693 81 for 9 months.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Groceries and Provisions
3	Not supplied	14,609 25 for 9½ months	.....	.....	5%	4%	332 08 for 9½ mon's.	.....	Groceries.
11	8,759 02	112,267 65	17,000 00	....	6%	10%	8,000 00	7,500 00	Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods, Shoes and Men's Furnishings, & House Furnishings
5	4,843 50	43,790 81	.....	.....	5%	5%	1,911 24	925 00	Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes.
3	897 00	8,970 00	.....	.....	5%	.....	.....	.....	Groceries and Provisions
3	2,874 00	30,854 48	.....	.....	5%	.....	679 49	.....	Provisions Only.
6	2,937 16	29,212 70	.....	.....	5%	p. c. 5 & 7	1,812 24	1,641 35	Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes.
5	6,143 85	56,524 01	.....	.....	5%	.....	.....	.....	Groceries.
61	\$ 386,549 46	\$ 1,194,064 89	\$ 186,712 86	.....	.....	.....	\$ 88,782 36	\$ 67,256 18	

AN ACT TO PROHIBIT THE MANUFACTURE, IMPORTATION AND SALE OF MATCHES MADE WITH WHITE PHOSPHORUS.

AN Act to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of matches made with white phosphorus was introduced in the House of Commons on March 11 by the Minister of Labour, and after consideration by both Houses of Parliament was slightly amended in the Senate, given its reading on May 8, and awaits only the sanction of His Royal Highness the Governor General to become law.

The Bill in question was founded on a resolution which received the unanimous approval of the House of Commons on March 11, in the following terms:—

“Resolved, that whereas the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches constitutes a menace to the health of match factory employees, and is also attended with danger to the community at large, it is expedient to provide that the manufacture, importation and sale of matches made with white phosphorus be prohibited, and in connection therewith that the Commissioner of Patents be empowered, on petition, to fix terms for the use of any process patented at the time of the passing of this Act for the manufacture of matches without white phosphorus, and to provide for the inspection of any place where it is suspected that matches made with white phosphorus may be found, and to examine any receptacle or place in which it is suspected that such matches may be, and to authorize the Governor in Council to make such orders and regulations as may be necessary, and to fix penalties for infractions of the Act.”

The main grounds of public interest on which the proposed Bill is based are briefly: (1) to protect the health and lives of the men, women and children employed in Canadian match factories against certain diseases incident to the use of white phosphorus in match manu-

facture; and (2) to banish from Canadian homes the danger which is connected with one of the commonest articles of household use. Apart from the not infrequent cases of infantile poisoning caused by little ones sucking the highly coloured heads of white phosphorus matches, the latter present also a convenient and inexpensive means of criminal poisoning, and were employed in this way by a brutal parent in Prince Edward Island a little over a year ago for the destruction of her entire family.

The present Bill is similar to one which received the assent in principle of the House of Commons of Canada three years ago, but was not at that time finally disposed of.

Poisonous phosphorus is not essential to the manufacture of good matches. Its use in match-making has been prohibited by law in some parts of Europe for upwards of thirty years, and is now prohibited by law and international treaty in nearly every civilized country in the world. Great Britain, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, Austria-Hungary, India and Mexico, with most of the British Dominions and Colonies, and of the French and Dutch Colonies, have bound themselves by treaty and by legislation to prohibit the importation and manufacture of these matches. The United States also adopted legislation nearly two years ago to prohibit the importation and exportation of white phosphorus matches and to tax their manufacture for use in the home market out of existence.

An International Conference was held in Berne, Switzerland, in 1906, to devise means for concerted international action to forbid the manufacture of white phosphorus matches. A convention to this effect was signed in that year by France, Germany, Denmark, Holland, Switzer-

land, Luxemburg and Italy. Great Britain did not at once become a party to this agreement, believing that the stringent regulations in force in that country would fully safeguard the interests of all British match factory employees. Two years later—in 1908—the British Government, however, decided that it was absolutely impossible to prevent by regulation the dangers of disease among the workmen employed in this industry, and on the request of the British match manufacturers themselves a prohibitory law was enacted.

The Minister of Labour, speaking in Parliament in support of the foregoing resolution, explained that the use of white phosphorus in match manufacture subjected the employees to the risk of a particularly loathsome disease known as phosphorus necrosis, which attacked the jawbone and the teeth, and in some cases proved fatal. The Minister referred to cases of this disease which had already occurred in Canada. The breathing of air laden with phosphorus fumes, and continual contact with the poison, also resulted in a gradual lowering of the workman's vitality, which in turn invited other forms of disease.

The terms of the existing international agreement for the suppression of the white phosphorus match had been communicated to the Canadian Government by the Imperial authorities, and a deputation from the Royal Society of Canada had also waited upon the Government last fall, asking that the present Bill should be enacted by Parliament.

A number of substitutes for white phosphorus are available to manufacturers in Canada, including particularly a preparation known as sesquissulphide of phosphorus, which is in general use for this purpose in the United States and in various parts of Europe. The patent rights on sesquisulphide of phosphorus in Canada have expired. The sesquisulphide match costs slightly more to manufacture than matches made of white phosphorus, but the difference in cost is very slight.

The Minister made a further statement on this Bill in the House of Commons on motion for second reading, mentioning that the Canadian match factories are five in number, and that the total value of their combined product in 1911 was \$1,072,527.

Provision was made in the Bill as introduced that the same should come into effect on January 1, 1916. The question was raised both in the House of Commons and in the Senate as to whether the Bill might not, with advantage, be brought into effect at an earlier date, and an amendment was made in the Senate whereby the law will come into force on January 1, 1915, save in so far as the manufacture and sale of white phosphorus matches is concerned.

The text of the foregoing Bill as adopted is as follows:—

An Act to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of matches made with white phosphorus.

Whereas the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches constitutes a menace to the health of match factory employees and is also attended with danger to the community at large: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the White Phosphorus matches Act.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

- (a) "Minister" means the Minister of Labour;
- (b) "white phosphorus" means the substance usually known as white or yellow phosphorus;
- (c) "inspector" means any person authorized by regulation or appointed by the Minister to perform any duties under this Act or under any regulation made thereunder;
- (d) "regulation" means and includes any order or regulation made by the

Governor in Council under the authority of this Act.

3. It shall not be lawful for any person to use white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

2. The owner or operator of any factory in which the manufacture of matches is carried on shall allow any officer of the Department of Labour, authorized by the Minister, at any time to take therefrom for analysis sufficient samples of any material in use or mixed for use: Provided that the owner or operator may, at any time when the sample is taken, and on providing the necessary appliances, require the said officer to divide the sample so taken into two parts and to mark, seal and deliver to him one part.

4. It shall not be lawful to import into Canada matches made with white phosphorus, and matches so made shall be included amongst the goods enumerated and described in Schedule C to *The Customs Tariff, 1907*.

5. It shall not be lawful for any person to use, sell, or to offer or expose for sale, or to have in his possession for the purposes of sale, any matches made with white phosphorus.

6. Any person who is manufacturing or proposing to manufacture matches by way of trade may present a petition to the Commissioner of Patents, praying for the grant of a compulsory license to use any process patented at the time of the passing of this Act for the manufacture of matches without white phosphorus.

2. The Commissioner of Patents, after considering any representations that may be made by the patentee, or his legal representatives, or any person claiming an interest in the patent, may order the patentee or other interested party to grant a license to such petitioner on such terms as he may consider just: Provided that the Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, and shall on the request of any one of the parties to the proceedings, call in

the aid of an assessor specially qualified, and hear the case wholly or partially with his assistance.

3. An order of the Commissioner of Patents directing the grant of license under this section shall, without prejudice to any other method of enforcement, operate as if it were embodied in a deed granting a license and made between the petitioner and patentee and such other persons claiming an interest in the patent as aforesaid.

7. The Governor in Council may make such orders and regulations, as to him seem necessary for the carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

2. Such orders and regulations shall have the same force and effect as if embodied in this Act.

3. Every such order or regulation shall be published in *The Canada Gazette*.

8. The certificate of an inspector shall, for the purposes of this Act, be *prima facie* evidence in all courts of justice and elsewhere of the matter certified.

9. Any inspector may, at any time, for the purpose of carrying into effect any of the provisions of this Act or any regulations made thereunder, enter any place or premises or any steamship, vessel or boat, or any carriage, car, truck or other vehicle used or which the inspector or other person suspects is being used for the storage or carriage of matches made with white phosphorus, and may also open any package or store containing matches made with white phosphorus or which he suspects to contain such matches.

10. Every person who refuses to admit, or who obstructs or impedes an inspector, and every person who aids and assists him therein, shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars and costs.

11. Every person who violates any provision of this Act, or of any regula-

tion made thereunder, in respect of which no penalty is hereinbefore provided, shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars and costs.

12. Every offence against this Act, or against any regulation, shall, for the purposes of proceedings under this Act, or of any such order or regulation, be deemed to have been committed, and every cause of complaint under this Act,

or any such regulation, shall be deemed to have arisen either in the place in which it actually was committed or arose, or in any place in which the person charged or complained against happens to be.

13. This Act shall come into force on the first day of January, 1915, except as to clause 5 of the said Bill, which shall not come into force until the first day of January, 1916.

REPORT OF ECONOMIC COMMISSION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A COMMISSION to investigate economic conditions in the Union of South Africa was appointed during September, 1913, and completed its sittings during January of the present year, the report being tabled in the House of Assembly on March 4. A synopsis of the report was received in the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, from Mr. W. J. Egan, Trade Commissioner of that Department at Cape Town, and was transferred to the Department of Labour as of special interest to readers of the *Labour Gazette*.

The chairman of the Commission was Professor Sydney Chapman, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Manchester, and the secretary, Mr. J. B. Moffat, Director of Census for South Africa.

The following is based on Mr. Egan's resumé:—

Scope of Commission.

The Commission was instructed to enquire into and report on the following matters:—

1. Wages, working hours, and the cost of living on the Witwatersrand and

other industrial centres within the Union.

2. Comparison between wages, working hours, and cost of living at such places with those ruling in other countries.

3. Cost of production in the Union compared with that of other countries.

4. The question of establishing a minimum or subsistence wage in any trades or industries within the Union.

5. The payment of overtime and for night work in trades or industries within the Union.

Cost of Living.

The report states that the cost of living for whites is about forty per cent. higher than in America and nearly eighty per cent. higher than in any European country. The chief factor in this high cost of living is rent; another factor of some weight being the high standard of living, particularly on the Witwatersrand. The following table gives a comparison between the cost of working class living (food and rents) in South Africa and the principal countries of the world:—

	Mean.
Witwatersrand.....	100
South Africa	87
United Kingdom	49
France	54
Germany	56
Belgium	45
U. S. A.	71
Canada	70
Australia	61
New Zealand	57

The Commission observes that rents for white working class dwellings are high throughout the country and correspond to about half of the family expenditure on food. In Cape Town it was found that there was a great scarcity of houses suitable for the white artisan and there was no systematic building to meet the demand, the rents being too low to warrant investment. In the opinion of the Commission a leading cause of high rents is the division of the South African community into two distinct racial strata with widely different standards of living and purchasing power.

Wages.

Wages on the Witwatersrand are nearly forty per cent. higher than in America and nearly 225 per cent. higher than in any European country. Miners on the Witwatersrand earn more than any other workmen, but as they labour under so many disadvantages their earnings are not unreasonably high. The Commission observes that when allowance is made for cost of living as a whole, it would seem that the workmen on the Witwatersrand are better off than the workmen in America and much better off than the workmen in Europe. It is also stated that few of the rising generation in South Africa are being apprenticed to the skilled trades and the training given to apprentices is seldom satisfactory. Attention, it is stated,

should be given to this matter, and particularly to the preparation of the youth of the country for supervisory positions which are relatively numerous and highly remunerative in South Africa. Complaints on the part of the natives as regards wages are common, and the system of the maximum average wage prevailing there is especially objected to. It is stated that the productivity of the natives could be increased by giving more attention to the organization of their work, and where it is possible adopting more generally the piece-rate system, particularly on the Witwatersrand gold mines. Other conclusions of the Commission are that it is in the interest of the employers and employed that local standard rates of pay should be recognized and adhered to, and that the contract system on the Witwatersrand gold mines should be abandoned in favour of day's pay or of premium or bonus system. The following table gives the index numbers of money wages and real wages (*i.e.*, wages in relation to the cost of living) in South Africa and other countries, with Johannesburg as the base of 100:—

Skilled Artisans.

	Weekly wage in money.	Real wage or purchasing power of weekly wage.
Johannesburg	100	100-110
South Africa	80	92-101
United Kingdom	31	63
France	23	43
Germany	26	46
Belgium	20	44
U. S. A.	72	101
Canada	70	100
Australia	60	98
New Zealand	58	102

Hours of Labour.

The hours of labour for workmen are stated to be excessive in some cases. Regarding overtime, etc., the Commission

reports as follows: When production is continuous throughout the twenty-four hours, three shifts should be worked if possible, and, if not, longer intervals should be introduced into the two shifts than is usual at the present time. A night shift should be normally shorter than a day shift, and no men should be kept on night shift for longer than a limited period. The principle of one day's rest in seven should be recognized. Overtime should be discouraged, and when unavoidable should be paid for at a higher rate than ordinary day's pay. Work on a seventh day in any week should be regarded as overtime.

Arrangement and Payment of Wages.

The Commission reports that the laying down of a minimum subsistence wage, whether made applicable to whites alone, or to all persons regardless of race, is not desirable, but that as many white persons are in receipt of low wages some action of a less drastic character should be taken. It is also held that the decreeing of a general or local minimum standard rate is not desirable, either by direct action or through local wage boards. The opinion is held that agreements entered into voluntarily by employers and employed after consultation are more likely to bring about mutually satisfactory terms and conditions of employment than State action. The recognition by employers of trade unions as a means of laying labour unrest is advised.

Trade Disputes.

It is stated that strikes among white workmen have caused considerable unrest among natives. The establishment of voluntary conciliation boards with a

view to preventing strikes and lockouts is advised among the recommendations made by the Commission, one recommending the passage of an Act to facilitate the formation of conciliation boards, to provide for mediation, and if necessary to report on strikes and lockouts.

Recommendations.

The following recommendations are made by the Commission:—

1. That periodic enquiries should be made by the Statistical Office into the costs of living in different parts of the Union.

2. That a non-political advisory council to deal with native questions should be instituted.

3. That an industrial commissioner should be appointed: (a) to administer any laws that may be passed relating to trade unions and industrial disputes, and (b) to deal with the problem of low wages.

4. That an Act should be passed facilitating the formation of conciliation boards, providing for mediation, and, in the last resort, if deemed expedient, for reports on strikes and lockouts by dispute boards or otherwise.

5. That an Act should be passed providing for the voluntary registration of trade unions and the protection of non-unionists.

6. That on and before conciliation boards and representative disputes boards, officials of registered trade unions should be given a status.

7. That a Factory Act should be passed regulating the hours and conditions of labour.

8. That the regulation relating to hours in shops should be assimilated to the most comprehensive at present in force.
9. That by legislative enactment one day's rest in seven should be required for industrial workers.
10. That whatever hours are regulated, payment for overtime at the rate of time and a quarter at least should be required.
11. That periodical industrial reports should be made.
12. That the administration of all industrial and mining legislation should be centralized in one office.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, APRIL, 1914.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

	Index Number.
April, 1914.....	136.8
March, 1914.....	136.7
April, 1913.....	136.3

The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 272 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

THE Department's index number averaged slightly higher for April, although dairy products were on a much lower level, eggs and butter having declined steeply. Grains averaged lower but fodder higher. Cattle and beef were easier and hogs were lower, but sheep advanced. An advance in canned salmon raised the average for fish. A steep advance in onions raised the level

of fruits and vegetables, although potatoes were lower. Flour and oatmeal advanced, but sugar and molasses declined. Raw cotton was higher, and horsehides advanced. Iron, steel, copper, lead, N. B. shingles, wire nails, gasoline, benzine and malt declined. Raw furs averaged higher.

The chief increases as compared with the same month a year ago appear in the groups: Grains and Fodder, Animals and Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Textiles, Hides, Leathers, Boots and Shoes. The chief decreases appear in the groups: Dairy Products, Metals, Fuel, and Furs.

The accompanying table of the Department's index numbers, arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, shows the average price level for April, 1914, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR APRIL, 1914, MARCH, 1914, AND APRIL, 1913.

	Number of commodities.	Index Numbers.		
		April, 1914.	March, 1914.	April, 1913.
I. Grains and Fodders :				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	143.7	143.9	136.6
Western.....	4	124.6	125.5	121.9
Fodder.....	5	164.9	162.7	144.8
All.....	15	145.7	145.3	136.0
II. Animals and Meats :				
Cattle and beef.....	6	219.3	220.4	188.3
Hogs and hog products.....	6	172.8	175.8	184.6
Sheep and mutton.....	3	172.6	170.0	172.3
Poultry.....	2	255.0	255.0	179.3
All.....	17	198.8	199.7	183.1
III. Dairy products.....	9	148.7	165.8	150.9
IV. Fish :				
Prepared fish.....	6	155.6	153.6	160.5
Fresh fish.....	3	161.1	161.1	155.2
All.....	9	157.4	156.2	158.4
V. Other Foods:				
(a) Fruits and vegetables				
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	165.4	165.4	96.5
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	88.7	84.1	108.0
Dried fruits.....	4	118.9	119.0	113.2
Fresh vegetables.....	5	186.8	158.5	122.9
Canned vegetables.....	3	97.7	97.7	125.2
All.....	16	132.4	123.7	116.5
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions				
Breadstuffs.....	10	128.0	126.0	126.3
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	107.7	108.1	118.2
Sugar, etc.....	6	103.8	104.4	115.4
Condiments.....	5	101.7	102.3	98.0
All.....	25	113.7	113.3	116.7
VI. Textiles :				
Woolens.....	5	139.0	139.0	125.2
Cottons.....	4	146.1	145.2	143.4
Silks.....	3	94.9	94.9	86.7
Jutes.....	2	225.4	226.5	213.0
Flax products.....	4	114.7	114.7	120.4
Oilcloths.....	2	104.7	104.7	104.7
All.....	20	134.1	134.0	128.8
VII. Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes :				
Hides and tallow.....	4	203.9	197.7	177.3
Leather.....	4	151.4	151.4	152.7
Boots & shoes.....	3	155.7	155.7	153.9
All.....	11	171.7	169.4	161.9
VIII. Metals and Implements :				
Iron and Steel.....	11	99.7	101.2	106.1
Other metals.....	13	128.5	128.1	133.2
Implements.....	10	106.9	106.9	105.6
All.....	34	113.0	113.3	116.3
IX. Fuel and Lighting :				
Fuel.....	6	127.5	128.5	137.6
Lighting.....	4	92.2	92.2	92.2
All.....	10	113.5	114.2	119.4
X. Building Materials :				
Lumber.....	14	183.1	183.7	178.8
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	111.9	112.0	111.8
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	140.0	141.1	146.9
All.....	48	140.8	141.4	140.4
XI. House Furnishings :				
Furniture.....	6	147.2	147.2	146.6
Crockery and glassware.....	4	130.9	130.9	130.9
Table cutlery.....	2	72.4	72.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	124.6	124.6	117.8
All.....	16	128.1	128.1	126.2
XII. Drugs and Chemicals.....	16	111.5	111.5	112.7
XIII. Miscellaneous :				
Furs.....	4	241.4	236.0	346.5
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	134.6	134.6	134.5
Sundries.....	7	109.6	109.5	113.4
All.....	17	153.4	152.3	175.7
All commodities.....	263*	136.8	136.7	136.3

*Nine commodities off the market, fruit, vegetables, etc.

More detailed information as to the price movement during the month is as follows:—

Grains and fodder.—Manitoba wheat declined from 91c at the end of March to 89¼c in the first two weeks of April. Reports of favourable weather and crop conditions in the United States for winter wheat, and estimates as to large supplies on the world's markets, lowered prices. Later in the month the market was somewhat firmer. Ontario winter wheat advanced from 98c-\$1.00 to \$1.01-1.02. Western barley declined 1c at the middle of the month, but advanced 1½c in the last week. Ontario barley declined 2c. Demand was reported light. Oats declined 1c, but were firmer in the last week. Flaxseed declined from \$1.37½ to \$1.33½. Peas were down 2 to 5c. Corn advanced in price. Bran was higher by \$1.00 and \$1.50 per ton, and shorts advanced \$1.00. Demand for feed was reported good. Hay was steady, but baled straw was easier.

Animals and meats.—Western cattle were higher in the first two weeks, but declined 10c per cwt. Ontario butchers declined from \$8.00-8.50 to \$7.80-8.05. In the latter part of the month, receipts were short and packers were reported to be well supplied and were waiting for lower prices. Dressed beef was steady, but averaged slightly lower than in March. Hogs declined at Toronto from \$8.95-9.00 to \$8.65. Dressed hogs declined 50c per cwt. Other pork products were steady, except lard, which was ½ to 1c lower, and clear fat pork, which declined 50c per barrel. Sheep advanced from \$6.50-7.50 to \$7.00-7.50. Mutton and lamb were steady. The demand for poultry was reported to be falling off and fresh stocks were exhausted. Later, farmers were offering more live birds, and clearing off their stocks for spring. Chickens were firm in price, but turkeys were easy.

Dairy products.—Finest creamery butter declined at Montreal from 28-

28½c to 24-24½c. Quotations at Toronto were also 2c lower. Receipts of butter were increasing, and storage stocks were sufficient to lower prices. The new make of cheese came on the market and prices were good as stocks of cheese were low. Fresh eggs were down at Montreal to 25c per doz., and at Toronto to 20-22c. Storage eggs were off the market. Offerings were reported greater than the demand, and supplies from Ontario were very large. Shipments for Montreal were offered even at Edmonton. Prices being low, dealers began to put supplies in storage.

Fish.—Canned salmon advanced 50c per case, there being an active demand. Supplies of dried fish at Halifax were reported small. The catch had been delayed by bad weather at sea. Pickled herring was scarce. The demand for mackerel was dull. Lobsters were reported scarce. Salt herrings were sold out. Whitefish were reported lower at Toronto.

Fruits and vegetables.—Apples were firm in price, and the best Spies were up to \$5.00-6.00. Prices were also higher at Winnipeg. Bananas advanced from \$1.25-1.75 to \$1.50-2.00. Lemons and oranges were also higher. Evaporated apples advanced from 10c to 10½-11c. Stocks were not heavy, the crops in 1912 having been light. Raisins were easier. Onions advanced steeply, being up to \$5.00 per cwt. at Montreal. At Winnipeg, New Zealand onions were sold. Potatoes were 5c lower at Toronto and 10c to 15c lower at Montreal. Demand was good, but it was reported that supplies in the country were large. Canned goods were in active demand, and it was reported that corn and apples might advance.

Miscellaneous groceries.—Flour advanced 20c per barrel. The volume of business was reported sufficient to keep millers busy, and domestic trade was reported good. The export trade was reported somewhat light. Oatmeal was higher in price in sympathy with grain

markets. Tea was reported firm, stocks were not large, and there was an active movement. Coffee was easier. Sugar was down 10c per cwt., and molasses was 1c per pound cheaper. World's stocks were large as a result of the heavy production. Glucose advanced 5c per cwt. in sympathy with corn. Cream of tartar was higher, and pepper was lower.

Textiles.—Wool was higher in the London markets, and stocks were reported low. Canadian mills were buying raw material, having received orders sufficient for operations until the autumn. The underwear and wool sock mills were reported busy. Cotton was higher at New York, and the visible supplies of American cotton were reported less than the year before, while the mills were buying heavier. Good grades were reported scarce. Raw silk in Japan was reported active and upward. Jute was unchanged in price, and Hessians were slightly lower, trade being quiet.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes.—Horsehides were quoted 50c higher, and tallow was up $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Metals and implements.—Pig iron declined 50c per ton, and steel billets were down 25c per ton. In the metal markets trade was quiet. Copper and lead declined, but solder was quoted higher. The copper market was dull.

Fuel and light.—Gasoline declined 1c. Demand was reported to be increasing as roads improved. The coke market was somewhat easy, and consumers were holding off for lower prices.

Building materials.—The lumber market was reported fairly good, and the outlook satisfactory at Montreal. Prices were firm with an upward tendency. Pine strips advanced at Ottawa \$1.00. At Toronto the market was reported quiet, on account of lack of building activities, manufacturers, however, were

buying extensively, particularly for agricultural implements. The hardwood market was not so quiet as the other lines, and beech and basswood were moving fairly well. N. B. shingles were slightly lower in price. The cut of deals at St. John was sold at \$17.00. The United States market was reported dull. The price of logs in New Brunswick was reported to average \$1.00 per M higher than last season. Wire nails were 5c lower, and copper wire declined $\frac{1}{4}$ c per pound. Benzine was 1c lower, and varnish was reported higher.

House furnishings.—No changes were reported.

Drugs and chemicals.—Trade was reported quiet. Menthol was somewhat firm. Opium trade was very dull, but prices were firm.

Miscellaneous.—Muskrat skins advanced 2c each, and raccoon 25c, but skunk declined 25c. Malt declined 4c per bushel. Rubber was firmer, having advanced 1c per pound. Ground wood pulp was quiet. The newsprint market was steady, but the wrapping paper market was dull. The winter was reported favourable for the getting out of pulp wood.

Course of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, United States, and France.

The following table, which includes the latest findings available of the most authoritative index numbers of prices in Great Britain, United States and France, will enable a review to be made as to recent movements and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada:—

	Canada	Great Britain		United States	France
	Department of Labour	Economist	Sauerbeck	Bradstreet	La Réforme Economique
1890	110.5	2,236	72	1	100.0
1895	95.3	1,923	62	6.8220	84.4
1896	92.6	1,999	61	6.3076 ²	....
1897	92.2	1,950	62	6.1164	83.4
1900	108.2	2,145	75	8.0171	102.4
1906	120.0	2,342	77	8.3289	105.4
1907	126.2	2,499	80	8.9172 ³	112.2
1908	120.8	2,310*	73	8.2949	101.2
1909	121.2	2,196	74	8.2631	101.8
1910	124.0	2,390	78	9.2310	103.2
1911	127.3	2,513	80	8.7132	113.8
1912					
Jan.	133.1	2,613	81.8	8.9493	115.4
Feb.	134.7	2,667	82.9	8.9578	116.4
Mar.	134.8	2,791	84.4	8.9019	117.6
April	136.0	2,693	85.0	9.1010	119.0
May	136.3	2,687	85.3	9.2746	120.0
June	136.6	2,705	85.5	9.1896	120.0
July	134.1	2,746	86.5	9.0557	118.8
Aug.	133.3	2,722	85.9	8.1595	117.4
Sept.	132.7	2,740	86.7	9.2157	117.4
Oct.	135.0	2,722	85.8	9.4515	117.0
Nov.	136.6	2,721	85.3	9.4781	117.8
Dec.	136.8	2,747	86.4	9.5462	117.2
1913					
Jan.	137.1	2,732	86.4	9.4935	119.0
Feb.	135.8	2,717	86.1	9.4592	118.4
Mar.	136.0	2,717	86.7	9.4052	117.4
April	136.3	2,729	86.2	9.2976	117.0
May	135.4	2,694	85.7	9.1394	116.4
June	136.4	2,669	84.1	9.0711	115.2
July	135.1	2,689	84.2	8.9521	113.8
Aug.	134.1	2,693	85.0	9.0115	114.6
Sept.	134.4	2,714	85.7	9.1066	116.6
Oct.	134.6	2,684	84.5	9.1563	116.6
Nov.	135.8	2,661	83.3	9.2252	115.6
Dec.	137.1	2,623	83.8	9.2290	114.6
1914					
Jan.	136.5	2,623	83.5	8.8859	114.2
Feb.	136.1	2,622	83.8	8.8691	113.8
March	136.7	2,597	82.8	8.8320	113.8
April	136.8			8.7562	

*The *Economist's* highest index number before 1912, May, 1907: 2,601.

¹Bradstreet's index number first calculated: January 1892: 8.1382.

²Bradstreet's low record index number: July, 1906, 5.7019.

³Bradstreet's highest index number before 1911, March, 1907: 9.1293.

The *Economist*, London, April 4, 1914, reported:—

The slight downward movement in our index number, which occurred in January and February, has been more marked during March. The total fall amounts to nineteen points, resulting in a drop of one point in the percentage figure. Declines have occurred in each group except minerals, which show a very slight rise. . . . The largest decline has taken place in the first group of food products. This is partly to be accounted for by a sharp rise in the price of beef at the end of February, followed by a corresponding fall during the past month, while pork is also a good deal lower. Amongst cereals there have been slight declines in all cases except British wheat. In the second food group the only change

is a reduction of one and a half points in coffee, which accounts for the whole of the alteration in the total. In the textile group cotton prices are easier all round, and there are falls in flax and hemp; but these are offset by rises in wool and in jute. . . . A large increase in the visible supply of stocks at the end of February had a depressing influence upon tin prices, and as this was followed during the past month by an improvement in the demand there has been a small rise. The miscellaneous section again shows a small decline.

The *Statist*, London, April 4, 1914, continuing Mr. Sauerbeck's index number, reported:—

Prices of commodities continue to fall, and the index number of forty-five commodities was 82.8 at the end of March, in comparison with 83.8 at the end of February. The highest points reached in recent years were 85.7 last September and 86.7 last March. In twelve months the decline has been 3.9 or 4.5 per cent. That the fall has not been greater arises from the steadiness of certain commodities, more especially animal food and raw and sundry materials. The price of food has already fallen heavily. In July, 1912, the index number of food was 84.4, and it is now 66.3, a decline of 15.1 or 18.5 per cent. The index number of sugar, coffee and tea is also low. In September, 1911, it rose to 69, and the current level is 50.9, a decline of over 23 per cent. Animal food, though slightly lower than last month, is still dear. . . . The fall in vegetable food was mainly due to a decline in the price of maize. The decline in animal food was in beef and butter. The price of coffee was also sensibly lower. In minerals the heaviest fall occurred in lead. Amongst textiles, cotton, flax and hemp declined in price, while wool was somewhat firmer. Amongst sundry materials, leather, hides and tallow were cheaper, while timber was sensibly dearer.

Bradstreet's, New York, April 11, 1914, report:—

Commodity prices, . . . exhibit another drop, the fourth in as many months. . . . Sharp declines in butter and eggs were the principal factors. . . . On the month's range six out of thirteen groups worked lower, five went off, and two stood still. Wheat is a trifle lower on a flood of favourable reports. . . . Flour is dull. Foreign crop reports are mostly good. Corn is slightly stronger on good cash demand and light offerings presumably due to bad roads. Oats are half a cent lower after a temporary advance in sympathy with corn, with little or no speculation. A shipload of Argentine corn is reported to have been sold for delivery in Chicago by way of the St. Lawrence and the lakes. . . . Provisions declined principally because of marked recessions in butter and eggs, to which may be added small declines in coffee, sugar and beef carcasses. In this group contrary tendencies were exhibited by carcasses of hogs and mutton, as well as by barrelled pork, hams, lard and cheese. Metals receded on weakness in general. Coal and coke fell, in keeping with lower prices for anthracite coal and Connellsville coke. Building material shows a slight loss, and the miscellaneous group slumped owing to a drop in the price of tobacco. Live stock climbed, thanks to all-around strength, except in live beefs, which fell in price. Hides and leather ascended as the result of an advance in hides. Textiles

moved up because of advances in raw cotton, Australian wool and jute. Oils rose owing to dearer linseed oil, demand for which expands at this season, in keeping with the wants of the painting trades. Naval stores moved higher, prices for turpentine more than offsetting a drop in rosin.

The *Gibson* index number, embracing twenty-two articles of food (United States) was 57.7 for the month of April, as compared with 57.8 for March and 59.0 for April, 1913.

The index number of *La Réforme Economique*, Paris, stood at 113.8 for March, the level being the same as in February, but compared with 117.4 in March, 1913.

In the *Labour Bulletin* for the fourth quarter of 1913, issued in February, 1914, by the Labour and Industrial Branch of the Bureau of Census and Statistics of the Commonwealth of Australia, the index number of wholesale prices for the year 1913 is reported at 1,088, as compared with 1,172 in 1912, the base being 1,000 in 1911. The index numbers for each quarter of 1913 were: 1.072 in the fourth quarter, 1.072 in the third quarter, 1.095 in the second quarter, and 1.112 in the first quarter, as compared with 1.204 for the last quarter of 1912. The index number of retail prices and rents for thirty towns throughout the Commonwealth was 991, as compared with 1,027 for the fourth quarter of 1912, the average for the year 1913 being the same as for 1912, as rents and meats were higher, but other food groups lower.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

A GENERAL decline in the prices of eggs and butter was the chief feature in retail prices. Beef showed some advances, but veal and pork declined in several localities. Cheese was upward. Evaporated apples and prunes advanced, but sugar declined. Potatoes were upward, but prices were lower in several localities. Coal and wood declined in some cities.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef.—Sirloin steak advanced in price at Truro, N.S., on account of an advance in cattle. Special quality of beef for Easter trade was also reported higher in price in this locality and in Quebec City. At St. Hyacinthe, Que., the price of steak was higher as a result of bad roads. Prices also advanced at St. Catharines and Ottawa, Ont., and at Calgary, Alta. Medium shoulder roast was higher in price at Truro, N.S., St. John, N.B., St. Hyacinthe, Que., and St. Thomas, Ont. Prices were lower at Orillia and St. Catharines, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C. The decline at St. Catharines was reported to be due to a change in a by-law permitting meat to be cut up and sold on the city market.

Veal was lower in price at Three Rivers and Montreal, Que., Orillia, St. Catharines, London and Chatham, Ont. The supply was reported large. At Truro, N.S., veal advanced in sympathy with other meats.

Mutton advanced at Truro, N.S., and Fredericton, N.B., but declined at St. Catharines and London, Ont.

Pork.—Fresh roast pork declined at Halifax, N.S., at Belleville and St. Catharines, Ont., and at Medicine Hat, Alta. The supply was reported better. Prices were higher at Truro, N.S., and Chatham, Ont., scarcity being reported. Salt pork was higher at Truro, but declined at Chatham, Ont., and Moose Jaw, Sask.

Bacon.—Breakfast bacon was higher in price at Truro, N.S., Three Rivers, Que., and Ottawa, Ont. At St. Hyacinthe, Que., the price declined, the prices having been lowered by the packers. At Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., the price was also lower, supplies being better.

Fish.—Prices were higher at Truro, N.S., on account of scarcity, and also at Fredericton, N.B. Prices declined at Toronto, Ont., supplies of frozen fish being not exhausted and fresh fish having arrived.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes thirty-two varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter per lb.	Mutton, hindqtr. per lb.	Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		Cheese		Bread.		Rolled oats, per lb
	Stirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck per lb.			Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price per lb.	
	cts.	cts.	cts	cts	cts.	cts.	cts	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs	cts	cts
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>																			
1— Sydney.....	23	16	10	18	20	20	23	6-15	20	30	25	..	32	38	20	..	1	5	3½ 4
2— Westville.....	20	15	10	15	15	18	20	7-15	18	25	..	8	34	36	20	..	3	4½	3½ 5
3— Amherst.....	20	15	15	15	17	16	25	18	19	25	23	7	30	32	20	20	1½	4½	3½ 4
4— Halifax.....	24	18	12	25	18	18	25	10-15	18	25	22	9	30	35	20	18	1½	4½	3½ 4
5— Truro.....	25	18	18	25	23	25	30	30	23	25	..	7	28	30	20	..	1½	4½	3½ 4
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																			
3— Charlottetown	20	16	10	16	15	20	22	5	18	19	18	7	25	30	18	18	2	4	3½ 4
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																			
7— Moncton.....	24	16	14	..	20	18	26	7	20	25	20	6-8	30	35	20	..	2	4	3½ 4
8— St. John.....	25	15	12	20	20	18	25	7	20	28	25	8	30-33	35	24	..	1½	5½	3½ 4
9— Newcastle.....	20	14	10	13	16	17	24	10-15	18	25	..	8	30	35	20	18	2	4	3½ 4
10— Fredericton...	25	12	10	16	18	16	22	8-16	20	25	24	8	25	35	25	19	2	4	4 4
<i>Quebec—</i>																			
1— Quebec.....	16	14	18	16	18	19	20	8	23	28	..	10	28	32	20	..	6	3½	3½ 5
	18	15	20	18	20	20	22	25	25				30	34					
12— Three Rivers.	18	12	10	15	18	18	24	8-20	17	35	25	8	31	32	20	20	2-4	3½-4	3½ 5
13— Sherbrooke...	20	16	16	18	18	18	22	9-12	20	22	..	7	25	30	20	..	1	5	3½ 5
										25									
14— Sorel.....	18	15	12	20	20	18	25	10	18	25	..	7	28	30	20	18	6	2½	3 4
	20																		
15— St. Hyacinthe.	20	15	15	15	17	15	25	10-15	18	22	..	7	..	35	20	20	6	2½	3 5
16— St. John.....	20	15	15	18	16	16	21	12	18	25	22	8	29	32	25	18	3	2½	3 5½
17— Montréal.....	20	15	9	20	18	18	23	8-20	20	25	..	10	30	33	20	18	1½	5½	3½ 5
	23	20	10	25	23	20	25										1½	6½	
18— Hull.....	20	18	12½	18	18-20	18	21	8-15	18	25	20	9	30	30	20	17	3	3½	3 5

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING APRIL, 1914.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity representative of every Province in the Dominion.

in the respective localities, under detailed instruction as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE No. 52

COMMODITIES, CANADA, APRIL, 1914.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in workingman's quarter)		
				Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, med'm, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	Without sanitary conveniences	Without sanitary conveniences
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
5	5	12	10	6	5	25-50	60	40	1.35	10	10	8.25	3.50	5.00	3.90	22	14.00	6.00	— 1
5	6	13	13	5½	5½	30	25	35	1.10	10	10	..	3.50	4.00	3.50	20	18.00	12.00	— 2
6	6	10	12	5½	5½	30	30	40	1.05	8	10	8.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	14.00	9.00	— 2
5	5	12	12	5	4¼	30	50	40-60	1.25	10	10	7.75	5.75	6.50	5.50	22	20.00	12.00	— 4
5	5	13	13	5½	4½	40	..	40	1.10	10	10	8.00	5.00	5.50	4.00	20	15.00	10.00	— 5
5-6	5-6	16	14	5½	5	25	..	40	0.68	15	12-10	7.50	5.00	4.00	4.00	22	20.00	12.00	— 5
7	5-7	12	10	5	5	35	40	40	0.90	10	10	..	5.75	5.50	3.50	20	8.00	7.00	— 6
6	6	14	15	5½	5	40	50	40	1.20	10	12	8.00	5.50	8.00	4.50	22	16.00	12.00	— 7
5	5	12	10	5	5	30	..	40	1.50	10	10	9.00	5.00	5.00	α 1.50	25	12.00	8.00	— 8
6	6	13	12	5	5	35	50	40	1.25	10	10	9.00	6.00	7.00	4.00	20	14.00	10.00	— 9
5	7	13	12	5½	4½	35-40	35-40	40	0.75	16-20	8-10	8.50	5.00	6.00	4.50	20	12.00	8.00	— 10
5	8	12	12	6	5½	30-50	25-50	30-40	0.95	15	8	7.50	5.00	7.00	4.00	20	18.00	20.00	— 11
6	6	12	13	5	4½	40	40	40	0.90	10	8	8.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	17	12.00	8.00	— 12
4	5	12	12	5	4½	30	30	40	0.90	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	6.00	20	14.00	12.00	— 13
4-5	6	12	13	5	4½	30-60	30-60	40	0.98	5-7	8	8.50	5.50	7.50	6.00	18	15.00	10.00	— 14
6	6	13	13	5½	5	30-40	40-50	40	1.00	10	8	7.25	5.50	8.00	6.00	20	11.00	9.00	— 15
6	5	15	15	5	5	30-40	50	30-40	1.10	15	18	8.25	6.50	9.00	5.00	25	13.00	10.00	— 16
5	6	12	12	4½	4½	35-40	35	40	1.20	10	8	8.00	3.75	5.50	4.00	20	12.00	8.00	— 17
				5	5							8.50				30	18.00	13.00	— 18

a. Per load of no standard measure.

b. Per bag of 80 lbs.

c. Cut and split.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, fore quarter, per lb.	Mutton, hind quarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour, ordinary family, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		
Ontario—																				
19— Ottawa	28	18	18	22	20	18	25	8	20	25	..	8	30	32	20	18	1 1/3	3 1/4	3 1/2	4 1/4
20— Brockville	25	16	15	20	20	22	27	15	20	22	20	8	31	34	18	18	1 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/2	4 1/4
21— Kingston	32	18	..	..	24	..	..	20	20	..	..	7	..	30	20	18	3	4	3 1/2	5
22— Belleville	25	18	15	20	20	17	20	12 1/2	17	20	23	..	..	35	20	18	3	3 1/2	2 1/2	4
23— Peterborough	22	15	18	20	15-18	17	28	..	18	22	..	..	28	32	20	18	3	3 1/2	2 1/2	4
24— Orillia	25	16	18	22	20	17	25	16	20	20	..	7	30	32	20	18	1 1/4	3 1/4	3	4 1/4
25— Toronto	25	18	18	18	18	..	28	14	20	20	..	8	30	33	20	18	3	3 1/4	3	3 1/2
26— Niagara Falls	25	16	16	19	18	12	22	18	18	25	..	10	28	32	20	18	3	3 1/4	2 1/2	2 1/2
27— St. Catharines	30	18	18	21	22	14	25	18	20	..	..	7	30	35	20	18	1 1/4	3 1/4	4	4 1/4
28— Hamilton	25	16	20	25	25	20	25	18	20	27	..	8	30	38	22	20	1 1/2	4	2 1/2	4
29— Brantford	25	17	21	21	17	16	24	15	18	25	..	8	28	32	22	18	3	4	2 1/2	3
30— Guelph	25	18	18	23	22	16	23	17	18	22	..	7	30	35	20	18	1 1/4	3 1/4	3	4 1/4
31— Berlin	25	20	20	18	22	18	25	18	15	22	..	8	28	31	20	18	1 1/4	4	2 1/2	4 1/4
32— Woodstock	22	13	15	22	20	20	25	10	18	18	..	7	30	34	20	18	1 1/4	4	3	3 1/2
33— Stratford	22	14	16	18	22	20	27	15	18	20	..	7	28	32	18	18	1 1/4	3 1/2	3	4
34— London	25	18	18	20	20	20	25	18	18	22	..	7	30	32	22	20	1 1/4	4	3	5
35— St. Thomas	25	16	17	22	20	..	25	18	20	22	..	7	..	34	20	20	1 1/4	3 1/2	3	4
36— Chatham	22	17	18	20	23	18	24	10	18	20	..	8	30	32	20	20	1 1/4	3 1/4	3	3 1/2
37— Windsor	23	14	15	18	20	16	28	15	20	25	22	9	35	37	24	20	1 1/4	4	3	5
38— Owen Sound	25	15	15	15	20	18	23	12 1/2	17	20	..	7	25	..	20	..	1 1/4	4	2 1/2	3 1/2
39— Cobalt	28	18	15	22	20	18	24	12	17	35	27	12	..	34	20	..	3	3 1/2	3 1/2	5
40— Sault Ste Marie	28	18	23	28	22	17	22	12	17	27	25	10	28	33	22	20	1 1/4	4 1/2	3 1/2	4
41— Port Arthur	25	15	20	25	25	18	28	12 1/2	20	40	35	12	30	35	20	20	1 1/4	5 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
42— Fort William	25	15	20	22	22	20	28	12	18	50	35	12	28 1/2	35	20	20	1 1/4	5 1/2	3 1/2	3
43— Manitoba—Winnipeg	28	20	18	24	22	18	35	15	18	25	25	10	30	35	23	20	1	5	3 1/2	5
44— Brandon	25	18	18	22	20	..	35	12	20	25	..	10	30	35	22	..	1 1/2	3 1/2	3	5
Saskatchewan—																				
45— Regina	25	18	22	25	25	22	32	15	20	20	..	10	15	35	20	20	1 1/4	6 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
46— Prince Albert	22	15	15	22	20	18	25	15	18	25	20	10	25	35	25	25	2	3 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/4
47— Moosejaw	30	20	20	25	20	20	25	18	18	25	..	10	30	40	20	20	1	5	3 1/2	3 1/2
48— Saskatoon	28	18	22	25	20	20	30	15	20	25	20	10	30	35	25	..	1 1/4	6	3 1/2	4
Alberta—																				
49— Medicine Hat	30	15	25	25	20	18	25	12 1/2	15	20	15	10	30	35	25	25	1 1/4	4 1/2	3 1/2	5
50— Calgary	23	15	20	23	20	18	30	15	15	25	20	10	30	35	22 1/2	22 1/2	1 1/4	4 1/2	3 1/2	3
51— Edmonton	25	15	30	25	20	20	28	15	20	25	..	10	32	35	20	20	1 1/4	6 1/2	3	4 1/4
52— Lethbridge	25	16	18	23 1/2	20	18	25	15	15	25	..	10	25	35	25	20	1	5	3 1/2	5
British Columbia—																				
53— Nelson	28	28	16	23	23	22	28	15	25	30	30	15	30	45	20	20	1	6 1/4	4	5
54— New Westminster	25	18	22	25	25	20	35	15	20	35	..	10	..	40	30	25	1	6 1/2	3 1/2	6
55— Vancouver	25	15	20	22	22	20	31	15	18	35	30	10	35	40	25	22 1/2	1-1 1/4	5	3 1/2	3
56— Victoria	30	20	25	25	22	18	35	12 1/2	18	30	..	15	35	45	25	22	1	6 1/2	4	5 1/2
57— Nanaimo	25	20	23	28	25	20	28	10	18	30	..	12	30	40	25	25	1 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	5
58— Prince Rupert	30	20	25	30	30	20	30	10	18	35	30	20	..	45	30	25	1	6 1/2	5	7 1/2

COMMODITIES, CANADA, APRIL, 1914.—*Concluded.*

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in w'k'ng'm's, quarter).	
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences
5	5	10	12½	5	4½	35	30	40	1.20	10	8	8.25	6.50	6.50	4.50	25	22.00	15.00 —19
5	8	12½	12½	5	4½	40	35	40	1.20	9	8	7.50	5.00	6.50	5.00	20	13.00	10.00 —20
5	6	12½	12½	6½	5½	3	35	40	1.10	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	14.00	12.00 —21
5	7	..	10	5	4½	30	30	30	1.40	10	8	8.00	8.00	8.00	5.50	20	18.00	15.00
5	7	12½	12½	5	4½	60	60	40	1.25	10	10	7.75	7.75	6.50	6.00	12	12.00	10.00 —22
5	6	12½	8½	4½	4½	40	40	40	1.25	10	10	6.75	5.50	6.50	3.00	20	15.00	12.00 —23
5	5	12½	12	4½	4½	30	30	35	1.25	10	7	6.75	6.00	6.75	4.50	15	11.00	8.00 —24
5	5	12½	12	4½	4½	25	35	25	1.25	10	7	8.25	5.50	8.50	5.50	20	14.00	11.00
5	7	12½	13	5½	5	30	30	28	1.35	13½	10	6.75	5.00	7.00	5.00	23	23.00	20.00 —25
5	6	10	12	4½	4½	30	30	40	1.20	10	7	7.50	4.75	8.50	7.50	20	27.00	21.00
5	5½	12	13	5	4½	25	25	30	1.10	10	8	7.50	6.00	10.00	8.00	18	15.00	12.00 —26
5	5	.....	12½	5	5	40	40	40	1.20	10	8	8.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	20	20.00	15.00
5	5	.....	12½	6	5½	25	25	25	1.10	10	8	7.50	5.50	8.50	5.50	18	16.00	14.00 —27
5-10	5	8	7	5	4½	25	30	25	1.15	10	8	8.00	6.00	8.50	5.50	22	18.00	14.00 —28
5	5	16	12½	5½	5	30	30	30	1.25	10	10	8.00	5.00	8.50	4.00	18	12.00	8.00 —32
5	5	10	8	7	5½	30	30	30	1.25	10	10	7.75	7.75	8.50	7.00	18	14.00	8.00 —33
5	6	..	13	5½	5	30	30	40	1.10	10	8	8.00	6.50	8.00	6.00	17	18.00	12.00
5	5	12½	12½	5	4½	30	30	30	1.15	10	8	7.50	5.00	3.50	.....	18	14.00	10.00 —34
5	5	12½	12	5½	5	35	30	40	1.25	10	8	7.75	5.25	...	.....	15	18.00	8.00 —35
8	7	12½	15	6	6	30	30	30	1.35	10	10	8.00	5.25	...	.....	15	25.00	12.00
5	6	12½	12½	5½	5½	30	30	40	1.25	10	10	8.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	20	12.00	10.00 —36
6	5	10	13	6½	5½	30	30	40	1.40	10	10	7.75	5.00	7.00	3.50	15	20.00	15.00 —37
5	6	12½	12½	5½	5½	30	30	40	1.25	10	10	9.50	6.00	7.50	5.00	25	12.00	8.00 —38
5	5	12½	12½	5½	5½	30	30	40	1.40	10	10	.....	5.00	4.00	4.00	25	15.00	12.00 —39
5	5	12½	12½	5½	5½	30	30	40	1.00	10	8	8.75	4.50	6.00	4.50	22	25.00	15.00 —40
5	5	12½	12½	5½	5½	30	30	30	1.65	10	10	8.50	6.00	5.50	3.50	25	18.00	16.00 —41
5	5	12-15	12½	5½	5½	30	30	50	1.70	10	8	8.50	6.00	5.50	4.50	25	25.00	20.00
6½	5	12	10	6½	6½	35	35	35	2.00	10	8	11.00	9.00	7.00	6.00	25	20.00	15.00 —42
8½	8½	8½	8½	6½	6	35	35	40	2.00	15	10	11.50	9.00	7.50	6.00	30	25.00	20.00 —43
6½	5	15	12½	6	5½	35	35	35	1.90	15	10	13.25	10.00	8.50	8.50	30	30.00	20.00
8½	7	12	12½	6½	6	35	35	35	0.75	10	10	13.50	11.00	5.00	4.50	30	45.00	25.00 —45
6	5	15	15	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.25	15	15	13.50	8.50	.....	8.00	30	25.00	15.00 —46
7	7	12½	12½	7½	6½	40	40	40	1.50	25	15	13.50	10.00	7.25	6.25	30	30.00	20.00 —47
7	8	15	12½	5½	5	40	40	30	1.50	15	12½	f	f	f	f	40	35.00	20.00 —48
6	6	15	10	5½	5½	35	35	30	1.40	15	10	7.00	6.25	5.00	4.00	35	25.00	15.00 —49
8	7	12½	11	6	5½	40	40	40	1.15	15	12½	.....	6.75	5.50	4.50	30	50.00	25.00
8	7	12½	12½	5½	5½	40	40	40	1.75	20	10	.....	7.00	4.00	.....	30	35.00	25.00 —51
8½	16	12½	7	6	50	45	50	50	1.75	25	12½	.....	7.45	.....	.....	35	20.00	12.00 —52
8	6	20	12½	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.25	20	10	.....	8.75	.....	6.50	40	30.00	15.00 —53
4	5½	15	10	6	5	25	35	25	1.00	15	7½	7.50	9.00	.....	3.00	40	20.00	17.00 —54
8	8	20	15	6½	6½	40	50	40	2.00	15	10	8.50	6.50	.....	3.50	30	25.00	20.00 —55
8	7	12½	12½	5½	5½	40	40	40	1.65	20	12½	12.50	7.50	.....	6.50	40	25.00	15.00 —56
7½	17	15	15	6½	6	40	40	40	2.00	20	10	.....	5.00	.....	.....	30	27.00	12.00 —57
												.....	11.00	7.50	5.00	50	18.00	15.00 —58

g. Lignite.

e. Jack pine.

f. Natural gas used.

h. In British Columbia a bag of potatoes usually weighs 100 lbs.

i. Per wagon load.

Lard declined at Truro, N.S., St. John, N.B., St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, Ont.

Eggs.—Fresh eggs declined at twenty-six cities, supplies being larger. Packed eggs also declined at twelve cities.

Milk.—Prices were lower at Three Rivers, Sorel and St. Hyacinthe, Que., Cobalt, Ont., and Medicine Hat, Alta.

Butter.—Dairy butter declined in seventeen of the cities and creamery butter declined in fifteen of the cities. Both dairy and creamery butter advanced in two cities.

Cheese.—Old cheese advanced in price at Westville and Truro, N.S., Moncton, N.B., Chatham and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Wholesale prices were higher as a result of scarcity. The price declined at Ottawa, Ont., and at Victoria, B.C. New cheese was higher in price at Hamilton, Chatham and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at Vancouver, B. C., but declined at Ottawa, Ont.

Bread.—No changes were reported.

Flour advanced at Halifax, N.S., and Newcastle, N.B.

Rolled oats declined at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., the wholesale price being lower. Prices were higher at Toronto, Ont., the output being reported smaller.

Rice declined at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and Medicine Hat, Alta.

Beans were lower in price at Owen Sound, Ont., Calgary, Alta., Vancouver and Nanaimo, B.C.

Evaporated apples advanced in price at St. John, N.B., Brockville, Toronto and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. The wholesale price advanced on account of scarcity.

Prunes advanced at Truro, N.S., Newcastle, N.B., Brockville, Ont. The wholesale price was higher on account of scarcity.

Sugar.—Granulated sugar advanced

in price at St. John, N.B., Ottawa, and St. Thomas, Ont., Vancouver, B.C., but declined at Orillia, St. Catharines and Port Arthur, Ont., Regina, Sask., Medicine Hat, and Lethbridge, Alta., and at Nanaimo, B.C. Yellow sugar also declined at Belleville, Orillia, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, and Port Arthur, Ont., at Regina, Sask., Medicine Hat and Lethbridge, Alta.

Tea was reported higher at Woodstock, Ont., on account of shortage.

Coffee was quoted lower at Vancouver, B.C.

Potatoes.—Prices advanced in fifteen of the cities and declined in seven cities. In Nova Scotia scarcity was reported at Amherst because stocks had been injured by frost. At Newcastle, N.B., and St. Hyacinthe, Que., prices were lower, as farmers were rushing supplies to market before the break-up in spring.

Vinegar was quoted lower at Truro, N.S., and higher at Vancouver, B.C.

Starch was lower in price at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Coal.—Anthracite coal declined at Belleville and Orillia, Ont., and at Winnipeg. Bituminous coal was also lower at Belleville, Ont.

Wood.—Both hard and soft wood were higher in price at Newcastle, N.B., on account of bad roads. At Halifax soft wood was cheaper. Wood was lower in price at Belleville, Orillia and Berlin, Ont. At Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., prices were higher, as supplies brought in by farmers were insufficient. At Saskatoon, Sask., prices advanced because a city by-law required better measure and larger loads.

Coal oil was steady.

Rentals.—Rents were higher at Kingston, Ont., following increases in assessment for taxation. At London, Ont., rents also advanced following increased assessments, and houses to rent were scarce.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1914.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by different Departments of the Government during the past month, which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the workmen engaged upon the works in question. A statement is added for supplies, given by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Department of Public Works.

Note.—In the April issue of the *Labour Gazette*, p. 1213, the fair wages schedule inserted in a wharf contract for Victoria Harbour, Ont., was inadvertently published instead of a schedule for the construction of wharfs at Victoria Harbour, B.C. The correct schedule was, however, duly inserted in the contract for Victoria Harbour, B.C., and is as follows:—

WHARFS, VICTORIA HARBOUR, B.C.

Wharfs, Victoria Harbour, B.C. Names of contractors, Grant, Smith & Company, and McDonnell, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, March 9, 1914. Schedule of prices.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$ 4.75 per day of 8 hours
“ mixing concrete....	4.00 “ 8 “
“ laying concrete....	4.00 “ 8 “
“ stone crusher.....	4.00 “ 8 “
Carpenters.....	4.25 “ 8 “
Blacksmiths.....	4.00 “ 8 “
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	3.25 “ 8 “
Dredge captain.....	\$150.00 per month & board
“ engineer.....	135.00 “ “
“ crane-man.....	100.00 “ “
“ fireman.....	65.00 “ “
“ scowman.....	45.00 “ “
“ deckhands.....	45.00 “ “
“ cook.....	80.00 “ “
Timekeeper.....	75.00 “ “
Powdermen.....	3.50 per day of 8 hours
Quarrymen.....	3.00 “ 8 “
Ordinary labourers.....	3.00 “ 8 “
Driver, with horse and cart..	5.00 “ 8 “
Driver, with 2 horses & wagon.	7.00 “ 8 “
Drill runners.....	3.50 “ 8 “
Diver (with outfit).....	15.00 “ 8 “
Diver (outfit supplied).....	10.00 “ 8 “

WHARF, ROCKY POINT, P.E.I.

Wharf, Rocky Point, P.E.I. Name of contractor, Harvey D. McEwen, Morell, P.E.I. Date of contract, March 31, 1914. Amount of contract, schedule of prices.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour	Rate of wages: Not less than the following rate:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters.....	2.00 “ 10 “
Blacksmith.....	2.25 “ 10 “
Blacksmith's helpers.....	1.75 “ 10 “
Engineman for pile driver....	2.00 “ 10 “
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 “ 10 “
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	2.50 “ 10 “
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 “ 10 “

DREDGING, POWELL RIVER, B.C.

Dredging, Powell River, B.C. Name of contractors, Pacific Dredging Company, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, April 4, 1914. Contract price, Class “B,” \$0.44c per cu. yd. (*in situ*).

The said contractors further agree and bind themselves to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such rates of wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district where the work is to be carried on, and if there are no current rates of wages in the district,

then fair and reasonable rates; in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages for any of the classes of labour required, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

PUBLIC BUILDING, LINDSAY, ONT.

Public building, Lindsay, Ont. Name of contractor, James Bogue, Peterborough, Ont. Date of contract, April 6, 1914. Amount of contract, \$18,787.00.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Stonecutters.....	45c. p. hr., 10 hours p. day.
Masons.....	40c. " 10 " "
Bricklayers.....	40c. " 10 " "
Plasterers.....	40c. " 10 " "
Lathers.....	25c. " 10 " "
Painters and glaziers.....	25c. " 10 " "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	30c. " 10 " "
Sheet Metal Workers.....	25c. " 10 " "
Electrical Workers.....	30c. " 10 " "
Builders' labourers.....	20c. " 10 " "
Ordinary labourers.....	17½c. " 10 " "
Driver, one horse and cart.....	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours.
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	4.50 " 10 " "
Driver, 2 horses and scraper.....	4.50 " 10 " "

Full day's pay for 9 hour's work on Saturday.

RECONSTRUCTION OF CENTRE PIER,
COBOURG, ONT.

Reconstruction of centre pier, Cobourg, Ont. Name of contractors, The Randolph Macdonald Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, April 6, 1914. Schedule of prices.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenter.....	35c. per hr., 10 hrs. p. day.
" mixing concrete.....	30c. " 10 " "
" laying concrete.....	30c. " 10 " "
" stone crusher.....	30c. " 10 " "
Carpenters.....	25c. " 10 " "
Blacksmith.....	30c. " 10 " "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	20c. " 10 " "
Ordinary labourers.....	20c. " 10 " "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	30c. " 10 " "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	45c. " 10 " "
Dredge captain.....	\$125.00 p. month & board.
" engineer.....	90.00 " " "
" fireman.....	45.00 " " "
Tug captain.....	90.00 " " "
Tug engineer.....	80.00 " " "
Tug fireman.....	45.00 " " "
Scow and dockhands.....	35.00 " " "
Cook (male).....	60.00 " " "
Cook (female).....	50.00 " " "

DAMS ACROSS LITTLE CHANNEL AND BIG
CHANNEL OF THE SEVERN RIVER AND
DEEPENING OF CHANNEL OF THE
BIG FALLS CHANNEL,
WASHAGO, ONT.

Dams across Little Channel and Big Channel of the Severn River and deepening of channel of the Big Falls Channel, Washago, Ont. Name of contractor, J. O. Roddick. Date of contract, April 11, 1914. Schedule of prices.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenter.....	30c. per hr. 10 hours pr day.
" mixing concrete.....	25c. " 10 " "
" laying concrete.....	25c. " 10 " "
" stone crusher.....	25c. " 10 " "
Carpenters.....	25c. " 10 " "
Blacksmith.....	25c. " 10 " "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	20c. " 10 " "
Quarrymen.....	20c. " 10 " "
Steam drillers.....	30c. " 10 " "
Ordinary labourers.....	17½c. " 10 " "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	30c. " 10 " "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	40c. " 10 " "

WHARF, ARMITAGE LANDING, ONT.

DRILL HALL, NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.

Wharf, Armitage Landing, Ont.
Name of contractors, McCool and Mof-
fat, Pembroke, Ont. Date of contract,
April 13, 1914. Schedule of prices.

Drill hall, North Vancouver, B.C.
Name of contractors, Campbell & Wil-
kie, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract,
April 15, 1914. Amount of contract,
\$28,415.80.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following rate
Foreman carpenter.....	35c. per hr. 10 hours pr day
Carpenter.....	30c. " 10 "
Blacksmith.....	30c. " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	20c. " 10 "
Masons.....	40c. " 10 "
Drillers.....	30c. " 10 "
Powderman.....	35c. " 10 "
Quarrymen.....	22½c. " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	22½c. " 10 "
Driverwith 1 horse and cart...	35c. " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	50c. " 10 "

HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS, WELLINGTON
VILLAGE, P. EDWARD CO., ONT.

Harbour improvements, Wellington
Village, Prince Edward County, Ont.
Name of contractors, McFarlane, Pratt
and Hanley, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date
of contract, April 15, 1914. Schedule
of prices.

Fair Wages ,Clauses.

Trade or class of labour	Rate of wages: Not less than
Foreman carpenter.....	30c. per hr. 10 hours p. day.
Carpenters.....	25c. " 10 "
Blacksmith.....	25c. " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	20c. " 10 "
Enginemcn for pile driver.....	30c. " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	20c. " 10 "
Dredge captain.....	\$125.00 per month & board. Per day of 12 hours.
Dredge engineer.....	90.00 " "
Dredge fireman.....	45.00 " "
Tug captain.....	90.00 " "
Tug Engineer.....	80.00 " "
Tug Fireman.....	45.00 " "
Cook.....	35.00 " "
Scow and deckhands.....	50.00 " "
Timekeeper.....	30.00 " "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	3.00 per day of 10 hours.
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " " 10 "

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Stonecutters.....	70c. per hr., 8 hours per day
Bricklayers.....	75c. " 8 "
Masons.....	75c. " 8 "
Carpenters.....	53¼c. " 8 "
Joiners.....	53¼c. " 8 "
Plasterers.....	75c. " 8 "
Lathers.....	68¼c. " 8 "
Painters and glaziers.....	56¼c. " 8 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	62½c. " 8 "
Sheet metal workers.....	56¼c. " 8 "
Structural iron workers.....	62½c. " 8 "
Electrical workers.....	62½c. " 8 "
Plasterers' labourers.....	50c. " 8 "
B. & M. labourers.....	43¼c. " 8 "
Ordinary labourers.....	37½c. " 8 "
Driver with horse and cart...	\$5.00 per day of 9 hours.
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	7.00 " 9 "
Driverwith 2 horses & scarper.	7.00 " 9 "

BREAKWATER, WOODWARD'S COVE, N.B.

Breakwater, Woodward's Cove, N.B.
Name of contractor, C. A. Huntley,
Grand Manan, N.B. Date of contract,
April 15, 1914. Amount of contract,
\$11,970.00.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenters.....	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters.....	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmith.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	1.80 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with2 horses and wagon.	4.00 " 10 "

WHARF, QUYON QUE.

Wharf, Quyon, Que. Name of contractors, Thomas and John Moran, Arnprior, Ont. Date of contract, April 16, 1914. Schedule of prices.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following rate:
Foreman carpenter.....	35c per hour, 10hrs. per day
Carpenters.....	25c. " 10 "
Blacksmith.....	25c. " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	17½c. " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	17½c. " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart....	30c. " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	45c. " 10 "

PUBLIC BUILDING, NEWMARKET, ONT.

Public building, Newmarket, Ont. Name of contractors, P. H. Secord & Sons, Ltd., Brantford, Ont. Date of contract, April 21, 1914. Amount of contract, \$27,382.00.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Stonecutters.....	\$4.50 per day of 10 hours.
Bricklayers.....	4.00 " 10 "
Masons.....	4.00 " 10 "
Plasterers.....	4.00 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	3.00 " 10 "
Joiners.....	3.50 " 10 "
Painters and glaziers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	4.00 " 10 "
Sheet Metal Workers.....	3.50 " 10 "
Structural iron workers.....	3.15 " 10 "
Electrical Workers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Builders' Labourers.....	2.50 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Driver, one horse and cart.....	3.50 " 10 "
Driver, 2 horses and scraper.....	5.00 " 10 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	5.00 " 10 "

HARBOUR AND RIVER IMPROVEMENTS AT
ENTRANCE OF MISSION RIVER, FORT
WILLIAM, ONT.

Harbour and river improvements at entrance of Mission River, Fort William, Ont. Name of contractors, Thun-

der Bay Contracting Company, Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, April 21, 1914. Schedule of prices.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of Labour:	Rate of wages: Not less than
Foreman carpenter.....	50c. per hr. 9 hours per day
" mixing concrete.....	40c. " 10 "
" stone crusher.....	40c. " 10 "
" laying concrete.....	40c. " 10 "
Carpenters.....	40c. " 10 "
Blacksmith.....	46c. " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	30c. " 10 "
Quarrymen.....	25c. " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	25c. " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart....	40c. " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	60c. " 10 "

CONSTRUCTION OF SECOND EXTENSION TO
WHAT IS KNOWN AS THE "NEW BREAK-
WATER" IN THE HARBOUR OF
PORT ARTHUR, ONT.

Construction of second extension to what is known as the "new breakwater" in the harbour of Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractors, Port Arthur Construction Company, Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, April 24, 1914. Schedule of prices.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than:
Foreman carpenter.....	55½c. per hr 9hrs per day
" mixing concrete.....	40c. " 10 "
" laying concrete.....	40c. " 10 "
" stone crushers.....	40c. " 10 "
Carpenters.....	50c. " 9 "
Blacksmith.....	46c. " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	30c. " 10 "
Engineer for piledriver.....	50c. " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	25c. " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart....	40c. " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	60c. " 10 "

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO PUBLIC
BUILDING, SMITH'S FALLS, ONT.

Alterations and additions to public building, Smith's Falls, Ont. Name of contractor, G. T. Martin, Smith's Falls,

Ont. Date of contract, April 24, 1914.
Amount of contract, \$20,193.00.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:	
Stonecutters.....	45c. per hr.	9 hrs. per day.
Bricklayers.....	45c. " "	9 " "
Masons.....	45c. " "	9 " "
Plasterers.....	45c. " "	9 " "
Carpenters.....	30c. " "	10 " "
Joiners.....	35c. " "	10 " "
Painters and glaziers.....	30c. " "	10 " "
Plumbers and Steamfitters.....	35c. " "	10 " "
Sheet metal workers.....	35c. " "	10 " "
Structural iron workers.....	35c. " "	9 " "
Electrical workers.....	30c. " "	10 " "
Builders' labourers.....	22½c. " "	9 " "
Ordinary labourers.....	20c. " "	10 " "
Driver with one horse and cart.....	30c. " "	10 " "
Drives with 2 horses and wagon.....	45c. " "	10 " "

Department of Railways and Canals.

Contract awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals, and which received the signatures of both parties to it during the month of April, 1914; together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set out in the fair wages schedule inserted in the contract.

Construction and completion of Section No. 2, Severn Division of the Trent Canal. Date of contract, April 23, 1914. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, The Inland Construction Company, of the City of Toronto, Ont.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than	
Labourers' foreman.....	30c. per hr.	10 hours pr. day
Labourers.....	20c. " "	10 " "
Concrete finisher.....	40c. " "	10 " "
Stonecutters.....	45c. " "	10 " "
Carpenters.....	30c. " "	10 " "
Blacksmiths.....	30c. " "	10 " "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	20c. " "	10 " "
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	30c. " "	10 " "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	40c. " "	10 " "
Machineists.....	30c. " "	10 " "

Dredge engineers.....	\$100.00 per month & board
Dredge cranemen.....	80.00 " "
Dredge firemen.....	50.00 " "
Dredge deckhands.....	40.00 " "
Dredge scowmen.....	35.00 " "
Dredge cook.....	50.00 " "
Dredge watchman.....	35.00 " "
Tug captain.....	70.00 " "
Marine engineer.....	80.00 " "
Marine firemen.....	40.00 " "
Steam shovel engineers.....	4.80 per day of 10 hours.
Steam shovel cranemen.....	3.46 " 10 "
Steam shovel firemen.....	2.40 " 12 "
Steam shovel pitmen.....	2.00 " 10 "
Steam hoist runners.....	3.50 " 10 "
Steam hoist firemen.....	2.00 " 10 "
Drill Boat foremen.....	100.00 per month.
Drill boat drillers.....	3.00 per day of 12 hours.
Drill boat drillers' helpers.....	2.40 " 12 "

Post Office Department.

During the month of March, payments were made by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 790 22
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type also other stamps.....	23 55
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	908 52
Repairing Post Office Scales.....	128 00
Supplying Mail Bags.....	2,015 68
Repairing Mail Bags.....	3,677 77
Making and repairing Mail Locks and supplying mail bag fittings and parcel post hampers.....	4,889 49
Supplying Parcel Receptacles and Portable Letter Boxes.....	1,026 90
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	96 70
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	11,597 28

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

Painters and Paperhangers, Halifax.

THE following is a copy of an agreement entered into between the master painters of Halifax and the Building Trades Council of Halifax and vicinity, representing Local Union, No. 425 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America. The agreement which went into effect on April 1, 1914, provides for an increase in wages of three and one-third cents an hour until April 1, 1915, and for a further increase of one and two-thirds cents an hour until April 1, 1916, the total increase arranged for being five cents an hour. The signatories to the agreement in question are the President and Secretary of the Halifax and Vicinity Building Trades Council, the President and Secretary of Local Union, No. 425 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, and the representative of the Master Painters' Association.

AGREEMENT entered into between the Master Painters of Halifax on the first part and the Halifax and Vicinity Building Trades Council, representing Local Union No. 425 of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators of Halifax and Dartmouth on the second part.

1. That nine (9) hours constitute a day, between the hours of seven (7) a.m. and five (5) p.m.

2. The minimum rate of wages from April 1, 1914, to April 1, 1915, to be thirty-three and one-third cents per hour, and from then to April 1, 1916, thirty-five cents per hour. Overtime to be from six (6) p.m. to ten (10) p.m., to be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, and from ten p.m. until seven (7) a.m., to be paid for at the rate of double time.

This clause shall not apply to ship work, which work shall be paid for at the rate of double time from six (6) p.m., with one hour at midnight for lunch.

3. Workmen performing work outside of the city limits shall be allowed travelling expenses both ways.

4. Work on Sundays, Christmas Day and July 1 shall be paid for at the rate of double time. Positively no work to be done on Labour Day.

5. It is mutually agreed upon that these conditions and rates shall govern the both parties hereto engaging for a period of two years, commencing April 1, 1914; also that the parties hereto engaging shall meet in conference not less than sixty (60) days prior to the expiration of the agreement to discuss the renewal thereof.

Printers, Quebec.

A new agreement went into effect on February 14 between the printers of Quebec and the Quebec Typographical Union, No. 302, feature of which is provision for an increase in wages of \$1.50 a week for the next two years, and an increase of \$1.50 a week for the succeeding three years, making a total increase at the end of the two years of \$3.00. Legislation governing the employment of apprentices are also provided. The terms of the agreement, which was signed by J. R. Belleau, President of the Quebec Typographical Union, and the master printers individually, are as follows:—

Clause 1.—48 hours shall constitute a week's work in printers', jobbers' and evening newspaper shops. 45 hours shall constitute a week's work on morning papers. Seven hours and a half shall constitute a night's work. Working hours should be between 7.00 a.m. till

6.00 p.m., except on Saturdays, when the closing hour shall be by mutual agreement, but all time worked over 48 hours shall be paid as overtime.

The following wages shall be in force for the periods mentioned herewith:—

	Feb. 14, 1914-16.	Feb. 14, 1916-19.
Hand compositor (day time) . . .	\$16.50	\$18.00
Machine compositor (day time) . .	18.50	20.00
Hand compositor (night)	18.75	20.25
Machine compositor (night) . . .	20.50	22.00
Machinist and machinist-operator, (day time)	20.50	22.00
Machinist and machinist-operator, (night)	22.50	24.00

OVERTIME.

	hr.	hr.
Hand compositor (day time) . . .	\$0.46	\$0.50
Machine compositor (day time) . .	0.50	0.55
Hand compositor (night)	0.55	0.60
Machine compositor (night)	0.56	0.62

The minimum degree of competency on the linotype and Lanston monotype machines shall be 3,500 ems per hour, 8 points, 13 pica ems. This minimum on "Le Soleil" shall not be established until the present transitory period has elapsed.

Clause 2.—When a machine is out of order or stopped for want of copy, the operator shall finish the day at the case and receive the same salary as if he had worked on the machine.

Clause 3.—Foremen in a shop, or in any department of a shop, shall receive at least \$3.00 a week more than hand compositors. Forty-eight hours must constitute a week's work for those working in the day time and forty-five hours for those working at night.

Clause 4.—Machine apprentices will receive two dollars (\$2.00) less than the regular price for those working on the machine. Apprenticeship shall last 12 weeks. Hours will be the same as for an ordinary day.

Clause 5.—Apprentices.—A young man wishing to become a printer must make application to the local union. He will be examined on the necessary qualifications. If he is found to possess the necessary education and qualifications to learn the trade, he shall receive at least

\$3.00 per week for the first year; after which he must undergo another examination, and if he is judged competent he may continue and receive for the four following years:—

2nd year	\$5.00
3rd year	7.00
4th year	9.00
5th year	11.00

Apprentices in printing offices shall be furnished by the officers of No. 302 on request.

Every apprentice having served two and a half years, either in a newspaper or jobbing shop, may be transferred from one department to the other, or vice versa, so that he can learn all the detail work of the trade. He can learn the machine in the last six months of apprenticeship, and receive the same salary as a journeyman at the case. Satisfactory apprentices shall be furnished on request within one week, failing which this clause shall be void for each particular occasion. This clause shall not apply to present apprentices.

There may be one apprentice for every five journeymen or fraction thereof in each department, taking the average number of journeymen employed in the preceding twelve months. An apprentice shall not leave a shop and enter another one without the written consent of the union's President, an understanding with the master, and the consent of the foreman. The date on which such apprentice begins to work in another shop shall be registered in the books of the union.

Clause 6.—Any machinist asked to repair a machine outside of his establishment must receive at least overtime price per hour.

Clause 7.—It is agreed on the masters' part that none but the members of the Typographical Union No. 302 will be employed in their composing rooms. The said Typographical Union No. 302 of Quebec shall not allow any of its members to work in a non-union shop in the city. The masters bind themselves not to do any work for non-union shops and not to give them any.

Clause 8.—Double price per hour shall be paid for work on Sunday, New Year's Day, Christmas and Labour Day, unless in case of fire, accident, or unforeseen disaster. There is an exception only for daily morning papers.

Clause 9.—Quebec Typographical Union No. 302 guarantees to supply men on reasonable demand. If it is impossible to find any, the master may make application to the nearest available point, and in case of failure to furnish, may employ anybody temporarily.

Clause 10.—In all shops the foreman shall be the only person to whom to apply for work.

Clause 11.—Nothing in the foregoing agreement shall prevent superior workmen from receiving a higher scale, which shall be optional with the management, not mandatory.

Clause 12.—All other conditions not prescribed in the foregoing clauses will be governed by the General Laws of the International and Quebec Typographical Union No. 302.

Brewery Workers, Berlin and Waterloo.

The following is a copy of an agreement entered into between the brewery proprietors of Berlin and Waterloo and the International Union of the United Brewery Workers of America, No. 170. By the terms of this agreement a general increase of \$1.00 a week was granted at the time of its taking effect, with a further increase of fifty cents a week on March 1 of the present year. About seventy employees were affected.

1. Subject to the provisions hereafter contained only members of the above union shall be employed by the parties of the second part after the signing of this agreement.

2. The Secretary of the local union, No. 170, shall keep a list of all the unemployed members of the said union which shall be furnished to any brewer on application and in case any one party

of the second part is in need of a man, such shall be selected from said list by the party of the second part, if a man satisfactory to the party of the second part can be procured from said list. But it is agreed that in case any one of the brewers desires to employ a man in every respect competent to perform the work for which a man is required, and such a man is not a member of said union, then the parties of the first part shall accept and allow such person to become a member of the union.

3. Causes for discharge shall consist of neglect of duty, incompetency, drunkenness when on duty, and dishonesty. No man shall be considered discharged unless such discharge is issued by the manager or superintendent.

4. Sickness or disability resulting from an accident while engaged in the employer's work shall not be sufficient cause for discharge; upon recovery the man shall receive his former position, provided that his sickness has not lasted longer than six months, and that he is capable of performing his work.

5. Drivers shall keep their horses, wagons and harness in proper condition at all times, with the exception of Sunday, when the drivers shall be compelled to put their horses in proper condition.

6. All grievances concerning violations of this agreement shall be adjusted by an arbitration committee, consisting of two to be chosen by the employer and two by the union, and in case those four cannot agree they shall select the fifth disinterested party, the decision of the majority of whom shall be final and binding on both parties to this agreement. Either party of this agreement shall appoint their arbitrators within one week after notice has been received by the appointment of arbitrators by the other party, and the award shall be made within one month after the four arbitrators have been appointed.

No strike or lockout shall occur until a board of arbitrators has been appointed and their award made.

7. Fifty-six hours shall constitute a week's work, that is to say ten hours for the first five days and six hours for Saturday for the months from April to September (both inclusive), and fifty-one hours, that is to say nine hours for the first five days and six hours for Saturday for the other six months of the year, with no reduction in wages. All time worked in excess of said hours shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half except for two hours ad-

ditional time on Saturday, which shall be paid for at the rate of single time, and firemen who shall receive single time for all overtime from the first of March, 1914, until the expiration of this agreement. Fifty-one hours shall constitute a week's work, that is to say nine hours for the first five days and six hours on Saturday, except as to hours on Saturday and for firemen as hereinbefore provided.

8. Schedule of wages:—

	New.	Old.
Washhouse	\$13.50 per week.	\$12.50
Bottlers, machine operators	13.00 per week.	12.00
Other bottlers	11.00 per week.	10.50
Drivers	14.00 per week.	13.00
Drivers' helpers	12.00 per week.	11.00
Cellar men	15.00 per week.	14.00
Fermenting room	15.00 per week.	14.00
Kettle men	14.00 per week.	13.00
Engineers	23.50, 7 days of 10 hrs. per day.	22.00
Firemen	16.00, 7 days of 10 hrs. per day.	15.00
Maltsters	14.00, 7 days of 10 hrs. per day.	12.00

From the first of March, 1914, until expiration of agreement, an increase of fifty cents per week shall be applied to each of items in above schedule.

9. Watchmen, coopers, carpenters and first in a department charged with the responsibility of looking after other employees in that department, shall be entitled to a proportionate increase the same as other employees.

10. Pay-day shall be weekly.

11. This agreement shall remain in force from date of signing until March 1, 1915.

12. Notice of the intention of either party desiring any change to be made in this agreement shall be given by the

party desiring the change to be made to the other party at least one month before the expiration of this contract, and in case no notice is given by either party then the agreement is to continue from year to year until such notice is given.

For the Brewery Proprietors:

C. N. HUETHER.
BERLIN LION BREWERY, LTD.
A. BAUER.
THE KUNTZ PARK BREWERY, LTD.

For the Local Union:

ALVIN E. SHANTZ.
MEMRO DAHMER.

For the International Union:

J. D. CORCORAN.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING APRIL, 1914.

A CONTINUED improvement was reported in the strike situation during April as compared with the corresponding month of last year. In no localities were industrial conditions seriously affected by trade disputes, the strike of coal miners on Vancouver

Island being the most serious in regard to the number of employees affected. Only four new disputes occurred during April, as compared with twenty-five new disputes during the same month last year. Of these four, two were settled within a week, and the four altogether involved only 160 employees.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during April.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence in Canada during April was ten, two more than in the preceding month, and twenty-three less than during April of last year. Thirteen firms and 1,297 employees were involved in these disputes, four firms and 160 employees being involved in the new disputes of the month. During March 1,448 employees were involved in trade disputes, and during April, 1913, the number involved was 8,430.

Time Losses in Working Days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during April was approximately 25,455 days, compared with a loss of 33,368 working days in March, and 112,446 working days lost during April, 1913.

Trades Affected by New Disputes.—The following table shows the trades affected by the new disputes of the month and the number of employees in each group of trades:—

TRADES.	No. of disputes.	No. of employees
Building	2	40
Metal	1	90
Clothing	1	30
Total	4	160

Localities Affected by New Disputes.—The four new disputes of the month occurred in Ontario.

Cause of New Disputes.—One of the new disputes of the month was caused by the demand of the men for higher wages, in another the strikers objected to the employment of a non-unionist, a third was due to the alleged non-payment of wages by the employers, and one was a dispute between two unions as to classification of work.

Results of Disputes.—Five of the ten disputes in existence were definitely set-

tled during the month. One ended in favour of the employees, two resulted in a compromise, and in the other two the men returned to work under conditions prevailing before the dispute.

Disputes beginning before April.

The trade disputes of the previous month, which were still in existence during April, were disputes of coal miners on Vancouver Island, rolling mills employees at Amherst, car makers at Hamilton, garment workers at Toronto, cigarmakers at Montreal, and harness makers at Gananoque.

Coal Miners, Vancouver Island.—The dispute of coal miners remained unsettled at the end of April.

Rolling Mill Employees, Amherst.—A strike among employees of the Canada Car Factory Company at Amherst, Nova Scotia, occurred on March 28. The strike, which affected 100 employees directly and twenty-five indirectly, was caused by the decision of the Company to make a ten per cent. reduction in wages until the first of June. The strike ended on April 13, when a compromise was agreed upon, the men to receive a five per cent. reduction until June 1, after which time the old rates will again be in force.

Riveters and Car Makers, Hamilton.—Information received in the Department shows that the dispute of riveters and car makers at Hamilton, which was reported in the April issue of the *Labour Gazette*, as having occurred on account of a reduction in wages by the Company, was not definitely settled, but that a large number of the men had returned to work by April 10. Such as had not resumed operations were replaced.

Garment Workers, Toronto.—No definite settlement of the garment workers' strike at Toronto was arrived at during April. This dispute, it will be remembered, was caused by the employees protesting against the introduction of a contract labour system. It was reported

that the Trades and Labour Council of Toronto brought the parties together on April 7, and that a proposal was made on behalf of the Company that seventy-five per cent. of the employees should return to work immediately, that the contracting Company should remain in existence for a year, and that the majority of the strike-breakers should retain their positions. The proposal submitted on behalf of the union was that all strikers should return to work without discrimination, that all strike-breakers should be discharged, that the shop should remain a union shop, and that the contracting Company should be dissolved at once. No settlement was reached at this meeting, nor were there any definite results to later negotiations.

Cigar Makers, Montreal.—With reference to a strike of cigar makers against a reduction of wages at the factory of Messrs. S. Davis and Son, a communication was received in the Department from the secretary of the organization concerned, stating that twenty-one of their members were out of work as a result of this dispute, the remainder having secured work in other shops, or at other employment. As stated in the February issue of the *Labour Gazette*, the Company claimed that they had no dispute with their employees, but that the men were let go on account of slackness in trade conditions, and the latest information received from the representative of the men shows that, besides those affected by the dispute in question, there are a considerable number of cigar makers out of work in Montreal as a result of the dullness in trade conditions. It would thus appear that there is no unemployment as a direct result of this dispute.

Harness Makers, Gananoque. — The lockout of harness makers at Gananoque ended on April 14, when the men returned to work under an agreement which was reported to be satisfactory to both parties, and which was largely

brought about through the efforts of the Arbitration Committee appointed by the Board of Trade.

Disputes beginning during April.

The new disputes of the month were strikes of painters at St. Thomas, marble setters, sheet metal workers and garment workers at Toronto,

Painters, St. Thomas.—About ten painters in the employ of two firms struck work at St. Thomas on April 6, demanding an increase in wages from twenty-five to thirty cents an hour. After being out for about two days, the strikers returned to work at an increase of two and one-half cents an hour, which was the amount offered by the employers before the men ceased work.

Marble Setters, Toronto.—A strike involving thirty marble setters occurred at Toronto on April 9. The dispute was the result of a disagreement between the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union and the Marble and Tile Setters' Union, as to whether members of the former union had the right to do the work that the marble and tile setters claimed should be done by them. No termination of this dispute was reported to the Department at the end of the month.

Sheet Metal Workers, Toronto. — On April 21 about ninety sheet metal workers in the employ of the A. B. Ormsby Company, Limited, of Toronto, struck work, the cause of the dispute being the employment by the Company of a non-unionist. The Company claimed that the employees were violating the agreement in asking for the removal of the employee in question, the clause in reference to this matter stating that union sheet metal workers would not be asked to work with non-unionists, except when the union could not supply competent workmen. It was claimed that in the present case the union was unable to replace the employee objected to. The majority of the strikers were members of the union, but the strike was not called by the union. After being out two days

DEPARTMENT OF LAPOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES C, No. 128.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING APRIL, 1914.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	No. of Firms or Establishments affected		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement	Date of termination	Result
			Directly	Indirectly	Directly		Indirectly				
					Male	Female	Male	Female			
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE APRIL.											
<i>Mining</i> — Coal miners.....	Vancouver Island B.C.....	Alleged discrimination against employees.....	3	.....	750	.....	.....	.....	Sep. 17 '12 May 1, '13	.....	Unsettled at end of the month
<i>Metal</i> — Employees in rolling mills.....	Amherst, N.S.....	Against reduction of wages.	1	.....	100	.....	25	.....	Mar. 28	April 13	Compromise
<i>Woodworking</i> — Riveters and car makers.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Against reduction of wages.	1	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	" 5	" 10	Some returned to work; others' places filled
<i>Clothing</i> — Garment workers....	Toronto, Ont.....	Against introduction of contract labour system.....	1	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	" 16	.....	Unsettled at end of the month
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation</i> — Cigar makers.....	Montreal, Que....	Against reduction of wages.	1	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 13, '13	.....	" " "
<i>Leather</i> — Harness makers....	Gananoque, Ont..	Firms locked out employees who had recently formed union.....	2	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 2	April 14	Firms agreed to recognise union

DISPUTE BEGINNING DURING APRIL

Building— Painters.....	St. Thomas, Ont..	For higher wages.....	2	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	April 7	Compromise
Marble setters.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Re classification of work.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	9	Unsettled at end of the month
Metal— Sheet metal workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Against employment of non-unionists.....	1	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	21 April	Strikers returned to work
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	Unsettled at end of the month
Clothing— Garment workers..	Toronto, Ont.....	Alleged non-payment of wages.....	1	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

all the men returned to work unconditionally.

Garment Workers, Toronto. — About thirty garment workers in the employ of the C. H. Evans Tailoring Company struck work at Toronto on April 28. It was claimed by the employers that the

dispute was the result of the refusal of the Company to allow conferences in the shop between the representative of the unions concerned and the members. The strikers, however, claimed that the strike was caused by the Company holding back wages that were due to them.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1914.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureaux of Mines of Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and the offices of the factories inspector of Ontario and Saskatchewan, and of the Provincial Building Inspector of Manitoba, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 357 workpeople in Canada during the month of April, 1914, were recorded by the Department of Labour. Of these, seventy-two were fatal and 285 resulted in serious injuries. In March there were fifty-five fatal and 347 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 402, and in April, 1913, there were ninety-one fatal and 351 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 442. The number of fatal accidents recorded in April was

seventeen more than were recorded in March and nineteen less than were recorded in April, 1913. The number of non-fatal accidents recorded in April was sixty-two less than in March, and sixty-six less than in April, 1913.

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1914, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	2	8	10
Fishing and Hunting.....	1	.....	1
Lumbering.....	7	3	10
Mining.....	13	27	40
Railway construction.....	1	1	2
Building Trades.....	5	17	22
Metal Trades.....	4	71	75
Woodworking Trades.....	2	14	16
Printing and Allied Trades.....	.....	4	4
Clothing.....	.....	2	2
Textiles.....	.....	2	2
Food and Tobacco preparation.....	.....	3	3
<i>Transportation—</i>			
Steam Railway Service.....	13	63	76
Electric Railway Service.....	.....	6	6
Navigation.....	3	6	9
Miscellaneous.....	3	15	18
Public Employees.....	1	10	11
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	8	18	26
Unskilled Labour.....	9	15	24
Total.....	72	285	357

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1914.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Num- ber.	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture :—				
Farmer.....	Cobalt, Ont.....	April 8	1	Fell through trap door
".....	Listowel, Ont.....	" 23	1	Mangled by chopping machine
Fishing and Hunting—				
Trapper.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" —	1	Accidental discharge of gun
Lumbering—				
Chopper.....	Cookshire, Que.....	" 11	1	Struck by a falling tree
Logger.....	Black Station, Ont.....	" 18	1	Struck by a falling log
".....	Fordon Falls, N.S.....	" 14	1	Drowned; fell off logs into river
".....	Rock Bay, B.C.....	" 8	1	Struck by a falling log
Sawyer.....	Orangeville, Ont.....	" 25	1	Mangled by machinery
Sawmill employee.....	Merritt, B.C.....	" 12	1	Drowned; carried over a dam
Yardhand.....	Fredericton, N.B.....	" 30	1	Struck by falling piece of timber
Mining :—				
Colliery employees...	Westville, N.S.....	" 2	7	Explosion of a boiler
Miner.....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 2	1	Fell down mine shaft
".....	Maccan, N.S.....	" 16	1	Thawing dynamite exploded
".....	Rossland, B.C.....	" 25	1	Fell down coal chute
".....	South Porcupine, Ont.....	" 21	1	Fell down mine shaft
".....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 31	1	Falling muck
Quarryman.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 25	1	Fell from a moving car
Railway Construction :				
Labourer.....	English River (G.T.P.), Ont. .	" 18	1	Struck by falling timber
Building Trades :—				
Roofer.....	Kingston, Ont.....	" 3	1	Fall from roof
Painter.....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	" 21	1	Caught and whirled around revolving shaft
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 8	1	By a fall
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 20	1	Crushed by an elevator
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 20	1	Fell off board incline into excavation
Metal Trades—				
Power house em- ployee.....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 14	1	Drowned
Lineman.....	Kingsville, Ont.....	" 14	1	Electrocuted
".....	Brantford, Ont.....	" 18	1	Burned by electricity
Steel works employee	Longue Point.....	" 13	1	Crushed between cars
Woodworking Trades—				
Basket factory em- ployee.....	Burlington, Ont.....	" 14	1	Fell into vat of boiling water
Sawmill employee.....	Bridgen, Ont.....	" 22	1	Struck by a flying stone

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1914.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date	Num- ber.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Steam Railway Service</i>				
Engineer.....	North Bend, B.C.	April 5	1	Run over by cars
	Cherrywood, Ont.....	2	1	Culvert collapsed and engine was de- railed
Fireman.....	Cherrywood, Ont.....	" 2	1	Culvert collapsed and engine was de- railed
Brakeman.....	Truro, N.S.	" 19	1	Run over by cars
"	Bridgeburg, Ont.....	" 3	1	" "
"	North Bend, B.C.	" 5	1	Crushed between cars
Yardman.....	Niagara Falls, Ont	" 17	"	" "
Sectionman.....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 4	"	Run over by cars
"	Fort Rouge, Man.....	" 16	"	" "
"	Montreal, Que.....	" 21	"	Struck by a locomotive
Labourer.....	Fort George, B.C.	" 15	"	Run over by cars
"	Plunketta, Sask.....	" —	1	Crushed by falling gravel
"	Chapleau, Ont.....	" 1	1	Run over by cars
<i>Navigation—</i>				
Schooner captain....	Levis, Que.....	" 2	1	Drowned
Sailor.....	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	" 1	1	Drowned; fell overboard
Deckhand.....	Proctor, B.C.....	" 20	1	Drowned; fell from a barge
<i>Miscellaneous Transport—</i>				
Driver.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 16	1	Drowned; horse fell over submerged wharf and dragged driver into water
"	Edmonton, Alta	" 25	1	Runaway
"	Toronto, Ont.....	" 31	1	"
<i>Public Employees—</i>				
Road scraper.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 15	1	Horses ran away
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled Trades—</i>				
Pulp mill worker....	Dryden, Ont.....	" 23	1	Scalded by steam
Messenger boy.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 22	1	Riding a bicycle, was struck by an automobile
Paper mill employee.	Portneuf, Que.	" 15	1	Blood poisoning as result of getting finger crushed in machine
Plaster works em- ployee	Caledonia, Ont.....	" 21	"	Suffocated in a bin of plaster
Toy maker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 10	1	Crushed by a hoist
Hotel employees (cook, clerk and bar- tender).....	Macoun, Sask.....	" 19	3	Explosion of acetylene gas plant
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>				
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 13	1	By a fall
"	"	" 8	1	Mangled by machinery with which he came in contact
"	"	" 8	1	By a fall
"	"	" 8	1	Hit by piece of blasted rock
"	Russell, Ont.....	" 6	1	Crushed by a falling mass of shale
"	Toronto, Ont.....	" 8	2	Walls of a burned building collapsed
"	Cedar Rapids, Que.....	" 15	1	Struck by falling timber
"	Parksville, B.C.....	" 20	1	Explosion of detonating caps

TABLE OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING APRIL, 1914.

TRADE OR INDUSTRY	CAUSES													
	Falls	Contact with shop & farm machinery, saws, etc.	Falling coal, rock, trees, earth & other material	Overcome by smoke	Crushed and run over by wagons and trucks	Kicked by horses	Burned by molten metal	Crushed and struck by elevators and hoists	Explosion of boilers	Run over by cars	Flying material	Falling from cars	Miscellaneous causes	Total
Agriculture	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2 ¹	8
Lumbering .....	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mining	4	2	14	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	27
Railway Construction .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Building Trades	14	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Metal Trades	8	30	18	1	2	...	6	...	...	...	4	...	2 ²	71
Woodworking Trades .....	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	14
Printing and Allied Trades .....	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
Clothing .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Textile .....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Food & Tobacco Preparation .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1 ³	3
Steam Railway Service	15	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	6	13 ⁴	63
Electric Railway Service	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ⁸	6
Navigation	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ⁶	6
Miscellaneous Transport	1	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 ⁷	15
Public Employees .....	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ⁸	10
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades	2	7	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	5 ⁹	18
Unskilled Labour	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 ¹⁰	15
Total	53	77	57	10	8	6	6	4	5	7	9	6	37	285

Note.—Miscellaneous causes explained:—

¹*Agriculture*.—A farmer was thrown from a load, and another was bitten by a pig.

²*Metal Trades*.—An electrician was badly shocked and burned by electricity; a metal worker strained himself lifting heavy material.

³*Food and Tobacco Preparation*.—An employee was struck by a hoist.

⁴*Steam Railway Service*.—A railway employee was crushed between cars; one was injured in a derailment; one in a collision; one was scalded; one was cut by glass; three were injured by falling from cars; one struck protruding object when passing same; one was pierced by knife; a sectionman was injured when a handcar ran into a horse-driven vehicle at a level crossing; a fireman was burned by a hot cinder.

⁵*Electric Railway Service*.—A motorman was injured when street car was derailed; a motorman was injured when street car was struck by a train.

⁶*Navigation*.—A tug-boat hand was injured by the explosion of a gas-buoy.

⁷*Miscellaneous Transport*.—Two drivers were injured in runaways, and three were injured when their vehicles were struck by street cars.

⁸*Public Employees*.—A fireman was severely cut with glass.

⁹*Miscellaneous Skilled Trades*.—Three factory employees were injured by elevators; one was injured by stepping on a nail, and another was burned by door of a furnace.

¹⁰*Unskilled Labour*.—A labourer had his hand pierced by a pick; one was injured by the explosion of gas in a trench; two were injured by the explosion of wood alcohol; and another was injured by the premature explosion of dynamite.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

THE total immigration to Canada for the month of March, 1914, was 21,829, as compared with 45,101 for March, 1913, the decrease being fifty-two per cent. of the total arrivals. During March, 1914, 5,923 immigrants arrived from Great Britain, as compared with 16,831 for the same month of the previous year. With regard to immigrants from the United States during March, 1914, there was a decrease as

compared with the same month of the previous year, the numbers being 10,124 and 14,611 respectively. Arrivals from other countries during March, 1914, numbered 5,782, as compared with 13,659 for March, 1913. For the twelve months of the current fiscal year the total number of immigrants arriving in Canada was 384,867, as compared with 402,432 for the corresponding period of the previous year, the decrease being four per cent. Of the total arrivals, 142,622 were from Great Britain, 107,530 from the United States, and 134,715 from other countries. The following is a résumé of official returns received at the Department during April:—

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1914, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Fiscal year 1912-1913.					Fiscal year 1913-1914.				
Month	British	From the United States	Other Countries	Totals.	British	From the United States	Other Countries	Totals	Percentage of Increase or Dec.
April.....	22,028	21,494	19,409	62,931	25,566	19,260	28,459	73,285	16%
May.....	27,251	18,101	21,170	66,522	31,374	14,247	27,517	73,138	10%
June.....	20,640	13,748	11,505	45,893	27,370	11,491	24,922	63,783	39%
July.....	13,399	12,557	8,340	34,296	14,804	9,042	16,854	40,700	19%
August.....	11,824	13,309	7,734	32,867	12,975	9,681	9,195	31,851	3% dec.
September.....	13,189	10,450	7,501	31,140	9,115	9,159	6,236	24,510	21% "
October.....	10,166	10,481	6,545	27,192	7,664	7,450	5,532	20,646	24% "
November.....	6,316	7,895	6,006	20,217	3,593	5,942	3,451	12,986	36% "
December.....	3,062	5,763	4,200	13,025	1,856	4,268	3,537	9,661	26% "
January.....	2,634	5,028	3,238	10,900	862	3,398	1,610	5,870	46% "
February.....	3,202	5,572	3,574	12,348	1,520	3,468	1,620	6,608	46% "
March.....	16,831	14,611	13,659	45,101	5,923	10,124	5,872	21,829	52% "
Total.....	150,542	133,009	112,881	402,432	142,622	107,530	134,715	384,867	4% Dec.

BRITISH EMIGRATION.

During the month of March, 1914, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

NATIONALITY.									
Month.	English.		Welsh.		Scotch.		Irish.		Total British Subjects.
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
March.....	7,973	17,915	96	296	1,735	4,934	376	875	10,180
									24,020

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1914 AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1913.

NATURE OF GRANT.	March, 1914.		March, 1913.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.'s sales.....	4	813.00	17	5,466.00
British Columbia Homesteads.....	19	2,614.60	2	95.13
British Columbia sales.....	4	40.00	4	7.00
Homesteads.....	5,023	856,260.11	2,616	451,140.55
License of Occupation.....	1		3	
Military homesteads.....	1	320.00		
Military bounty grants.....	3	481.00		
Mining lands sales (51.65 acres) under rights.....	1	48.65		
Mineral rights.....			5	
North West half-breed grants.....		160.00	6	823.70
Pre-emption sales.....	128	20,334.95		
Purchased homesteads.....	156	24,754.428		
Quit claim, special grants (160 acres).....	1			
<i>Railways:-</i>				
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	13	4,777.67	7	1,757.00
Canadian Northern Alberta Railway Co.....	1	1.77		
Canadian Northern Branch Lines Co.....	1	2.80		
Canadian Northern Railway Co.....	2	480.00	6	772.32
Canadian Pacific Railway grants.....	5	71.12	1	2.15
Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds.....	2	0.82	1	6.02
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.....			5	44.80
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Railroad and Steamboat Co.....	14	2,943.10	4	623.50
Sales.....	46	5,190.36	93	11,733.96
School lands sales.....	24	2,164.15	38	4,829.59
Special grants.....	21	793.53	6	141.43
Yukon Territory sales.....	1		1	5.65
Total.....	5,472	952,252.04	2,815	477,448.81

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1914, AS COMPARED WITH MARCH, 1913.

AGENCY.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Battleford.....			82	61				
Brandon.....	2							
Calgary.....					84	130		
Dauphin.....	63	30						
Edmonton.....					438	325		
Estevan.....			1	39				
Grand Prairie.....					78	69		
Humboldt.....			52	45				
Kamloops.....							41	60
Lethbridge.....					15	24		
Maple Creek.....			134	200				
Medicine Hat.....					74	86		
Moose Jaw.....			82	150				
New Westminster.....							10	14
Peace River.....					178	76		
Prince Albert.....			188	101				
Regina.....			11	9				
Red Deer.....					47	96		
Saskatoon.....			64	75				
Swift Current.....			99	109				
Veyburn.....			43					
Winnipeg.....	156	109						
Yorkton.....			40	31				
Total.....	221	139	796	820	914	806	51	74

Number of entries for March, 1914..... 1982

Number of entries for March, 1913..... 1839

Net increase for March, 1914..... 143

Recapitulation.

MONTH.	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
January.....	200	115	669	657	562	599	60	11
February.....	138	117	533	541	515	500	59	9
March.....	221	139	796	820	914	806	51	74
April.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	559	371	1998	2013	1991	1905	170	94

Net increase for two months, 187.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1914, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCE IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITY	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia.	
Canadians from Ontario.....	7	88	72	7	7
“ Quebec.....	.....	24	26	.....	44
“ Nova Scotia.....	.....	3	8	.....	11
“ New Brunswick.....	.....	8	8	1	17
“ Prince Edward Island.....	.....	3	2	.....	5
“ Manitoba.....	21	13	4	2	40
“ Saskatchewan.....	.....	22	3	.....	25
“ Alberta.....	.....	.....	64	.....	64
“ British Columbia.....	.....	.....	6	1	7
Persons who had previous entry.....	35	137	119	9	300
Newfoundlanders.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Canadians returned from the United States.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9
Americans.....	23	143	198	4	368
English.....	27	98	81	13	219
Scotch.....	14	26	27	2	69
Irish.....	1	11	13	1	26
French.....	1	5	6	.....	12
Belgians.....	2	1	1	.....	4
Swiss.....	.....	2	4	1	7
Italians.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Roumanians.....	1	7	.....	.....	8
Syrians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germans.....	7	20	40	.....	67
Austro-Hungarians.....	57	78	89	2	226
Hollanders.....	2	4	4	.....	10
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	1	4	19	1	25
Icelanders.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Swedes.....	4	20	32	.....	56
Norwegians.....	.....	29	35	2	66
Russians.....	11	48	47	2	108
Turks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Servians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgarians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Persians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australians.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
New Zealanders.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Hindoos.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	221	796	914	51	1982

Number of souls represented by above entries 2,937.

BUILDING PERMITS DURING APRIL, 1914.

	APRIL 1914	APRIL 1913	INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE —
NOVA SCOTIA—	\$	\$	\$
Sydney.....	13,140	51,457	—38,317
Halifax.....	155,045	57,288	+97,757
NEW BRUNSWICK—			
St. John.....	72,300	79,600	— 7,300
QUEBEC—			
Quebec.....	340,947	88,950	+251,997
Sherbrooke.....	35,900		+35,900
Three Rivers.....	153,875	85,500	+68,375
Maisonneuve.....	418,000	333,073	+84,927
Montreal.....	2,205,970	3,322,406	—1,116,436
Outremont.....	222,800	277,000	—54,200
Westmount.....	99,730	195,395	—95,665
Lachine.....	16,645	42,185	—25,540
ONTARIO—			
Ottawa.....	710,725	787,300	—76,575
Brockville.....	14,810	16,250	—1,440
Kingston.....	62,609	132,430	—69,821
Belleville.....	19,300	21,850	—2,550
Peterborough.....	98,015	116,436	—18,421
Toronto.....	7,713,573	8,632,405	—918,832
St. Catharines.....	58,057	52,700	+ 5,357
Welland.....	98,124	66,115	+32,009
Hamilton.....	951,000	1,245,000	—294,000
Brantford.....	90,735	88,915	+1,820
Galt.....	45,020	55,541	—10,521
Preston.....	25,015	95,475	—70,460
Guelph.....	91,735	107,859	—16,154
Berlin.....	120,385	79,220	+41,165
Woodstock.....	30,452	22,787	+7,665
Stratford.....	151,115	57,838	+93,277
London.....	417,505	521,330	—103,825
St. Thomas.....	68,470	10,250	+58,220
Chatham.....	24,277	30,700	—6,523
Windsor.....	156,000	122,175	+33,825
Owen Sound.....	15,648	13,530	—2,118
North Bay.....	50,250	70,755	—20,505
Sudbury.....	83,300	66,880	+16,420
Sault Ste. Marie.....	41,950	73,100	—31,150
Port Arthur.....	137,930	88,900	+49,030
Fort William.....	180,550	263,940	—83,390
MANITOBA—			
Winnipeg.....	2,804,800	2,566,750	+248,050
Dauphin.....	1,340	43,125	—41,785
SASKATCHEWAN—			
Regina.....	408,100	707,850	—299,750
Moose Jaw.....	52,965	369,700	—316,735
Weyburn.....	127,650	25,900	+101,750
Yorkton.....	6,225	31,600	—25,375
Prince Albert.....	132,450	502,190	—369,740
Saskatoon.....	93,950		+93,950
Swift Current.....	29,040	172,623	—143,583
ALBERTA—			
Medicine Hat.....	140,355	459,470	—319,115
Edmonton.....	750,922	2,080,380	—1,329,458
Red Deer.....	9,100	21,100	—12,000
Lethbridge.....	19,560	157,223	—37,663
Macleod.....	13,750	37,525	—23,775
BRITISH COLUMBIA—			
Nelson.....	29,050		+29,050
Vernon.....	4,805	35,250	—30,445
Kelowna.....		69,020	—69,020
Kamloops.....	13,790	146,970	—123,830
New Westminster.....	23,140	180,005	—849,186
Vancouver.....	254,166	1,103,352	—849,186
Point Grey.....	171,650	180,005	—8,355
South Vancouver.....	35,950	256,170	—220,212
North Vancouver.....	9,775	31,490	—21,715
Victoria.....	661,020	666,315	—5,295
Nanaimo.....	36,690	21,575	+15,115
Oak Bay.....	57,016	180,983	—123,967
Prince Rupert.....	31,320	26,927	+4,393

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of Departments and Bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during April, 1914:

DOMINION REPORTS.

Experimental Farms.

Experimental Farms. Reports for the year ending March 31, 1913. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 715.

THE Annual Report on the Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations for the year ending March 31, 1913, issued as an appendix to the Report of the Minister of Agriculture, contains a comprehensive survey of the important work conducted by this branch in the form of reports by the director, the heads of the various branches, and the superintendents of the experimental farms and stations. The report is arranged according to subject, instead of as formerly according to localities, and is divided into two parts. Section A contains the Director's Report, and Section B reports on field husbandry, chemistry, horticulture, cereal breeding and variety testing, botany, entomology, animal husbandry, agrostology, poultry husbandry, and tobacco husbandry.

In the director's report it is stated that the total area under field crops in the Dominion in 1912 was 32,449,000 acres, a decrease of 404,074 acres from the total for 1911, which was accounted for by a reduction of 426,000 acres in the area planted in hay and clover.

Railways and Canals.

Report of the Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals for the year ending March 31, 1913. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 422. Price, 85 cents.

The Report of the Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals contained in the Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals states that the total

railway expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1913, amounted to \$36,689,539.55, of which \$18,888,794.06 was charged to capital, \$12,504,425.65 to revenue, and \$5,296,319.84 to income. The total revenue from the Government railway and canal works was \$12,749,771.12, of which the railways produced \$12,442,203.46, and the canals \$307,567.66. The Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railway Employees' Provident Fund had to its credit at the end of the year the sum of \$346,028.57. In the course of the year the sum of \$133,539.69 was paid out in retiring allowances, and \$3,361.59 for contributions refunded. The Act establishing this fund came into effect on April 1, 1907. A contribution of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of each month's salary and wages is made by each employee to the fund, to which a like amount is added by the railway to the limit of \$100,000 a year. Interest at three per cent. per annum on the employee's contribution, and on retirement he receives a pension equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of his average monthly salary or wages for the preceding eight years, the minimum allowance being \$20 a month, and the maximum two-thirds of his average monthly pay. If a contributor to the fund dies in service, his widow, children or relatives may be paid a sum equal to ninety per cent. of his total contributions. During the first six years of operation, 541 employees were pensioned, of whom 127 had died, leaving 414 still receiving pensions at the close of the fiscal year 1913.

Canadian Trade with Foreign Countries.

Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913. Part III. Canadian Trade with Foreign Countries (except France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States). Ottawa: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 317.

Part III of the Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the

fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, deals with Canadian trade in foreign countries, except France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States, statistics for which are given in Volume II. A summary of the trade of Canada with the world shows that in the fiscal year 1912-13 the total imports amounted to \$686,604,413, compared with \$533,-total exports of merchandise amounted 286,663 in the previous year, and the total exports of merchandise amounted to \$377,068,355 in 1912-13, and \$307,-716,151 in 1911-12. In addition, imports of coin and bullion, in 1912-13, amounted to \$5,427,979, and exports to \$16,163,702. The total imports and exports for the year were \$1,085,264,449, as compared with \$874,637,794 in the previous year.

Conservation of Coal.

Commission of Conservation, Canada. Committee on Minerals. Conservation of Coal in Canada, with Notes on the Principal Coal Mines. By W. J. Dick, M.Sc., Mining Engineer of the Commission of Conservation.

A report on the Conservation of Coal in Canada, issued by the Commission of Conservation, contains an account of the principal coal mines in Canada, with a large number of illustrations and diagrams. A summary is given of the legal provisions with regard to coal mine leases in Canada, Austria, Australia, Japan, England and Scotland. It is proposed that an engineering authority be appointed by the Dominion Government to approve of the methods to be employed at all mines operated under a Dominion Government lease, and that the chief inspector of mines of each province be associated with the engineering authority in so far as matters relating to the operation of mines in that province are concerned. Such officer would also investigate all applications for leasing of coal lands and to determine the conditions under which such leases should be granted.

The Fruits of Ontario.

The Fruits of Ontario, Prepared by the Fruit Branch. Ontario Department of Agriculture. Toronto: 1914. Pages, 320.

A valuable report on the fruits of Ontario has been issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The objects of the volume are stated to be to assist the fruit grower:—

1. In the selection of those varieties most desirable for planting in his particular locality, either for home or for market.

2. By affording a convenient reference in the identification of varieties now grown in the province.

3. By furnishing a reliable description of the size, colour, general appearance, and real value of the varieties often incorrectly described in magazines and catalogues.

4. By giving sufficient cultural directions to enable him to make fruit-growing a success.

The importance of the fruit-growing industry in Ontario is shown by some figures taken from the Dominion census of 1911. The total number of fruit trees in the province was placed at 12,147,589, of which 8,233,369 were bearing, and yielded 7,694,493 bushels. There were 7,766,257 apple trees, including 5,643,217 bearing fruit and yielding 6,365,462 bushels. 1,681,852 peach trees, including 803,417 bearing fruit and yielding 503,075 bushels, 511,512 bearing pear trees, yielding 417,397 bushels, 567,827 bearing plum trees producing 331,278 bushels, and 507,396 bearing cherry trees, yielding 137,281 bushels.

The report contains full descriptions of a large number of varieties of these fruits, also of quinces, grapes, berries and currants, with directions for their planting and care.

Building Societies.

Eighteenth Annual Report by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies of the Proceedings of the Registrars under the Building Societies Acts; with an abstract of the annual accounts and statements of societies for the year 1912. Part I, 'Report.' London: Wyman & Sons, 1914. Pages, 32. Price, 3d.

The Report on Building Societies in the United Kingdom shows that on December 31, 1912, there were registered in England and Wales 831 permanent societies, having a membership of 476,108, with £52,817,013 advanced on mortgage security, and 633 terminating societies, with a membership of 62,922, and £3,111,409 advanced on mortgage security. There has been a decline in the number of terminating societies formed in recent years compared with the number formed from twenty to thirty years ago. The total membership in building societies in the whole of the United Kingdom for 1912 was 608,737, as against 605,209 in 1911. There was a small decrease in both Scotland and Ireland.

Industrial Poisoning and Accidents.

Preliminary Tables (subject to correction). of cases of industrial poisoning, fatal and non-fatal accidents, and dangerous occurrences in factories, workshops, etc., during the year 1913. London: Wyman & Sons, 1914. Price, 1d.

During the year 1914 there were reported to the Factories Department of the British Home Office 625 cases of industrial poisoning, as compared with 656 in 1912. Of these 535 were from lead poisoning, 14 from mercury, 6 from arsenic, and 70 from anthrax. There were no cases of phosphorus poisoning in either 1912 or 1913. The number of fatal industrial accidents was 1,309, compared with 1,260 in 1912, in factories, workshops, docks, warehouses and buildings. The number of non-fatal accidents reported was 176,820 in 1913 and 155,750 in 1912.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.**Workmen's Compensation.**

U. S. Department of Labour, Bureau of Labour Statistics, Bulletin No. 126. Workmen's Compensation Laws of the United States and Foreign Countries. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1914. Pages, 477.

A Bulletin has been issued by the United States Department of Labour on Workmen's Compensation Laws of the United States and foreign countries. In the portion of the volume relating to the United States, the subject is treated under the following headings: Reports of commissions, progress of legislation, summary of principal features of the laws, according to subjects, analysis of the principal features of the laws according to States, constitutionality and construction of statutes, experience under the acts, premium rates, experience of a stock company writing compensation insurance. In the portion relating to foreign countries a brief account is given of the progress of workmen's compensation legislation, industries covered, persons insured, character of benefits, disabilities not compensated, disabilities compensated out of compulsory sickness funds, burden of cost, procedure, organization of the insurance, and security of payment. This is followed by an analysis of the principal features of the laws in the various countries. In an appendix is given the text of the workmen's compensation laws of the United States.

Industrial Education in Wisconsin.

Bulletins of the Wisconsin State Board of Industrial Education. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7. Madison, Wis., 1912.

The Department has received a collection of bulletins of the Wisconsin State Board of Industrial Education dealing with various educational matters. Bulletin No. 1 is a compilation of the laws of Wisconsin relating to employment of women and children, industrial education and truancy. No. 2

deals with Wisconsin legislation governing industrial and continuation education. No. 3 is entitled "Industrial Education, the impending stem in American Education Policy; its significance for the boy, the parent, the community, the state and the nation," by H. E. Miles, President of the Wisconsin State Board of Industrial Education. Bulletin No. 5 is entitled "Industrial and Continuation Schools, their foundation, organization, and adjustment to the life of the community," by Louis E. Reber, Dean, University Extension Division, University of Wisconsin. Bulletin No. 6 is on "Manual arts, public school manual arts, an agency for vocational education," by F. D. Crashaw, Professor of Manual Arts, University of Wisconsin. Bulletin No. 7 contains the annual report of the public continuation schools of Wisconsin for the year July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.

Industrial Conditions of New Jersey.

Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries of New Jersey for the year ending October 31, 1913. Paterson, N.J.: State Printers, 1914. Pages, 311.

The Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour of New Jersey contains statistics of manufactures covering the business operations of factories and workshops in New Jersey in 1912, tables showing the state of employment on steam railroads in New Jersey, retail prices of food supplies, the fruit and vegetable canning industry, and an account of the strike in the silk industry. The volume also contains an industrial chronology of New Jersey for the twelve months ending September 30, 1913, with reference to industrial accidents, wages and hours of labour, and strikes and lockouts.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913. Part I. Canadian Trade. Imports into and Ex-

ports from Canada. (Itemized and general statements.)

Steamboat Inspection Report. Supplement to the Forty-sixth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the fiscal year 1912-13. Marine.

Public Archives. Documents relating to the Constitutional History of Canada, 1791-1818. Selected and edited with notes by Arthur G. Coughty and Duncan A. McArthur.

Department of Agriculture, Experimental Farms. Division of Horticulture. Summary of Results. Horticulture, 1913. Bulletin No. 77.

Department of Agriculture, Experimental Farms. Division of Forage Plants. Summary of Results. Forage Plants, 1913. Bulletin No. 76.

Ontario.—Forty-fourth Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions of the Province of Ontario, being for the year ending 30th September, 1913.

Seventeenth Annual Report of the Provincial Municipal Auditor for 1913.

Appendix to Annual Report of the Agricultural Societies of the Province of Ontario, 1913. Results of competition in standing field crops and prize-winning grain at winter fairs, the Canadian National and Central Canada exhibitions.

Auditor's Report, 1912-13.

Further supplementary estimates of the Province of Ontario for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1914.

Great Britain.—Correspondence respecting the Second International Opium Conference, held at the Hague, July, 1913. Miscellaneous No. 2 (1914): Cd. 7276.

United States.—U. S. Department of Labour, Bureau of Labour Statistics, Bulletin No. 137. Wages and hours of labour in the building and repairing of steam railroad cars, 1890 to 1912.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASES.

Master and Servant.—Injury to Servant.

A CASE under the Workmen's Compensation Act was dealt with by Mr. Justice Guerin at Montreal, when Francis Bonhomme, master plumber, was ordered to pay an indemnity and provisional pension to Arthur Langlois. Bonhomme had the plumbing contract for a house on St. Martin street, and Langlois, a journeyman, was sent to do the job. On arriving one morning he met one of the painters working in the house, who was trying to get access to the cellar by way of a trap door. Langlois offered to help him open the trap door, and this he did by means of an implement which he had in his tool kit. Passing the spot a few hours later, Langlois forgot about the open trap door, with the result that he was projected to the cellar and sustained severe internal injuries. The defendant claimed that Langlois, in opening the trap door, was not doing the work for which he had been engaged, and that the accident was not one which had arisen in the course of or as a result of his daily work. Mr. Justice Guerin held the contrary view, and ruled that the accident had not been intentionally brought on by the plaintiff, and was not a result of inexcusable negligence. Making the computation of the indemnity to which plaintiff had a right under the Compensation Act, His Lordship awarded him a lump sum, as well as a weekly indemnity up to and including July 31 next; reserving to the parties any rights which they possess subsequent to that date. (*Langlois v. Bonhomme.*)

Workmen Drowned on Way from his Work.—Employer not Liable.

An action was brought by the widow of William Lecuyer against John Quinlan for damages for the death of her late husband, who was drowned whilst on his way home from work. The circumstances of the case were as follows:

The deceased was engaged by Quinlan to work on a building being erected by the latter on the south shore of the canal about a mile and a half west of the Cote St. Paul bridge. Other contractors were engaged on similar work in the same locality, and it was the custom of the workmen to make use of a rowboat to cross the canal and gain the north shore in order thence to take the car citywards. On November 12, 1913, an overladen boat was swamped in the middle of the canal, and plaintiff's husband, in company with several other workmen, was drowned. Plaintiff claimed an award by virtue of the Workmen's Compensation Act, alleging that the mishap had occurred in the course of and as a result of his daily work; as, taking into consideration the particular circumstances presented by the case, the going and coming of the deceased in the manner mentioned was a necessary consequence of his employment at that particular place. Defendant denied this, and pointed out that, at the time he met his death, the deceased was in a boat, which was not the property of the defendant, and over which he had no control. He further maintained that deceased should have followed the example of several of his fellow-workmen, who traversed a road along the south bank of the canal, so as to cross over at the Cote St. Paul bridge, a mile or so away.

Mr. Justice Archer, after reviewing the case, pointed out that the boat was not the property of the defendant, that

it was not under his control, and that it had not been placed at the disposal of the deceased by the defendant. On the contrary, it was the property of another contractor, whose workmen used it to gain passage across the canal. Defendant, in the contract of hire, had not undertaken to ferry deceased across the canal; the deceased himself, of his own volition, had chosen this particular means to hasten his homeward journey. At the time of the mishap the deceased was free, was not under the surveillance of the defendant, and was outside of the place in which he had been engaged to work. Hence it was held that the mishap was not one which fell under the Act. The suit was dismissed with costs. (*Lecuyer v. Quinlan.*)

ONTARIO CASES.

Master and Servant.—Death of Servant.—Damages.

An action was brought by Mrs. Frank Marlatt against P. H. Secord and Sons for damages for the death of her husband while working for the defendant Company on the Brantford Post Office. The following questions were submitted by the jury, the answers being given below:—

1. Was the death of Frank C. Marlatt caused by negligence, or did it happen through a mere accident?

We are of the opinion that the death of Frank C. Marlatt was caused by negligence.

2. If it was caused by negligence, was there negligence on the part of the defendants which caused or contributed to Marlatt's death?

There was negligence on defendant's part.

3. If you find there was such negligence on the part of the defendant, state fully and clearly what were the acts or act of omission or omissions which caused or contributed to the death, or whose acts or act or omissions or omission they were.

We find the defendants omitted to provide proper flooring securely fastened down as called for by the Building Trades Act.

We find the responsibility for that omission rests on the superintendent of construction, Mr. Cunningham.

4. Was the plank which fell a part of the platform on which the derrick was worked?

Yes.

5. If on the answer you should give to the above questions the Court should be of the opinion that plaintiff is entitled to damages, what amount of damages do you assess?

1st. At Common Law: To the widow, \$3,500; to each child, \$500. Total, \$5,000.

2nd. Under the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act: To the widow three years' wages at two dollars per day, six days per week. Total, \$1,872.00.

In reply to a question by the jury as to whether or not the verdict should be rendered in the Common Law or under the Workmen's Compensation Act, Mr. Justice Kelley replied that they were to find under both Law and Act, informing them that the limit under the Workmen's Compensation Act was three years' wages at the rate earned at the time of death. The jury brought in a decision giving the widow the limit allowable under the Workmen's Compensation Act or \$5,000, according to Common Law. Mr. Justice Kelley decided that in this case the Common Law was operative and gave judgment for \$5,000 and costs, the award to be apportioned as the jury directed. (*Marlatt v. P. H. Secord and Sons.*)

Master and Servant.—Fatal Accident to Servant.—Damages.

An action was brought against the Foundation Company, Limited, for damages for the death of a workman who was killed while working on the foundation for the Customs Building at Ottawa. The deceased man was employed as a labourer on one of the caissons which was being constructed in connection with the digging of the foundation. His work was to hitch and unhitch a rope which was fastened to a bucket, and for this reason he was stationed on a platform about twenty feet above the ground. It was alleged that owing to some fault in the machinery, or to carelessness on the part of other workmen, a portion of the woodwork near where the deceased man was working was thrown from the platform, carrying him along with it, and causing him to fall to the ground, which resulted in his death. The

jury found that the Company was guilty of negligence, and Mr Justice Lennox awarded \$1,800 damages in accordance with the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act. (*Ovimet v. Foundation Company, Limited.*)

Action Against Railway Company for Death of Engineer. — Workmen's Compensation. — Names of Employees Guilty of Negligence.

By Section 15 of the Workmen's Compensation Act it is provided that in an action brought under that Act, if a plaintiff claims that his injury was received by reason of the negligence by any person in the service of the defendant, the particulars shall give the name and description of such person. The defendants in an action for damages claimed that this gave them the statutory right to have the name of every employee against whom negligence was to be charged, and that the Court had no discretion in the matter. The evidence submitted in the case showed that at St. Catharines, where the accident occurred, the station-house is so situated as to prevent any extended view along the tracks. A train had been given through orders not calling for any stop at St. Catharines. For some time before it reached the station a way-freight train had been shunted upon the sidings, the switch had been left open from the main track, and the distant semaphore had not been set to warn any train running on the main track, nor had there been any man stationed to flag an approaching train. By reason of this the on-coming train ran into the siding and the engineer was killed. His infant children sued the Company, alleging negligence. The

railway sought to impose upon the plaintiffs the obligation of fixing the blame on some particular individual, and of pointing out the specific rules of the Company, which had been disobeyed by its servants, as a condition of being allowed to prosecute the action. The Court held that the Law placed no such obligation upon a plaintiff, and that the above mentioned section, if it has any application, applies only where the claim of the plaintiff is based upon some specific act of misconduct on the part of a fellow-servant. (*Pierce v. Grand Trunk Railway.*)

Violation of Immigration Regulation by Employment Agents.

Three men who conduct an Employment Bureau at Hamilton were arrested on a charge of committing a breach of the immigration regulations by failing to keep their license posted where it could be readily seen, and also for not keeping a complete record of the people with whom they did business. It was also found that they had been doing business with people with whom they had no right to negotiate under the terms of their license, and a fine of \$50 was imposed. One of the defendants was further charged with fraud, four different people claiming that he had been obtaining money from them under the promise that he would secure employment. Two of these he sent to Hamilton, but when they arrived they were unable to find work. The fraud cases were held pending restitution by the defendant. (*Crown v. Webb, Russ & Stewart.*)

Another employment agent was fined at North Bay for violating the immigration regulations. The defendant hired

some Spaniards for construction work on the Canadian Northern Railway, the men signing a document that they had been in Canada over three years, and being assessed \$2.00 each as an employment fee, whereas regulations provided that the maximum charge shall not exceed one dollar. (*Crown v. Barker.*)

**Master and Servant.—Death of Servant.
Damages.**

Three thousand dollars damages were awarded by Mr. Justice Britten at Os-
goode Hall to Mrs. Emma Moffatt, of Sarnia, widow of a Grand Trunk Railway conductor, who was killed while on duty owing to a collision between two freight trains near Kingscourt Junction in November last. The deceased was in the conductor's van of his train, which was stalled in consequence of the main line being blocked, when another freight train crashed into it from the rear. The widow of the deceased sued the Company for \$10,000 damages, obtaining \$3,000, as stated. (*Moffatt v. Grand Trunk Railway.*)

**Master and Servant.—Injury to Servant.
—Appeal Dismissed**

Reference was made in the December, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette* to a judgment rendered in connection with an action brought by the plaintiff, Dementitch, against the North Dome Mining Company, for damages for injuries sustained by him while in the employ of the Company. In the First Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario an appeal was made by the defendant from the judgment of Mr. Justice Latchford, awarding the plaintiff \$3,250 and costs, and the former judg-

ment was approved. (*Dementitch v. North Dome Mining Company.*)

SASKATCHEWAN CASES.

Master and Servant.—Injury to Servant.

A case of considerable interest to railway employees was finally disposed of at the recent sittings of the Appeal Court of Saskatchewan.

A brakeman, Harley D. Staats, of Sutherland, was run over by a yard engine in September, 1912, at the switch just west of the Canadian Pacific Railway station, in Saskatoon. The accident occurred about 10 p.m., and was caused, according to the findings of the jury, by the engine backing through the closed switch, and without any signal. Staats, immediately prior to the accident, had closed the switch after the engine had passed over it, and was standing between the rail examining the points, when, without warning, and without signal, the engine backed on him, knocking him down and cutting off his leg below the knee, his right heel, and all the fingers and part of the thumb of his right hand. Staats shouted when he was knocked down, and the engineer, instead of ascertaining where the man was, reversed the engine and immediately went forward, causing further injuries to the brakeman, which consisted of a torn scalp and a dislocated and fractured shoulder. Staats put a claim in to the Company, but failed to obtain sufficient compensation for his injuries, and an action was tried before a jury in June, 1913, who awarded him \$15,000 general damages and \$2,000 special damages. This is stated to be the largest amount that has been recovered by a railroad

brakeman for injuries in the Dominion. The Company appealed against the findings of the jury, but the appellent Court affirmed the verdict as to general damages, though it reduced the special damages from \$2,000 to \$932. (*Staats v. Canadian Pacific Railway.*)

**Master and Servant.—Injury to Servant.
—Employer's Liability.**

In the Supreme Court of Canada an appeal was heard from the judgment of the Court of Appeal for British Columbia, reversing the judgment rendered by Mr. Justice Morrison at the trial on the findings of the jury in favour of the plaintiff, and dismissed the action with costs.

The plaintiff was an engineman in charge of a steam-shovel in use by the defendants on works of construction on their line of railway, which was being removed under its own power from one part of the line to another. While the machinery was in motion he attempted to lubricate a portion of the gearing, which was uncovered and not protected by guard-rails. In doing this he entered a narrow passage in a stooping posture, and, in backing out from the lubricator, he was caught in the gearing and severely injured.

On the trial, evidence was adduced to show that the plaintiff had been employed on the machine for a long time, that he was fully aware of the danger incurred in approaching the lubricator while the machinery was in action, that he had made no request to have it protected, and that he had carelessly gone into the dangerous position and assumed the risk, at a time when it was not necessary to do the work in which he

was engaged at the time of the accident. Upon the answers returned by the jury, the trial Judge entered judgment in favour of the plaintiff for \$5,000, the amount of the damages assessed by the jury. The Court of Appeal for British Columbia set aside the trial judgment and dismissed the action with costs. In the Lower Court the defendants contended that the plaintiff had been guilty of contributory negligence, and that he knew and appreciated and voluntarily accepted the risk of performing the work in close proximity to the unguarded gear in which, in consequence of his own carelessness, he was injured.

The appeal was allowed and a new trial ordered. (*McPhee v. Esquimaux and Nanaimo R. W. Co.*)

**Master and Servant.—Injury to Servant.
—Negligence.—Employer's Liability.**

In the British Columbia Court of Appeal an appeal was made by the Canadian Collieries, Limited, from the judgment of Mr. Justice Morrison in favour of the plaintiff upon a general verdict of the jury at the trial for \$7,500 damages, in an action for damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff while working for the defendant Company. Negligence was alleged on the part of the Company. The plaintiff was injured in starting a pumping-engine in the course of his employment as "fire-boss" in the defendant's works. He brought an action to recover damages for his injuries, claiming both at common law and under the Employers' Liability Act. The jury found a general verdict in his favour, which the Court found was intended as a verdict upon the common law claim, be-

cause the damages found were much larger than the amount which could have been awarded under the Act. The Court held, with one of the Judges dissenting, that the pumping-engine, though not in efficient working order at the time of the injury to the plaintiff, which was owing to the neglect of the

man in charge of it to pack it, was not in a defective condition, and the verdict at common law could not be sustained. It was also held that there should be a new trial, as the jury had not found what the damages under the Act should be. (*Shearer v. Canadian Collieries, Limited.*)

THE

LABOUR GAZETTE

JUNE, 1914.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF
MAY, 1914.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE increased activity noted in the labour market in April continued during May, though conditions generally were not as favourable as for the same period last year. Agricultural operations were well advanced in the West, generally with a favourable outlook, though some districts were reported in need of rain. There was, however, comparatively little increase in the acreage under crop. In the Eastern sections backward weather during the first part of May delayed farm work somewhat, though toward the end of the month conditions in this respect improved. The percentage of winter-killed fall wheat, hay and clover was comparatively small, and prospects were reported favourable. The peach crop in the Niagara district was expected to be a failure. Pears and plums looked promising. Owing to lack of employment for unskilled labour, farmers in most parts had little difficulty in securing farm help. Drift ice along the shores of the Maritime Provinces interfered seriously with fishing. In British Columbia prospects for the canning season on the Fraser River were not as bright as last year, though the Northern rivers were expected to do well. Saw mills, for the most part, were active. Some localities, however, experienced trouble in getting down logs owing to low water. Severe forest fires during the month destroyed considerable timber.

Coal mining in Nova Scotia was fairly active, but quiet in Alberta and British Columbia. Metal mines were active. Manufacturing on the whole was quiet, though in some instances factories which had been working short time and with decreased staffs showed improvement in this respect. Railway construction was fairly active, with an oversupply of labour. Transportation on water routes continued to improve, and gave considerable employment to long-shoremen and ship labourers. Building in the East was fairly active, but in the West a marked falling off was noticeable. Many members of the building trades were out of employment.

Wholesale and retail business showed a slight improvement.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices stood at 136.2 for May as compared with 136.8 in April and 135.4 in May, 1913. The chief decreases during the month occurred in hogs, sheep, dairy products, fish, metals, fuel and some lines of lumber, but important advances occurred in grain, cattle and beef, fruits and vegetables, wool and jute. Compared with a year ago, fish, dairy products, miscellaneous groceries, metals, fuel and furs were on lower levels, but grains and fodders, animals and meats, fruits and vegetables, textiles, hides, leather and lumber averaged higher.

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations, or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

Interruptions to Industry.

Although the number of trade disputes recorded during May was greater than in the preceding month, these disputes caused but little interruption to industry, affecting, for the most part, small numbers of working men and comparatively few industrial establishments. There were ten strikes recorded during the month as compared with twenty-five for the corresponding period of last year. The total number of strikes in existence at the end of the month was fifteen.

Among industrial establishments, etc., destroyed by fire or through other causes during the month of May, 1914, the following may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Wright marble building at Halifax; saddlery and harness shop at Kentville; Gilroy's business block at Oxford, loss \$15,000; Green block at Sydney, loss \$5,000; buildings of Acadia College, Wolfville, loss \$30,000.

New Brunswick.—Portion of village of Berry's Mills, loss \$10,000; two sawmills, one grist mill and other buildings at Moore's Mills, loss \$15,000; Maritime Cornmeal Mills at St. John, loss \$7,000; bakery and barn, \$5,000; York theatre, loss \$5,000; barn at West Memramcook, loss \$2,000; Intercolonial Railway freight shed at Oxford; business block at Moncton, loss \$10,000; Ritchie's lumber mill at Aylmer, loss \$100,000.

Quebec.—Knitting mill at Lachute, loss \$35,000. The following fires occurred at Montreal: Sadler and Haworth's leather belting factory, loss \$20,000; Warnick's waist and dress factory, loss \$10,000; Trading stables, loss \$10,000; Steamer *Berthier*, loss \$40,000; Steamer *Calgarian*, loss \$7,000; village of Portage du Fort practically destroyed by fire, loss \$140,000; lumber mill at Richmond, loss \$5,000; barns, live-stock and grain at Rosenberg, loss \$3,000; sawmill at St. George (owner burned to death); Grand Trunk Railway station at St. Polycarpe, loss \$2,500; Montreal Cotton and Wool Waste Company's premises, loss \$15,000.

Ontario.—Grocery store and bakery at Atwood, loss \$7,000; Canada glue factory at Brantford, loss \$125,000; Goderick Lumber Company's sawmill at Goderich; hair factory at Galt, loss \$2,000; Wood Milling Company's plant, \$100,000; furniture finishing factory, loss \$2,000; Nagrella manufacturing plant, loss \$20,000; drug store at Lucknow, \$4,000; McCreay's lumber shed at Lyn, loss \$3,000; tannery and sash and door factory at Listowel; planing mill at Orillia, loss \$15,000; Low Bros., contractors' supplies, and Barrett Bros., lumber and wood yard, at Ottawa, loss \$60,000; portion of business section of Petrolia; portion of town of Tara, loss \$25,000; two stacks of flax at Wallaceburg, loss \$10,000; fruit dealer's premises, loss \$50,000; barn at Owen Sound, loss \$2,000; barn at Erin, loss \$2,000; flour and grist mill at Dutton, loss \$5,000; flour mill at Ingersoll, loss \$25,000; Hay and Son's tile plant at Listowel, loss \$5,600; portion of the village of Moose Creek, loss \$100,000.

Manitoba.—Sawmill at Birtch, loss \$25,000; Ames, Holden & Company's warehouse at Winnipeg, loss \$2,000; business block, loss \$40,000.

Saskatchewan.—General store at La Fleche, loss \$30,000; Auditorium rink and dwellings adjacent at Saskatoon, loss \$24,000; Peart business block at Regina, loss \$15,000.

Alberta.—Armstrong block at Calgary, loss \$10,000; general store at Pincher Creek, loss \$10,000; general store at Ponoka and post office, loss \$10,000.

British Columbia.—Business section of Atlin, loss \$100,000; Pier's shingle mill at Port Coquitlam, loss \$4,000; Coquitlam Terminal Company's premises, loss \$12,000; stock of lumber at Revelstoke, loss \$75,000; Pacific Coast Coal Company's tippie at South Wellington burned, loss \$20,000; business section of Stewart, loss \$50,000; Royal Shingle and Lumber Company's plant at New Westminster, loss \$8,000.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

Wages for the most part remained stationary during May, a great many of the trades, in view of the comparative lack of employment, not pressing demands in this direction. In a number of cases, however, increases were granted, amongst which may be mentioned the following: Bricklayers and masons at Halifax received an increase of five cents per hour and a reduction in hours from nine to eight. At Montreal, policemen and firemen were given an increase of \$50.00 a year, charwomen ten cents a day; elevatormen and sweepers an additional \$150.00 a year. At Guelph, labourers employed in digging trenches for the Light, Heat and Power Works Commission received an increase of two and one-half cents an hour. Plasterers at St. Catharines on the first of May had their wages increased from fifty-two and one-half cents to fifty-five cents per hour. At Hamilton also the same class received an increase from fifty cents to fifty-two and one-half cents per hour. Brewery workers in the same city received an advance of two dollars per week, and journeymen barbers an increase of one dollar per week. At Berlin the wages of street car employees were advanced one cent per hour.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during May in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Backward weather during the early part of the month delayed agricultural operations in the Maritime Provinces. Towards the end of the month, however, better weather prevailed, and much progress was made in seeding. In some districts of Ontario a great deal of fall wheat was winter-killed, but conditions in this respect were on the whole favourable. Farm help was plentiful owing to lack of employment in the cities. In the Niagara Falls district seeding was delayed by wet weather. The peach crop in the same district will be almost a complete failure. The crop in the Essex peninsula, however, was expected to be a good one. Other fruits promised well. In the West, crop prospects were considered on the average better than in previous years, but little increase in acreage under crop was noticeable. This, however, was regarded as due to some extent to the greater attention being paid to mixed farming. The general condition of the crop was considered satisfactory, though in some districts it was expected to be slightly late.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has issued a folder entitled "Potato Diseases Transmitted by the Use of Unsound Tubers," showing in natural colours representations of specimens of diseased potatoes. Special reference is made to potato canker and potato scab, the latter of which, it is stated, already occurs in Canada and should be carefully avoided. The folder points out that under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act of Canada any person using for seed potatoes infected by

potato canker or potato scab is liable to prosecution. Potato growers who suspect the presence of either of the latter diseases are requested to send specimens to the Dominion Botanist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The folder will be sent free to any one on application to the Publication Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

A bulletin advocating the use of lightning rods on buildings has been issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Professor W. H. Day of the staff of the Ontario Agricultural College, the author of the bulletin, claims, after a series of investigations covering thirteen years, that lightning rods are the protection science claims them to be.

Fishing.

The fishing industry in the Maritime Provinces was quiet the first part of the month owing to the presence of drift ice along the coast, though conditions in this respect improved toward the end of the month, and with a good run of fish it was expected fishermen would have a fairly good season. The lobster catch was not on the whole satisfactory. In Prince Edward Island it was expected that the number of men engaging in lobster fishing would be greater than in previous years, and that increased competition and the smallness of the catch would have a tendency to slightly raise prices. Bad weather conditions caused the loss of much lobster gear along the south and west shores of Nova Scotia.

The monthly bulletin of Sea Fishery Statistics for April, issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, states that the total pack of canned lobsters on the Atlantic coast from the 15th of November to the end of April was 17,158 cases; while the total shipment in shell was 36,614 cwts. During the corresponding period in the previous year the pack was 24,615 cases, and the shipment in shell 52,528 cwts. The falling off is accounted for by the fact that, while the month of April this year was rough all through, the second half of

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

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City and District of Correspondent	Agri- culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construction	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Sydney.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active		Active	Quiet	Quiet
2—Westville.....	Fair			Fair	Active			V active	V active
3—Truro.....	Fair	Quiet		Fair				Fair	Active
4—Halifax.....	Fair	Active	Active		Active		Active	Fair	Active
5—Amherst.....	Fair							Active	Active
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown.....	Fair	Fair					Quiet	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Moncton.....	Fair							Active	V active
8—Newcastle.....	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet			Active	Active	Active
9—St. John.....	Fair	Fair						Quiet	Quiet
10—Fredericton.....	Fair							Active	Active
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Quebec.....	Fair		Fair				Active	Active	Active
12—Sherbrooke.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
13—Three Rivers.....								Fair	V active
14—St. Hyacinthe.....	Fair							V quiet	Fair
15—St. Johns & Iberville.....	Fair						Active	Active	Active
16—Sorel.....	Fair							Active	Active
17—Montreal.....								Fair	Fair
18—Hull.....	Fair		Active	Quiet				Active	Active
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Ottawa.....	Fair		Active	Quiet			Active	V quiet	V quiet
20—Brockville.....	Fair	Quiet	V quiet			V quiet	Active	Active	Active
21—Kingston.....	Fair	Quiet						Active	Active
22—Belleville.....								V active	V active
23—Peterborough.....	Fair							Fair	Active
24—Orillia.....	Fair							Active	Fair
25—Toronto.....	Fair						Active	Active	Active
26—Niagara Falls.....	Fair							Quiet	Active
27—St. Catharines.....	Fair							Active	Active
28—Hamilton.....	Fair						Active	Quiet	Active
29—Brantford.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
30—Guelph.....	Fair							Active	Active
31—Berlin.....	Fair							V active	V active
32—Woodstock.....	Fair							Active	Active
33—Stratford.....	Fair							Active	Active
34—London.....	Fair							V active	V active
35—St. Thomas.....	Fair							V active	V active
36—Chatham.....	Fair						Active	V quiet	Active
37—Windsor.....	Fair							Active	Active
38—Owen Sound.....	Fair		Active					Quiet	Quiet
39—Cobalt.....	Fair					Active		Active	Active
40—Sault Ste. Marie.....								Quiet	Quiet
41—Port Arthur and Fort William.....								Fair	Fair
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
42—Winnipeg.....	Fair			Quiet			Active	Fair	Fair
43—Brandon.....	Fair						Active	V quiet	Active
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
44—Regina.....	Fair							Quiet	Fair
45—Moosejaw.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
46—Saskatoon.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
47—Prince Albert.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
<i>Alberta—</i>									
48—Medicine Hat.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
49—Calgary.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
50—Edmonton.....	Fair				Active		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
51—Lethbridge.....	Fair				Fair			V quiet	V quiet
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
52—Nelson.....	Fair					Active		Fair	Active
53—New Westminster.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet			Quiet	V quiet	V quiet
54—Vancouver.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
55—Victoria.....	Fair			Quiet			Active	Quiet	Quiet
56—Nanaimo.....	Fair	Active		Quiet	Active		Active	Quiet	Quiet
57—Prince Rupert.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet

ent issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred matters. If the employees employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general conditions apply.

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City and District of Correspondent.	Clothing.			Food Preparation.		Tobacco Prepar'n.		Leather Trades	
	Tailors	Garment Workers	Boot and shoe workers	Bakers & Confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather workers
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Sydney.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
2—Westville.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
3—Truro.....	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	V active
4—Halifax.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
5—Amherst.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Moncton.....	V active	V active	.....	Active	V active	.....	.....	.....	Fair
8—Newcastle.....	V active	V active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Fair
9—St. John.....	V active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	.....	Active	Fair
10—Fredericton.....	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	.....	.....	Active	Fair
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Quebec.....	Active	Active	V quiet	V active	V active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
12—Sherbrooke.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet
13—Three Rivers.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	V active	Quiet	Fair
14—St. Hyacinthe.....	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
15—St. Johns and Iberville.....	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
16—Sorel.....	V active	V active	V active	Active	V active	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
17—Montreal.....	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
18—Hull.....	Active	V active	Active	V active	V active	.....	.....	.....	Active
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Ottawa.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
20—Brockville.....	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
21—Kingston.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
22—Belleville.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
23—Peterborough.....	V active	V active	.....	V active	Fair	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
24—Orillia.....	Active	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....
25—Toronto.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....
26—Niagara Falls.....	V active	V active	.....	V active	V active	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
27—St. Catharines.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
28—Hamilton.....	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair
29—Brantford.....	Quiet	Active	V quiet	Active	Fair	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
30—Guelph.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
31—Berlin.....	Fair	Fair	V quiet	Fair	V active	V active	.....	Fair	Fair
32—Woodstock.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
33—Stratford.....	Active	.....	.....	V active	V active	V active	.....	V active	V active
34—London.....	V active	Active	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	.....
35—St. Thomas.....	V active	Fair	Fair	Active	V active	Fair	Fair	.....	.....
36—Chatham.....	Fair	.....	Fair	Active	Active	V active	V active	.....	Fair
37—Windsor.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
38—Owen Sound.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active
39—Cobalt.....	Active	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
40—Sault Ste Marie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41—Prt Arthur & Fort William.....	Fair	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
42—Winnipeg.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair
43—Brandon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
44—Regina.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
45—Moosejaw.....	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
46—Saskatoon.....	.....	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....
47—Prince Albert.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Alberta—</i>									
48—Medicine Hat.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
49—Calgary.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....
50—Edmonton.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
51—Lethbridge.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
52—Nelson.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	.....	.....
53—New Westminster.....	V quiet	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Active	.....	.....	.....
54—Vancouver.....	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....
55—Victoria.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet
56—Nanaimo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57—Prince Rupert.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred items employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general conditions affect them.

[illegible]

the same month last year was very favourable, and permitted fishing to become general all over.

On the lakes the prospects were for a good season with slightly augmented prices, though with increased competition advances were expected to be small. A noticeable feature on the British Columbia coast was the extent to which Chinese help was being displaced by white labour and Indians. Prospects for the canning season on the Fraser River were not as bright as during the same month last year, and it was reported that out of fourteen canneries only six would operate during the coming season. On the northern rivers, however, a good season was expected.

Lumbering.

Lumbering operations during May were on the whole fairly active. Low water had the effect of hanging up logs in some sections and of delaying operations at the mills. Forest fires during the month destroyed much valuable timber.

In New Brunswick* log driving was active and the mills were busy, giving employment to large numbers of men. Several deal steamers arrived at St. John for cargo, and some shipments went forward to the British and American markets, though both these markets were reported dull, with prices low. This was expected to be offset to some degree by increased local demand due to building operations.

At Ottawa low water threatened to close the mills during May owing to scarcity in the number of logs coming down.

In British Columbia conditions differed but slightly in the main from those obtaining at the beginning of April.

*In the May issue of the *Labour Gazette* the winter cut in New Brunswick was referred to as estimated at 54,000,000 feet. These figures were intended to refer to the cut on the St. John River alone. The total cut for New Brunswick would be much in excess of the figures quoted, as lumbering operations on the Miramichi and the Restigouche rivers are of equal importance to those on the St. John River.

While no local demand existed to the extent noticeable last year, increased orders from the territory east of the mountains improved the situation. A considerable surplus of fir logs was said to exist, for which there was little demand owing to low prices prevailing for the manufactured product. A number of small operators commenced logging operations during the month.

In a report to the Dominion Trade and Commerce Department, Mr. Gordon Johnson, Canadian Trade Commissioner to China and Japan, expresses the view that the opening of the Panama Canal will be of great advantage in developing the Canadian lumber, pulp and paper trade with the Far East.

Mining.

Conditions in the coal mines in Nova Scotia were fairly active. The Dominion Collieries in the Sydney district increased their output over the previous month but at Westville coal companies were reported running on short time due to shortage of orders and lack of coal cars on the Intercolonial Railway. The mine at Lethbridge, Alta., were reported as operating only part time. Conditions on Vancouver Island remained the same. Metal mines, both in the Cobalt and British Columbia mining districts, were active.

The report of the Chief Inspector of Mines, Ontario, shows that during the first quarter of 1914 there were seventeen fatal accidents, causing the death of twenty men at the mines, metallurgical works and quarries regulated by the Mining Act of Ontario. In and about the mines eight men were killed; six of these fatalities occurred underground and two on the surface. The other fatalities occurred at metallurgical works and quarries.

Manufacturing.

Manufacturing in some lines showed slight improvement over conditions during April. Cotton factories which have been running short time were at the

end of the month resuming normal operations, and this condition was noticeable in other quarters as well. In some lines, however, short time and reduced staffs continued. Conditions in furniture factories in some parts of Ontario were poor, with the possibility of some factories closing altogether for a part of the summer. Carriage and wagon factories were fairly busy. Establishments engaged in the manufacture of food products, such as bakeries, biscuit and confectionery factories, and similar lines, were for the most part well engaged.

The annual meeting of shareholders of the Dominion Steel Corporation, Limited, was held in Montreal the 28th of the month. The report of directors showed net earnings for the year of \$1,442,031.82, out of which \$903,889.20 was set aside for depreciation, sinking fund, etc. After providing for all charges and dividends, including a dividend of \$60,931.00 on the common stock of the corporation, the surplus was decreased to \$86,105.48. The reserve funds were increased during the year by \$843,168.22. The report referred to the falling off of business in the following terms:—

"The serious decline in orders and the consequent partial shutting down of the plants, coming at a time when all supplies had been laid in for an active winter's operations, have brought about a condition where we held an excessive amount of raw and manufactured materials, with a consequent increase in our current liabilities. The interest charges on this, together with the charges on the entire stock of the new plant, which now falls on the earnings, but from which, as a whole, little benefit has been derived, have reduced the balance available for dividends."

The report also gave a summary of manufacturing and business conditions, in which it was stated that the dullness in the coal trade of the fall and winter months had not affected prospects for the coming year; that the normal output of coal would be maintained, and that no decrease in sales or prices was expected. Conditions at the collieries were reported satisfactory. The steel plant was stated to be in excellent condition, and everything in readiness for a large output of iron and steel when business revived. Mr. J. H. Plummer, Sir

William C. Van Horne and Mr. C. S. Cameron were re-elected President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer respectively.

Railroad Construction.

Railroad construction was fairly active throughout the month.

Work has been started on the new line which is to run from Plaster Rock to Riley Brook, New Brunswick, a distance of twenty-eight miles, and later is to be extended to connect with the Intercolonial Railway about half way between St. Leonard's and Campbellton. It was reported that four lumber companies had consented to erect mills along this new line.

A large number of men were engaged during the month on the diverting branch from Nelson to Derby Junction on the Intercolonial. On the Canada Eastern branch of the Intercolonial Railway twenty-three miles of eighty-pound rails are to be laid, and about forty miles of track re-ballasted.

The Canadian Northern Railroad had finished the work of grading its line near Guelph, and the laying of rail was in progress.

It was reported that Mr. J. D. McArthur would expend two million dollars at the rate of \$300,000 a month in construction work during the year on the Edmonton, Dunevegan and British Columbia and the Alberta and Great Waterways railroads. Seven hundred thousand ties were reported cut and steel for 230 miles of line on hand.

The new section of the Lacombe and Blindman Valley Railway from Lacombe to ten miles west of Gull Lake, Alta., was expected to be open for traffic during July.

General Transport.

Transport workers were well engaged during May, for the most part, though at Halifax the opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence had the effect of slackening work owing to large ships which make Halifax their winter base

going to Quebec or Montreal in summer. Work for longshoremen and ship labourers at Montreal was reported not so plentiful as during the same month in other seasons, owing to the fact that while shipments were active, there was a falling off, to some extent, in the quantity of package freight being handled. Drift ice at Sydney interfered with shipping to some extent.

Traffic on some railways was quiet. On the Michigan Central and Wabash a number of men were laid off owing to the fact that longer trains were being handled. On the Pere Marquette, both in traffic and in the shops, the month was a good one.

It was reported by the Fort William Board of Trade that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company intended to construct a large coal handling plant at the mouth of the Mission River, Fort William, the construction of which would commence during the summer. Dredging work in Fort William harbour was also reported actively under way during the month, a large number of men being employed.

The Trades.

Building.—Building trades for the most part were fairly active particularly in the East where considerable construction work was under way during the month. In some parts of the West, however, building was noticeably dull, and in some places much lack of employment was in evidence.

Metal.—Conditions in the metal trades showed little, if any, improvement over the previous month, men in some cases being laid off, and many establishments working short time.

Printing.—Printing and allied trades were, on the whole, actively engaged, though in the West, in a few instances, staffs were reduced.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors were somewhat better employed than during April. Activity was not so marked with garment makers or boot and shoe workers; the latter, in some instances, were working short time.

Textile.—Conditions in cotton mills were improved. In some cases, where there had been a reduction in working time, normal operations were being resumed.

Wood Working.—Employees of furniture factories were quiet. Some of the large factories in Ontario were working short time. Carriage and waggon workers were fairly well employed.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were fairly busy. Activity was not so pronounced with cigarmakers and tobacco workers.

Miscellaneous.—Miscellaneous trades were, on the whole, fairly well engaged.

Unskilled Labour.—Unskilled labour was not well employed. There was an over supply in many Canadian cities, and farmers in many localities had no difficulty in getting all the help they required at lower wages than ordinarily. Work on railway construction relieved the situation in some parts, and the commencement of civic work assisted materially in other localities. Those out of work were, in large part, immigrants not long in the country.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and Imperial Trade.—During April, 1914, there was a decrease in the total value of imports entered for consumption into the Dominion of Canada over the corresponding month of 1913, the amounts being \$37,271,387 and \$49,013,002 respectively. The total value of domestic exports during April, 1914, amounted to \$17,753,071, a decrease of \$4,263,809 over the corresponding month of last year, when the total stood at \$22,016,880. During April there were increases in the domestic exports of the products of the forest, animals and their produce, manufactures and miscellaneous merchandise, while decreases were shown in the exports of the mine, fisheries and agriculture. The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:—

Canadian Trade, April, 1914.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of April		Months ending	
	1913	1914	1913	1914
Mutable goods.....	32,431,932	23,945,085		
Free goods.....	16,056,348	12,992,628		
Total.....	48,488,280	36,937,713		
Wool and Bullion.....	524,722	333,671		
Grand Total.....	49,013,002	37,271,387		
Duty collected	8,463,576	6,458,271		

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS							
	Month of April				Months ending			
	1913		1914		1913		1914	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
Gold Mines.....	2,929,384	21,559	2,681,364	656				
Fisheries.....	622,336	2,419	631,132	9,920				
Forest.....	1,869,715		1,874,739	4,836				
Animals and their produce.....	1,744,648	23,557	1,860,666	127,094				
Agriculture.....	11,365,018	5,648	6,491,911	37,286				
Manufactures.....	3,478,598	744,517	4,295,199	369,039				
Miscellaneous.....	6,681	107,659	15,060	113,359				
Total merchandise.....	22,016,880	905,359	17,753,071	662,190				
Wool and Bullion.....		672,445		1,242,606				
Grand Total Exports.....	22,016,880	1,577,804	17,753,071	1,904,796				

The April bank statement shows an increase in paid-up capital of \$59,958, the total at the end of April being \$115,73,655. There was an increase in deposits in Canada payable on demand, the totals being \$350,515,993 and \$345,90,642 for April and March respectively. Notes in circulation amounted to the value of \$103,303,092, as compared with \$96,848,384 in March, an increase of \$6,454,708. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities, etc., amounted to \$30,-

168,812, and other current loans amounted to \$835,705,064. During March, 1914, the total amount of these was \$855,381,285. The figures for April, 1914, therefore, show an increase of \$10,492,591.

The report of the directors of the Imperial Bank of Canada, presented at the thirty-ninth annual general meeting, held in Toronto on May 27, showed that the bank's profits for the year ended April 30, 1914, were \$1,236,984. The

report also showed increased deposits, loans and reserve. There was, however, a reduction in note circulation, due to the shrinkage in trade throughout the country and the early marketing of last year's grain crop.

Bank clearings for the month of May showed a decrease at all clearing houses in Canada except Ottawa. In bulk, Winnipeg led, with a decrease of \$18,000,000.00, and was followed closely by Vancouver, with a decline of \$16,000,000.00. For the whole of the Dominion the aggregate decrease was \$85,427,310. Of this amount the West was accountable for \$59,423,910, and the East for \$26,003,400.

Domestic Trade.—Backward weather during the early part of May rendered trade comparatively quiet, but with warmer weather the latter part of the month conditions in many lines improved. Building and agricultural opera-

tions stimulated the hardware business and wholesale and retail business generally responded somewhat to more seasonal weather. Collections in some parts were slow; in others, fair.

In the Maritime Provinces retail trade was dull. Business in wholesale and retail lines was fair in some parts of Quebec and Ontario. Throughout Manitoba and the Prairie Provinces collections were slow and trade not overactive. On the Pacific Coast conditions showed but little change. Collections were only fair and there was a tendency to restrict credits.

Canadian Revenue.—Canadian revenue for the two months ending May 31, 1914, amounted to \$21,572,161.41. The expenditure on capital account for the same period was \$1,838,750.25, and comprised \$1,046,854.39 on public works, including railways and canals, and \$791,895.96 on railway subsidies.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

THE third annual conference of the Atlantic Coast District of the International Longshoremen's Association was held in St. John, N.B., May 27 to 29. About twenty delegates from St. John, Halifax, Boston, New York, Hoboken, Portland and Baltimore were present, and were welcomed by Mr. James L. Sugrue, President of the Trades and Labour Council. A number of questions concerning conditions at various ports were discussed and resolutions passed. One of these was in favour of "Safety First" legislation by Legislatures of the various States and Provinces. It was considered that "Safety First" measures should be adopted for the protection of longshoremen. Another important resolution was one for closer working union between the International Longshoremen's Association and the Transport Workers' Federation of Europe. In connection with this resolution it was stated that there already exists affiliation between these bodies,

but that working union for the settlement of large questions should be the aim for the future. Other matters discussed included the question of a shorter working day, working overtime, and official inspection of gear.

Mr. James T. Joy, Halifax, and Mr. William F. Dempsey, Boston, were elected President and Secretary-Treasurer respectively, and Hoboken, N.J., was selected as the place of the next annual meeting. Delegates to the Milwaukee convention of the International Longshoremen's Association in July next were also appointed.

"Safety First" on the Intercolonial Railway.

On May 14, the "Safety First" committees at the new Intercolonial shops in Moncton, N.B., held their first meeting since organization. Those present were: Mr. J. E. Long, safety engineer; Mr. G. R. Joughins, superintendent roll-

ing stock; Mr. Jos. Graham, superintendent locomotive shops; Mr. A. B. McDonald, superintendent car shops; Mr. H. G. Steeves, chief clerk; also all foremen, one charge-hand from each shop, and one representative from each of the various trades—in all, a total of about forty-five. Mr. Joughins presided at the meeting, and in his remarks stated that the Intercolonial Railway was fortunate in having very few accidents at the shops. Mr. Long distributed blank forms to be used in reporting unsafe conditions and fully explained matters. At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Bradshaw, safety engineer of the Grand Trunk Railway, addressed the men, and explained what was being done on the Grand Trunk in connection with the "Safety First" movement. The men were afterwards presented with "Safety First" buttons.

Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

During the month branches of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at Montreal and Quebec held their annual meetings and elected officers. Mr. J. H. Gignac, of the J. H. Gignac Company, Limited, lumber merchants, was elected President of the Quebec association, and Mr. T. P. Howard, of the Phoenix Bridge and Iron Works Company, President of the Montreal branch.

Montreal Free Employment Bureau.

The following table shows the operations during the month of May, 1914, of the Montreal Free Employment Bureau established by the Government of Quebec:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
No. of positions offered.	596	61	657
No. of applicants for situations.	565	41	606
No. per cent. of persons placed.	90	90	90

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Sydney.

Labour conditions generally during May showed a decided improvement over those of the previous month, although not as active as in the same month of last year. The presence of drift ice along the coast continued to interfere with shipping to a great extent, especially during the first part of the month. All industries and works were active. Collieries worked steadily with the exception of an idle day or two at the Dominion Collieries about the middle of the month, due to ice conditions. All classes of labour were plentiful and well employed.

The steel and coal trades had a good month. At the Sydney steel plant all departments were busy, the various mills, the rail and nail mill, the blooming mill, and the open-hearth furnaces all being in operation. At the piers,

increased activity was noticeable, especially during the latter part of the month, when a shipment of 7,600 tons of rails was made to Australia and two shipments of pig iron—4,450 tons—to the United States. The ore and limestone boats have not yet commenced their season's work, but will begin operations about the first of June.

The N. S. Steel and Coal Company had a good month. The collieries worked steadily and a number of steamers loaded and sailed. There are also 150,000 tons of coal in the heaps. The steel output for May was an average one. The blast furnaces, which have been idle for the past three months undergoing repairs, have been blown in and are producing iron. The coke ovens also are all in operation again.

The output from the Dominion Collieries showed a great improvement over last month, being approximately 418,000 tons. Towards the latter part of the

month shipping became brisk, and it was understood that this Company would begin in a week or two the filling away of their coal heaps.

The building trades had a fair month, although prospects for the coming months were not very bright.

Rail transportation continued heavy, and wholesale and retail trades had a good month.

A slight increase was noticed in the price of steak and shoulder roast, and in fresh and packed eggs, while breakfast bacon, dairy and creamery butter declined.

Very little was done in agriculture. The cold and damp weather during the greater part of the month prevented even the preparing of the soil, and at the end of the month no planting had been done.

Fishing was quiet, owing to heavy drift ice along the coast.

Westville.

Labour was not well employed during May, there being no improvement over the previous month. The coal companies were short of orders, and the mines only averaged about four days a week. A considerable loss of time was also caused by a shortage of coal cars on the Intercolonial Railway. The building trades were quiet, as very few new structures were being erected.

Farmers were actively engaged during the latter part of the month in getting in crops, and seeding was almost completed at the close of the month.

The Government of Nova Scotia has introduced a bill into the legislature authorizing the lease of the Acadia coal mine to the Intercolonial Coal Mining Company, and also to guarantee bonds to the extent of \$100,000 to enable the coal company to install pumping machinery and place the mine in condition for producing coal. The operation of this mine will be a great benefit to the district.

Potatoes have gone up in price, due to the short crop last year.

Saw mills were active, but coal mines and manufacturing establishments were quiet.

Truro.

Labour in some lines, notably in the building trades, was busy, though in other branches of industry quiet prevailed. Railway transportation men were quiet and some were laid off. Railway shop men were also put on reduced time. Stanfield's big mill closed down on May 16 for one month. The Truro Engineering Works, Limited, was running part time; all other concerns full time.

There was a brisk demand for female domestic help.

With improved weather during the latter half of the month planting was well advanced.

Business was good, both wholesale and retail.

An \$80,000 science building will be erected on the Provincial Government Experimental Farm, the Dominion Government bearing half the cost.

The pipe works at Londonderry, ribbon wood works at Stewiacke, and the chair works at Bass River were all active.

Wages and cost of living remained the same as last month.

Halifax.

The general condition of labour for the month was not as active as for the same period a year ago. In the building trades work was somewhat retarded, due in a measure to the failure of the master plumbers and the plumbers' union to come to an agreement on the new schedule of wages submitted by the union to go into effect May 1. The union requested an increase from thirty-five cents per hour to forty-five cents per hour; to this the masters would not agree, but offered an increase of ten per cent., which in turn was refused by the union. Efforts were made by the Board of Health and Board of Control to get the

parties together, but the masters refused to take part in such a conference. They suggested that the men return to work and the question be decided by a Board of Conciliation.

The plumbers have been idle over three weeks, and this lay off has had its effect on other trades connected with building and construction work.

A non-union plumber was put to work by a sub-contractor on the new science building of Dalhousie College. Failure to get this man taken off the work caused all other union men to cease work, including carpenters, steamfitters, and sheet metal workers.

A shortage in the supply of brick caused some idleness among bricklayers. The master builders have agreed to the new schedule of wages and hours submitted by Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, No. 1, calling for an increase from forty cents to fifty cents per hour, and a reduction in working hours from nine per day to eight, also Saturday half-holiday during the hot summer months. Price and one-half for overtime. There are many items on the schedule submitted, however, that have not as yet been agreed to.

A large force of men are employed at street paving, sidewalk, water and sewer construction, and the street cleaning force has been increased.

Halifax had a big clean-up week under the auspices of the Civic Improvement League. Starting May 26, one day was devoted to each of the six wards, the citizens turning out in force, and rendering good service.

The clerks in all the leading retail grocery and provision stores will enjoy the Wednesday half-holiday during the hot summer months.

The opening of navigation in the St. Lawrence means the slackening off of work on the Halifax waterfront; the large ships that make this their winter port go to Quebec or Montreal during the summer months, consequently conditions at present are not very active, and a large number of men who work as longshoremen during the winter months have taken up other work.

Good progress was being made on work in connection with the new terminals. A dozen or more houses were sold and removed to make way for the contractors.

Farmers were actively engaged seeding, and were favoured with good weather the latter part of the month.

Dartmouth. — Tenders have been called for the erection of a new school building to replace the one destroyed by fire some months ago, the building to be a modern one in every way and the work to be finished at an early date.

The captains and mates of the Dartmouth ferry boats, plying between Halifax and Dartmouth, received an increase in wages May 1; captains, from \$60 to \$70 per month; mates, from \$48 to \$55 per month.

Amherst.

The general condition of the labour market remained about the same as last month, although not as favourable as during the month of May last year. The weather was fine, but very cold, and backward. Masons and stone cutters had a very fair month, owing to work on the armoury building and a number of residences which have been started.

Custom receipts for the fiscal year were good, but somewhat below the previous year on account of the industrial depression.

A ten per cent. cut of the wages in the machine shop and sheet metal department of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company on May 11 caused a number of men to stop work. The sheet metal men went back at the former rate, but the machinists were still out at the end of the month.

Farmers had not done much on account of the cold, backward spring.

Fishermen are having a very good year, and are reporting many fine catches.

Work at the Canadian Car and Foundry Company was very slack during the latter part of the month, and as this is the principal manufacturing industry in Amherst labour in consequence was

more plentiful than for some time. Conditions in the building trades promise to be good this year. Owing to the drop in the price of lumber, many residences will be built during the summer.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

Labour conditions in general were improved since last month, and somewhat better than for the same period during 1913. Industry is assuming a healthier aspect, and the outlook is bright for a busy season. There was an unusual demand for carpenters, and this particular trade is active in connection with contracts for new dwellings as well as alterations and improvements.

Rates of wages were unchanged, and no industrial unrest was evident.

The harbour and other public works, such as the car ferry, marine ship at Charlottetown, the sanatorium at Wiltshire will give considerable employment.

Seeding was well advanced except in some low, wet sections.

The fishing season has opened, but receipts at the market have been mainly fresh herring. Cod and haddock were late this year as compared with former seasons. Lobsters were plentiful, and retailed at 16c per lb. The importance of the lobster industry in Prince Edward Island may be estimated from the fact that last year the pack was valued at \$750,000, the price per case being about \$18.

Another important industry recently established is the Karakule sheep ranches at Upton and Bunbury. Great interest is being manifested in this industry, which is attracting investors from abroad.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Moncton.

During the first half of May weather conditions were very cold and backward, and labour operations were as a consequence retarded. The latter half of the month was favourable, and witnessed a great increase in activity and volume

of employed labour. The outlook for an active season in most labour lines was good and promised to surpass that of last year. Most of the local manufacturing industries were running full time, and with the usual complement of help the only exception being the foundry interests, which showed slackness, and the cotton factory which closed two weeks for repairs. The Maritime Hat and Cap Company, Limited, at their annual meeting, reported a very prosperous year and declared a seven per cent. dividend.

Building operations were active. A large force of labourers and mechanics were at work upon the new Baptist church, the foundations of which were well advanced. The corner stone was laid May 30. The work of demolishing the walls of the Presbyterian church recently destroyed by fire was completed. Plans for the construction of a larger edifice of stone and brick are ready and tenders will be asked for. The work of removing buildings from the site of the new Roman Catholic church of L'Assomption was well advanced and work upon the foundations commenced. A new parochial residence of stone is to be erected on St. Bernard's church property. Tenders were also called for the construction of an extension to the Nurses' Home building. Besides these works of public character a number of private residences were under construction, and much repair and enlargement work in progress. Projective civic works will include the paving of two principal streets.

The Petitecodiac Navigation Company steamer, Wilfrid C., made her initial trip May 8.

Trade, wholesale and retail, was active. Much activity prevailed in real estate and a large number of transfers were made at good prices.

The Saturday half-holiday among the employees of the Government railway shops commenced May 2. No unrest was noticed in labour circles and no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour reported.

Very little seeding was done until after May 15, since when the weather was very dry and favourable for planting, and consequently farmers were busy and seeding well advanced. In Sackville district much attention has of late years been given to the cultivation of small fruits, particularly strawberries, and this season large plantings were made. The industry promises to assume large proportions. The special immigration agent for New Brunswick sent over to England by the local Government has returned, accompanied by a large party of intending settlers who will locate in various parts of the Province.

A large number of men were engaged on the diverting branch from Nelson to Derby Junction on the Intercolonial Railway. On the Canada Eastern branch of the Intercolonial Railway twenty-three miles of 80 lb. rails are to be laid and about forty miles of track reballasted. The new brick station at Bathurst was completed, and the brick and stone station at Sussex nearly finished.

The block signal system is being installed on the double track between Moncton and Parrisee, and also from St. John to Hampton, and a large number of men were engaged in these improvements.

Newcastle

Labour conditions during May were much better than during the previous month, and compared favourably with the corresponding month of last year. Special activity was noted in the building trades, large numbers of new buildings being erected, including a public hall at Douglstown, Masonic hall at Chatham, and a pulp and paper mill at Bathurst, besides several stores and dwellings.

Navigation opened on May 4, which is the latest for thirty-two years, but at the end of the month a number of lumber shipments had been made to the United Kingdom.

Railway traffic increased considerably, and changes were being made by the

Intercolonial in view of enlarging its yards to accommodate increasing traffic.

The New Brunswick Pulp and Paper Company, which closed down on May 1, has been reorganized. It will be all rebuilt and new machinery installed for the manufacture of newsprint paper.

Agricultural operations were somewhat hampered by the backwardness of the season. It was not until the end of the month that farmers were engaged in spring sowing.

The fishing industry improved somewhat. Large catches of herring and lobsters were reported.

The work of stream-driving was almost completed and most of the drives were in the booms, very few being reported hung up by low water. The mills all resumed operations, and large numbers of men were employed.

The Intercolonial Railway is calling for tenders for the extension of freight sheds at Millerton and Bathurst, N.B., and at Metapedia, Que.; also for a 40,000 gallon tank at Jacquet River.

St. John.

A slight improvement was noticeable among the building trades, although building operations were not expected to equal those of last season except in the case of dwellings and small buildings. Several manufacturing establishments were working short time, among these T. McAvity & Sons, T. S. Simms & Co., Limited, The James Robertson Company, Limited, and the Cornwall and York Cotton Mills Company, Limited.

A spur line of railway is being built from the pulp mill road crossing on the Canadian Pacific Railway track, Lancaster, to the site of the new bridge across the Falls. Work was being rushed on the new wharves at St. John West, and it was expected they would be completed by December 1. The new post office was progressing rapidly; the front wall is five and one-half feet thick, and will contain four hundred tons of granite.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Company, patent attorneys, have opened a branch office in St. John.

A system of street cleaning by night has been inaugurated.

A number of business failures were reported during the month.

Lumber shipments from St. John to British ports show a falling off. For April the shipments were 7,440,688 feet of spruce and 1,132,297 feet of birch plank as against 10,663,498 of spruce, and 1,504,709 of birch plank in April, 1913.

For the current year the totals are:—spruce 20,241,877, and birch plank 2,764,019, as compared with 35,591,9970 feet of spruce and 2,720,237 feet of birch plank in 1914.

There was a large falling off in the Intercolonial grain handling business in the season just closed, as compared with the previous year. For the year ended March 31, 1913, total shipments amounted to 2,045,369 bushels; for the same period in 1914 the total was 1,520,249, a falling off of 525,120 bushels.

Bank clearings for the five weeks ending May 28 were \$7,287,918, and for the corresponding period last year \$7,556,431, being \$268,513 less in 1914 than in 1913, and \$1,608,584 greater than for the four weeks ending April 23 of the current year.

Savings bank deposits for April were \$66,400.12; withdrawals, \$116,562.79. The inland revenue receipts for April were \$13,843.37, and for the corresponding period last year \$18,366.49, a decrease of \$4,523.12. Customs receipts for April were \$181,795.25, and for April, 1913, \$161,799.17, an increase of \$19,996.08.

New Brunswick's special immigration commissioner has returned from England. He brought back with him a party of twenty-seven settlers, six of whom stopped off at Dalhousie, the others going to St. John and Fredericton.

The following is a statement of the exports of lumber from St. John to the United States for the month of April, 1914:—

Lumber	\$ 66,016 56
Wood pulp.....	48,786 55
Pulp wood	7,192 50
Laths.....	19,172 61
Shingles	10,675 36
Ships' knees	412 05
Track ties	9,005 76
Pine boards	553 82

Total	\$161,815 21
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A. J. McEvoy, of Gibson, has purchased the Michael McLaughlin coal property at Flowers' Cove, Queen's county, and commenced to operate it. The price was upwards of \$5,000, and the output is in the vicinity of 100 tons per week, and will be increased.

The Union Switch and Signal Company, an American concern, have a crew of between sixty and seventy men engaged between St. John and Hampton installing a signal block system. The system depends upon concrete battery wells about 9x6 feet stationed at every mile along the line. These are surmounted by 18 foot iron poles upon which are the signals. When a train enters the stretch between any two of these the signals at each end of the distance close automatically, warning other trains of the danger. By this means collisions are rendered practically impossible. The work when completed will be similar to the system used on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The third annual convention of the Atlantic Coast District of the International Longshoremen's Association was opened in the hall of the Trades and Labour Council at St. John on Wednesday, May 27.

Sussex.—Extensive alterations, to cost \$10,000, to the Bank of Nova Scotia were commenced. Plans are in preparation for the construction of an agricultural college to cost in the vicinity of \$40,000. Ground will shortly be broken for the new armoury.

Woodstock.—Potatoes took another drop, and \$1 per barrel was being offered, with only small quantities wanted.

Fredericton.

Fairly active conditions prevailed during May in nearly all the various avenues of the local labour market, activity also prevailing in commercial circles. The volume of employed labour showed an increase over April, and was somewhat in advance of the corresponding period of last season. Considerable building was in progress, with carpenters and builders' labourers in good demand, and with good prospects for the coming season. Work has been re-started on the new post office, as well as the finishing touches to the annex to the Provincial Normal School. The ground has also been broken for construction of a new city school building, which will give employment to a considerable number of men. The factories and machine shops were well supplied with orders, and conditions all pointed to a most satisfactory and prosperous summer.

Agricultural operations have been somewhat backward, owing to a cold and late spring, but during the month farmers and market gardeners were busy putting in their crops.

The majority of the lumber mills were in full operation.

QUEBEC.**Quebec.**

May was a better month than April, the numerous building permits issued during March and April creating an improved demand for labour in the building trades. It was noticeable, however, that these buildings were not being pushed forward rapidly as there were men in the different building trades still unemployed.

The opening of navigation has also made a demand for shiplabourers and longshoremen, and taking into consideration these classes, the situation might be classed as active but not busy.

Manufacturing particularly in shoe factories was very dull, these establishments working shorthanded and but little more than half time.

There were no changes in wages.

Farmers were busy seeding, although retarded for want of rain, the first three weeks of the month having been particularly dry. In the lumbering industry low water in the rivers is causing serious inconvenience, and logs in some places will likely be left until next year. The big saw mills were fitting up and commencing cutting at the end of the month.

The laying of the new forty inch water main was about completed, and trials as to its resistance made. This work afforded employment to a large number of unskilled labourers in trenching and in laying the main pipe. The completion of the work left these men without employment.

Sherbrooke.

The labour market during the month was not very flourishing, some factories laying off a number of their employees, while common labourers were not in great demand. The Quebec Government has given the contract for the new road from Sherbrooke to Stanstead to Messrs. O'Brien and Dahoney, who have promised to employ all labourers possible from this section, which should give employment to a number of the unemployed. There are also other roads in the different municipalities which will be macadamized, and this work should employ considerable labour. Mechanics were not in much demand.

The Bedford Manufacturing Company of Bedford have completed plans for re-building their plant which was destroyed by fire. The factory will be constructed on a larger scale in another part of the town.

The Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills Company, Sherbrooke, have their machinery nearly all installed and will give employment to a large number of employees.

The installation of a civic water works system is under consideration.

The city of Sherbrooke, on May 27, voted a bonus to a shoe factory to be erected in East Sherbrooke. The

factory will commence building at once and will employ considerable help.

Farmers were busy ploughing and seeding, though the season was considerably backward owing to the cold spring. Farm help was plentiful.

Three Rivers.

The general condition of labour during April was satisfactory, except for those employed by the Wabasso Cotton Company, whose factory did not run full time for the three last weeks of the month.

The city has started paving the streets and sidewalks, giving employment to several hundred men.

Trade was fairly active, but did not show any improvement over the same month of last year.

Rates of wages and hours of labour remained the same as before. There were no strikes or lockouts during the month. Prices for butter, eggs and coal were lower.

Farmers were busy ploughing and sowing.

Fishing was rather quiet.

On account of low water during the month lumber firms did not have much success in floating down their logs, and this made sawing late.

Every factory in the city ran full time except the Wabasso Cotton Company, which cut off about eight hours a week for the last three weeks of the month.

Navigation opened very actively this year, and the harbour was busy the whole month, some steamers loading lumber and others unloading coal, sulphur and pig iron.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of the labour market was fairly good. There was some improvement in industrial conditions, but the month was quieter than May of last year. Nine new buildings were started, as well as important repairs and alteration work. The supply of labour in the building trades was amply sufficient to meet the demand.

The various local factories had a fair month. Civic work was actively pushed. The city increased the various gangs, employing all those who were laid off by manufacturing establishments. The work started with street cleaning, after which the men were engaged in digging sewers and in building permanent sidewalks. Two streets are to be macadamized under the direction of a Government engineer. The waterworks department was also busy laying water mains in various parts of the city.

The Canadian Natural Gas Company, which already has a well at St. Barnabé, the output of which is 250,000 cubic feet per day, has given a contract for digging two other wells at a depth of 2,200 feet, from which it is expected to get 2,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day. The work of rebuilding Girouard Academy will soon be started, giving employment to a large number of men all summer and during a part of next winter. A building for travelling rags is also under way.

The wholesale trade had a fair month. Retail business reported a marked improvement, due to fine weather and the resumption of outdoor work. Banks reported a fair month, with satisfactory collections. The cost of necessities of life remained about the same. Rents were still high, with very few houses to let. There was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and the relations between employers and employees were harmonious.

The general condition of agriculture was fair during the month. Farmers were busy seeding. The work was somewhat delayed by the cold weather. Farm products sold readily and prices remained firm. Farm labourers were in good demand with a shortage in supply, and wages were good in consequence.

St. John's and Iberville.

With the exception of the building trades, in which there was an improvement, labour conditions remained the same as during the previous month. There were several houses under way,

which gave employment to a number of men in the building trades. Manufacturing remained the same as last month; several factories were working with a reduced staff. The Hart Accumulator Company, an English concern manufacturing electrical appliances, having secured a site from the city, will commence during June the building of a factory. The headquarters of this Company are in London, England, and its factory in St. Johns will be the only one of the kind in America. The new factory of the Clarendon Marble Company received a large quantity of marble coming from the Rutland quarries. This marble, destined for various uses, will be sawed and polished. The Company employs quite a number of men and pays them good wages.

There was much activity in the sash and door factories as well as in wood yards.

Bank reported a good month with easy collections. Trade, wholesale and retail, was active during the month. There was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour.

The price of eggs and butter has come down.

Agriculture was very active during the month. Farmers were busy seeding. Although the season was late this year, farmers were hopeful and expected an excellent crop.

Fishing was very profitable during the month. Large quantities of fish were shipped to the New York market.

Sorel and Richelieu.

The condition of labour during the month was exceptionally good, and as a whole the month compared very well with the same month of the two or three previous years. There was work for all those looking for employment, and wages were satisfactory. Great activity prevailed at the various shipyards. Not less than fifteen hundred men were employed in repairing and constructing vessels of different kinds and fitting them up for the opening of navigation. As a consequence there was much activity

in commercial circles, and local industries were busy. Many men were employed in the construction of sidewalks and the improvement of the streets, and there is work ahead for two or three months yet.

Manufacturing establishments in every line were busy, with a fair number of orders in hand.

No marked change was noticeable in conditions affecting the cost of living.

Farmers had a very busy month. The prevailing fair weather enabled them to do more sowing than last spring, and generally more farm work, such as fences, ditches and similar work. There seems to be on the part of farmers all through the district a desire to give more attention than in the past to stock raising, dairying, fruit-growing, market gardening, and especially poultry raising.

Lumbering operations were active.

Montreal.

The main improvement in labour conditions during the month of May was due to the opening of navigation and to the increase in building activities that marks the coming of the warm weather. For these reasons there was a very decided betterment over April conditions, but the amount of work to be had did not compare favourably with conditions a year ago. General industry had not quickened in response to the opening of a new season in any great degree.

Reports from the Charity Organization Society, the Meurling Night Refuge, the Salvation Army Hotel Metropole, and other free or cheap refuges in Montreal, indicate that the destitution and unemployment so pronounced during the winter has been relieved to a great extent since the warm weather. Where the Meurling refuge was filled to capacity every night, and had to turn people away up to the middle of May, there were at the end of the month many nights when there were over one hundred or one hundred and fifty beds vacant. At the various employment bureaus there were registered a large

number of unemployed, but these were largely aliens who had just arrived in Canada. A number of West Indian immigrants are coming to Canada for work. In fact, those most in touch with the situation claim that the greatest hardship through want of work during the past winter and the last month has fallen on these newcomers. This may be true of unemployment where it means utter destitution, but there has been a great deal of partial employment which has meant hardship to Canadian workmen as well, both to skilled and unskilled labour. The Canada Car Company, the Canadian Pacific Angus shops, and the American Locomotive Company, with other such companies, were working short time with reduced staffs. Other companies outside of the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades were in a better position, but none reported phenomenal activity. On the farm, in the mines, and in mills, however, as well as for city industries, there was a tendency to take on more men, not noticeable in the particular instance, but which has been taking daily from the city some who have been in the ranks of the unemployed.

The only important addition to the cost of living during the month was rents. Increases were by no means general, but in individual instances the monthly sum demanded was raised one or two dollars. The lapsing of so many leases on May 1 left the way open to these increases, but in many cases leases were renewed at the old figure. The Montreal Tenants' Protective Association asked the Trades and Labour Council to unite with them in circulating petitions to the Provincial Government at Quebec asking that the yearly lease system now in force should be abolished. Signatures were being gathered to be presented during the meeting of the next Legislature.

A peculiar condition affecting labour is that the opening of navigation has not occasioned more work than it has for longshoremen and freight handlers generally. Many boats have been plying in and out of the St. Lawrence river,

but the package freight both for exports and import has been very light, with the result that many gangs have been discharged much sooner than is ordinarily the case. Checkers have had about one-half the work to do that they have in most seasons. This has also been the case on the railroads which have brought to Montreal nearly four million bushels more of grain than during May, 1913. More coal has also been brought than is usually the case. The decrease in package freight has allowed this to be possible, and as grain is handled mainly by machinery it does not give a corresponding amount of employment. When transferred to the steamers the same conditions apply. This will probably be a record season for grain handling. In spite of ice and fog, May showed great activity in this way.

Over two million tons of coal will be brought to the port of Montreal from Sydney by the Black Diamond colliers during the present navigation season, this being three hundred thousand tons more than the fleet landed here last year.

The city was one of the most active employers of labour, and the higher wages paid makes competition keen among workmen to secure jobs with the municipality. The city did half a million dollars' worth of work in constructing pavements ordered last year after the opening of the present season. In addition to this the city has tendered lowest on a million dollars' worth of new pavements, although the contractors have been successful for over half of the contracts for which tenders were asked. Another million dollars is to be expended for sidewalks. The increased forces put at collecting rubbish in the city streets and lanes has resulted in a thirty-five per cent. increase of the stuff taken to the incinerators. It is expected that new work starting up will enable the extra men who have been at work in the Incineration Department to find something else to do.

Between one and two hundred men were employed by the Cook Construction Company on the aqueduct during

May as a result of the determination to go ahead with the work. It began on May 13, and will continue all summer. This million dollar contract will therefore help to keep labour employed. The recommendations of the Electrical Service Commission that the city should go ahead with the placing of wires underground on Craig, St. James and Notre Dame streets, if followed out, will also give more work.

The demand of the local stone masons' union that the city should exclude artificial stone from buildings constructed by the corporation was successful in leading the controllers to order that Canadian natural stone should be used in the construction of municipal buildings. A clause stating that the stone must be dressed in Montreal will be placed in all contracts. The manner in which cement has been ousting stone from the market led to the agitation, the stone masons claiming they were suffering.

The city government granted funds for twenty new firemen and for two hundred extra police and ten detectives on May 13. Later the number of firemen was increased to fifty-seven. An opportunity was given members of the police force to qualify for detective work. The salaries of firemen and policemen were also increased by fifty dollars a year. Salary increases were also given to elevator men, charwomen and others during the month.

The mayor wrote the Premier of Canada during the month suggesting that the Government should start public works in the city to give the unemployed something to do.

The Board of Control has ordered the union label to be stamped on all civic printing, although the city solicitor has advised them that they cannot exact this condition in asking for tenders.

Delegations from the carpenters' and cement workers' unions waited on the Board of Control on May 19, and complained that the men in their respective trades were not receiving from the city the hourly rate recognized by unions and contractors as a fair wage. The representatives of the carpenters said

the men paid by the city were getting but thirty-seven and thirty-eight cents an hour, when contractors in the city were paying their men the recognized wage, forty-two and forty-two and a half cents an hour.

The cement workers had been reduced in pay from forty-two cents an hour to thirty-seven cents.

The Board passed a resolution to the effect that employees engaged on work for the city shall be paid the wage recognized as the fair wage by unions and contractors in the locality.

The Allied Printing Trades of Montreal is the name of a new labour organization, comprising Typographical Union No. 176, Jacques Cartier Typographical Union, No. 145; Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 52; Photo Engravers' Union, No. 9; Bookbinders' Union, No. 91; Stereotypers' Union, No. 9, and Mailers' Union, No. 39. Representatives of these bodies met for the purpose of considering the advisability of federating in this way, and decided to do so. The main object for the formation of the federated body was that they might have one uniform label instead of each having a different one as at present. Each of the locals is to retain its autonomy in regard to affairs touching itself, and the new body will only be called into action when united effort is wanted on any question.

Bank clearings in Montreal in May were some \$13,000,000 lower than in the same month a year ago.

In four of the five months of the year to date there was a falling off as compared with the same period a year ago, and in the aggregate the decrease was \$45,141,828, or 3.9 per cent.

Hull.

The local sawmills started their operations late in the season, but at the end of the month were running full time. Work did not appear to be as plentiful as at the same time last year. Water is very low in the Ottawa and its tributaries, and it is feared some difficulty may be experienced in getting the

logs down the rivers. Most labourers are working, but the supply is said to exceed the demand by about twenty per cent.

Business, wholesale and retail, was as good as during the corresponding period last year.

The corporations of the city of Hull and the village of Point Gatineau continued the macadamizing of roads started last year, employing a large number of men and teams.

Customs receipts for April amounted to \$4,127.70.

Pulp manufacturers were running full time, although the output exceeded the demand for that product.

The last rainfall did much good to pastures and hay, which had suffered considerably from the long drought.

ONTARIO.

Ottawa.

A feature of the labour situation was a sudden brightening up of part of the building trades. For at least two months building operations had been marked by unusual slackness, and hundreds of skilled mechanics had been idle for months. During May, however, bricklayers and masons became well employed, and this will lead to activity in other branches of the building trades as soon as the masons and bricklayers advance the work.

Not for many years have the members of the plate-printing trades experienced such a dull spell. Bookbinders were also far from active. Other branches of the printing trades were reported as fairly busy. Unskilled labour was in poor demand.

During the month the Ottawa Electric employees made a demand for a minimum wage of thirty-two cents an hour, to which the Company promised consideration. The men are at present receiving:—First year men, 21½ cents per hour for week days and 23½ cents per hour for Sundays; second year, 22½ cents week days and 24½ cents Sundays; third year and over, 25 cents week

days and 27 cents Sundays. An agreement secured through a Board of Conciliation on July 1, 1912, expires on June 30. The number of employees involved totals over four hundred.

A dispute that threatened to develop into a strike was averted when the Ottawa Car Company and its men reached an agreement through a Board of Conciliation. The men secured a nine hour day, and Saturday afternoons off. Wage increases requested generally were not granted. It was agreed, however, that the other trades would benefit according to any increases granted the machinists of the Company.

Several civic employees have been granted salary increases, the wiring inspector receiving \$1,500 per year instead of \$1,200 in future, and his assistant will receive \$1,200 instead of \$900 per annum. Stenographers in the city solicitor's and the city engineer's offices were granted an increase of \$100, the maximum being raised to \$800.

It was estimated that at the end of May that there were at least one thousand unskilled labourers idle in the city. One employment agent declared that he could easily secure one thousand labourers in five hours. Slackness in railroad construction work throughout the district, and an impression that lumbering positions could be secured in the city, have, it is said, resulted in a large number of unskilled labourers invading Ottawa. At one agency three hundred men applied for fifty positions in lumber camps.

Lumbering operations were handicapped by low water in the rivers, and on several occasions mills were threatened with the necessity of having to close down, it being found difficult to float sufficient logs to keep the mills going.

A new industry—broom manufacture and basket-weaving—was introduced during the month when a factory to provide employment for the blind was opened with a staff of six.

The city council has been petitioned by the barbers' union to amend the civic by-law so as to allow shops open after eleven o'clock on Saturday nights.

Carpenters engaged on civic work have been granted an increase of five cents an hour. The increase, which sets the present rate at forty cents an hour, followed a request made by the local carpenters' union.

Brockville.

Labour conditions were fair during the month of May, although not as good as for the same month last year. While there were still some unemployed, they are mostly foreigners. Prospects were for a fair amount of new buildings, with some extensive improvements to others. Work on the installing of the new Babcock and Wilcox Scotch boilers at the electric light station was in progress, and the work of bricking in the boilers was about to be commenced at the end of the month. Manufacturing was fair in most lines. The Jas. Smart Manufacturing Company was running five days per week. The Brockville Atlas Motor Car Company was fairly active, while the St. Lawrence Engine Company and the Gilbert Motor Boat Company were busy. A new factory, to manufacture all kinds of paper boxes, known as the Brockville Paper Box Company, has been started. The factory has an up-to-date equipment, and can turn out thousands of boxes per day. It is expected that the Company will employ about 15 persons.

The work of grading some of the city streets for new pavement was in progress. Beacock Brothers received two car loads of automobiles for distribution in this district during the month.

Potatoes advanced since last month, and house rents showed an upward tendency.

Activity prevailed in agricultural operations.

Smith's Falls. — Labour conditions were not as favourable as in May of last year, although considerable building was done. A new Separate School and a number of new dwellings were in course of construction.

The moulders and coremakers of the

Smith's Falls Malleable Casting Company went out on strike during the month against a reduction of wages of 15 per cent. on piece work, 25 cents per day on day work for moulders, and 50 cents per day for coremakers. No settlement was reported at the end of the month.

Rents have decreased during the past six months.

Merrickville. — Work on a large dam furnished employment to a large number of men.

Morrisburg. — A contract has been given for the erection of a new High School to cost \$13,200. The building will be 41½ feet by 72½ feet, two storeys, with a basement.

Kingston.

The general condition of labour during May was fairly good, but there was a great number of unemployed, with very little indication of further need of labour. The supply far exceeded the demand. There were quite a number of dwelling houses going up, but the number was small compared with last year's operations.

Quite a number of men were employed on street paving work, which has been held up a little, owing to the city not being through with conduit work. The firm had some trouble with the Trades and Labour Council through employing foreign in place of local men, and working ten hours per day in place of nine hours, but everything was settled, and the work was going ahead again. The College had been completed, both interior and exterior, and was awaiting the official inspection.

Collections on account of inland revenue for the month of April totalled \$6,393.66.

The weather was favourable for farmers. Seeding was progressing rapidly. The fall crops were showing some damage from early frosts. Timothy stood the spring well and was showing good results. Clover and alfalfa have not done so well.

Belleville.

The general condition of labour in this city during the month of May was fairly active. Considerable building and alterations of premises were done. The number of building permits issued for the month compared favourably with similar months in former years. The injunction issued against the city restraining the laying of pavement on Front street has been dissolved, and this work will be proceeded with. The extension of the trunk sewer on Front street will be commenced in the near future.

During the month local industries were fairly busy; some branches being very active, especially the two lock factories and brass works, which were well supplied with orders for building materials.

Agriculturists were very busy during the month, and gave employment to a number of immigrant farm labourers.

In the northern part of Hastings county there was some activity in mining. A considerable quantity of marble was shipped from the marble mine.

The new Canadian Pacific Railway line through the city was opened for traffic, and passenger trains commenced to run the latter part of the month.

Peterborough.

Industrial conditions during the month of May showed marked improvement over the previous month, due somewhat to weather conditions, which were very favourable to the building trades and outside work. Some sewer work and street paving, as well as street railway extensions, gave considerable employment to the large number of men who were idle most part of the winter. The Peterborough Novelty Company have commenced business, and will manufacture everything in the line of cabinet work. Outside of activity in real estate and building, other lines were quiet.

On May 18 bakers raised the price of bread from ten cents to eleven cents per loaf.

The City Council have passed a by-law enforcing the sale of poultry by weight on the market.

Arrangements were being made to establish a clearing house in Peterborough for the convenience of the local banks.

The dry weather somewhat hindered farmers in ploughing operations the first part of the month, but the latter part of the month was very favourable. The grass was good, and prospects were for a heavy crop. The wheat did not do as well as expected.

Dry weather delayed work on the drives, and some of the logs will have to wait until next year unless there is an abundant rainfall next month. The mills have started cutting; orders were active at the end of the month.

The first meeting of the cheese board for the season was held on the 20th of the month, fewer cheese being manufactured, but prices were higher, the top price for May, 1913, being 11 3-16; for May, 1914, 12 1-16. The reason given for fewer cheese being made is that the profit is small and the factory finds it pays better to make butter.

Orillia.

There was little change in the industrial situation. The supply of labour exceeded the demand in most trades. There has not been so little building going on in any spring for many years. Scarcely any private dwellings are going up this year. Messrs. J. R. Eaton & Sons have begun work on their new factory, and this is giving employment to a number of men.

Wages continued firm, and prices remained unchanged.

The Department of Railways and Canals are calling for tenders for No. 3 section of the Trent Canal. Tenders must be in by June 18. The work is expected to cost over half a million dollars. It was expected that the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway would begin

its passenger and freight service into Orillia about the middle of June.

Farmers were busy, and agricultural prospects excellent. Grass was good, and fall wheat wintered well.

In lumbering conditions were fair. Manufacturing in some lines, such as agricultural implements, was quiet, though in the motor works and the Canada Wood Specialty Company active conditions prevailed.

Toronto.

Labour conditions during May showed some improvement as compared with the previous month, though manufacturing industries, especially in the iron and steel trades, were generally quiet, with many skilled and other workers out of employment. Building was active, though by no means as brisk as in May, 1913. During April permits to the number of 1,025 were issued, representing an approximate value of \$3,114,888, as compared with 1,005 permits, representing a value of \$3,740,826, in April of last year. There were fewer large contracts given out, but an increase in the construction of dwelling houses, which were much in demand. The medical health officer reported numerous complaints of excessive overcrowding and unsanitary houses, owing to the increase of the population. Last month twenty-three dwellings were condemned as unfit for habitation, of which ten were pulled down.

There has been considerable delay in starting the important civic works, which were expected to furnish employment for several thousand men during the summer. Among the projects delayed for various causes are the filtration plant extension, the Bloor-Danforth viaduct, the water front viaduct in connection with the new union railway station, and the eastern entrance to the Exhibition grounds. Some of these will probably be postponed until next year. Some 5,000 men are now employed by the city works department and contractors on the construction of sidewalks, street pavements and sewers, and routine work of similar character.

The Board of Control has recommended the payment of a minimum wage of twenty-five cents per hour to all workmen engaged on civic jobs, and an interpretation of the "fair wage" clause in contracts to the effect that union wages shall be paid when there is a union in the trade concerned, and the prevailing rate of wages where no union exists.

The Provincial Hydro Electric Power Commission has purchased a site on the west side of University avenue for its new central office building. An appropriation of \$100,000 has been made for the building, but the cost of the completed structure will probably be about \$300,000.

Nearly 400 men are working on the construction of the new technical school, which is making rapid progress. The cost, including site and equipment, will be in the neighbourhood of \$2,000,000.

Ladies' Wear, Limited, is erecting a five-storey brick factory on the corner of College and Manning avenues to cost \$84,000. Cluff Bros. are putting up a five-storey brick and steel warehouse at 79-81 Church street, to cost \$50,000. A contract has been let for the construction of a new Roman Catholic church of stone at the corner of Grace street and Mansfield avenue, at a cost of approximately \$125,000.

The Canadian Stewart Company was preparing to commence operations on the filling in of Ashbridge's Bay. A large dredge to be used in the work has been brought from Port Arthur, and two others are being built for them at the Pelson Iron Works. The filling in operations will last for about four years.

T. W. Hinsdale, auditor of the State of Washington Compensation Commission, has arrived in Toronto to assist in the creation of an administration and office system for the Ontario Compensation Commission, established by recent legislation.

A vigorous campaign has been undertaken by Chief Inspector D. H. Reynolds of the Dominion Immigration Department and Inspector Mitchell, who has charge of Ontario, against fraudulent employment agents, who have been

engaged in extensive swindling operations. Many immigrants have paid them money for securing jobs at a distance, and on their arrival have found that no work was to be had. On the 21st seventeen employment agents were found guilty of violating the provisions of the Immigration Act and fined in sums amounting in the aggregate to \$386. A number of others were subsequently convicted and fined.

The metal and engineering trades were quiet, with the exception of ship-builders; electrical workers also were active. Wood workers, upholsterers and cabinet makers were fair. Piano workers quiet. Printers, bookbinders and allied trades had a fair amount of work. Garment workers, boot and shoe workers generally had steady work. Leather workers had a quiet month. Hotel and restaurant help were fairly well employed, with business more active towards the close of the month. The provision trades were normal. Railway and street railway men, expressmen and teamsters had a fair amount of work. Unskilled labourers were better employed than in April, but the supply was in excess of the local demand.

The bricklayers, whose agreement with their employers fixing wages at 55 cents per hour terminated May 1, have demanded an increase to 62½ cents. On this being refused by the employers, a strike was proposed, but on the International executive refusing its sanction the question was left to arbitration.

The electrical workers' union is asking an increase of fifteen per cent. in the wages of the men employed by the Toronto Electric Light Company, and have asked for the appointment of a Board of Arbitration to adjust the matter.

At a meeting of waitresses held on May 12 it was decided to form a local waitresses' union.

On the 20th the waiters' and restaurant employees' union passed a resolution in favour of the anti-tipping bill now before Parliament.

Farmers were very busy, the season being much later than usual. Spring ploughing and seeding were finished

about the middle of the month. Fall wheat was reported to be looking well, and conditions favourable for a good yield.

Leaside.—Construction work on the new factory of the Canada Wire and Cable Company has been started. The Company has also begun the building of a number of homes for workingmen.

Weston.—The Weston sewage system and disposal works has been completed, and was formally opened on the 10th. It was built at a cost of \$134,644.

Newmarket.—The town council has decided to expend \$25,000 on extending the water works system.

Mount Dennis.—The Canadian Kodak Company will very shortly begin the erection of its new plant on Eglinton avenue. It will comprise seven buildings with a floor space of eleven acres, and the cost is estimated at about \$1,500,000. When in operation about 500 men will be employed.

Niagara Falls.

Industrial conditions during May showed some improvement over April. The building trades were more active. Numerous dwellings and a few commercial buildings will be erected this summer. There is a great demand for dwellings. Enlargement of the plant of the American Cyanamid Company was nearly completed. The factory is running to full capacity all the time, employs about a thousand men, and represents an investment of about two million dollars. The original plant, which began operations in January, 1910, had an output of 12,000 tons. In 1913 it was increased to 32,000 tons. The figures for 1914 will be 64,000 tons. In the first years of operation the product was exported for finishing, but all the processes necessary to the finished article are now carried on locally.

The Dominion Chain Company applied to the city electric department for 250 horsepower from September next to operate its new factory.

New cars have been ordered for the street railway.

Stamford township awarded contracts for a standpipe and other waterworks plant. A by-law to purchase an electric light and power system, now privately owned, will be voted upon.

Wholesale and retail trade was reported good.

Teamsters have arranged a scale of wages at 60 cents per hour for all-day employment and 75 cents per hour for engagements lasting less than a full day.

Fifty men were employed at the new quarries of the Standard Stone Company in Bertie township.

Seeding was greatly delayed by wet weather. The season's peach crop was utterly destroyed over a large part of the producing area by unusually hard winter freezing. Pears and cherries promise well. Berries of different sorts may have suffered from the wet spring.

On the whole conditions in manufacturing were about the same as in April.

Port Colborne.—A by-law to fix assessment of the Niagara Feed Company was carried. The Maple Leaf flour mill reduced its staff and lowered its wage scale. There was a great rush of grain through the Welland canal and at the elevator. The annual assessment shows a large increase in valuations and ten per cent. gain in population. Building trades were active.

Welland.—Two hundred unskilled labourers of the town and vicinity, chiefly foreigners, appealed for public relief, having been long out of employment. A daily free lunch was established, but will not be continued. The labour market was greatly over-supplied. The library by-law was defeated. A \$50,000 armoury will be erected. Electro-Metals, Limited, increased its capital stock from \$300,000 to \$1,000,000. The annual assessment shows an increase of about twenty-five per cent. in valuations and fifteen per cent. in population.

Bridgeburg.—A by-law to raise money for street improvements was carried. Work was commenced on the new Tuttle & Bailey factory.

St. Catharines.

There was a slight improvement in the condition of the labour market during May, as compared with the month of April, but conditions compared unfavourably with the corresponding month of last year.

The labourers' union held a meeting and fixed a wage scale of 27½¢ per hour, to take effect on July 1. A number of contractors have already accepted the scale.

The plasterers of the city on May 1 had their wages increased from 52½ cents to 55 cents per hour for a nine-hour day. They asked for an increase from 50 cents to 55 cents per hour last year, May 1. The employers offered 52½ cents in November, promising 55 cents on May 1 this year.

Work on foundations for the St. Paul street bridge was in progress during the month.

Conditions of labour in the factories show but little improvement compared with the previous month. One or two factories were working short time.

Operations on a new bank building on Queenston street were progressing favourably.

Thorold.—The William C. Wilson & Company's Thorold ice plant was in operation, producing from five to eight tons of ice. A new furniture and hardware store has been opened on Main street.

Merritton.—Labour generally was fair throughout the month.

Hamilton.

The condition of the labour market during May showed little change as compared with the previous month, and was not nearly as favourable as during the corresponding month a year ago.

Labourers had a better month than in April, but there were still many out of employment. Outside of the painters, those employed in the building trades were not as active as has been customary in the same month during other years. Owing to the scarcity of busi-

ness the wire department of the Canada Screw Company was closed down for two weeks at the beginning of the month, but commenced operation again in the middle of the month, the employees working on short time, as was the case with many of the large industries.

A large number of men employed by the Steel Company of Canada have been idle for some time, but trade indications at the end of the month pointed to improved conditions in the near future. The Petrie Manufacturing Company is one of the few local concerns that did not seem to be affected by the general trade depression; orders from the west received during the month warranted the daily output of their factory being nearly doubled, and as a result the employees were working overtime.

Construction was rapidly going ahead on the Dominion Power and Transmission Company's new steam auxiliary in the east end. It was expected that the structure would be completed by the first of August, when the installing of machinery will be commenced. The Company was also double-tracking its line on Queen street. Street railway extensions and roadbed improvement work will give employment to a large number of men this summer.

Work on the west end disposal plant was progressing rapidly.

Men on outside work were not as extensively employed by the city works department as during the same month a year ago.

Announcement has been made of the incorporation of the National Rubber Company, Limited. The new concern will manufacture automobile tires and other rubber goods in Hamilton.

Extensive building alterations in connection with the Court House Hotel are announced. The plans call for an addition to the rear of the present building of twenty rooms and numerous other improvements and enlargements, the total cost of which is estimated at \$10,000.

There were no strikes here during the month, but several of the local organized tradesmen were successful in nego-

tiating new wage scales at increased rates of wages. Local plasterers received an increase from 50 cents to 52½ cents per hour. Brewery workers received an advance of \$2 per week. A new scale of wages affecting journeymen barbers went into effect on May 4, the rate which was \$12.00 per week and half over \$18.00 being advanced to \$13.00 and half over \$18.00.

The price of potatoes advanced considerably during the month. Coal declined twenty-five cents per ton on May 1. Butter was cheaper than during the previous month.

A disastrous fire which completely destroyed the plant of the Nageella Manufacturing Company on May 1 threw twenty-five employees out of work.

Farmers were having less trouble than usual in securing farm help at this season of the year, owing to the scarcity of employment in the city. Canning factory buyers were closing deals with some of the growers for strawberries and raspberries at \$1.68 per crate for the former and \$2.60 for the latter. The peach crop will be a failure this year, there being no yellow flesh peaches and only a sprinkling of other varieties. Plums will be a fair crop, but not nearly as heavy as last year. Some varieties of pears were blooming well, but Bartletts will be only a medium crop. Both sweet and sour cherries have bloomed well, and appear to be setting a heavy crop. Apples have wintered well and will be a good crop. Raspberries, currants and gooseberries promise well. Strawberries were fair in some districts and frozen out in others.

Manufacturing was quiet during the month.

Burlington.—A new basket factory was erected at the junction.

Watertown.—The fine warm growing weather has made crops very promising, excepting fall wheat, which has been winter killed. The prospects for a good fruit crop were bright.

Brantford.

Labour was only partially employed during the month. In every line the supply exceeded the demand, and in all trades some men were out of work, while others were working short time. The building trades were a little better employed than last month, but there were still men unemployed in all branches.

Work on the retaining wall at Lorne bridge was re-commenced, and ballasting on the Lake Erie and Northern Railway was being continued. A number of sidewalks were being laid by the civic authorities, and the laying of sanitary sewers carried on. Work was in progress at the water works, to enable a greater supply of water being secured.

Factories generally were quiet, short time for the most part being worked. A rubber goods company is having the old building of the Binder Twine Company remodelled with a view to commencing operations shortly, and a factory for the manufacture of silk ware is likely to be commenced.

The building permits were mostly for small houses and repairs. The bricklayers and masons made an agreement with builders at the beginning of the month, that if trade warrants it at the first of August, they are to be granted an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour, and an additional $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents the 1st of May, 1915. If no increase is given in August next, then they will receive an increase of 5 cents on May 1, 1915. The carpenters made an agreement to work the same hours (nine per day) for the same wages, 35 cents per hour, but with the additional clause that non-union men work the same hours as union men. The painters and paperhangers who went on strike on April 30 last were still out, but were contracting for themselves, and getting some work.

A disastrous fire occurred at the Canada Glue Works on May 9, when the entire works was gutted, and a loss of \$125,000 sustained, about seventy men being thrown out of employment.

Agriculturists were busy the past month, being a little later than usual getting on the land owing to the weather.

Manufacturing was quiet, and there were no signs of improvement.

Paris. — Manufacturing was quiet. Building and other outside operations were improving.

Guelph.

Labour conditions for the month of May showed an improvement over last month. The building trades had an active month, with good prospects for the season. Manufacturing activity was not as pronounced as during May last year, and showed no improvement over last month, outputs being small, with little demand for labour; with a few exceptions, factories were working short time. The Dominion Linen Mills Company, which went into liquidation some months ago, has been reorganized, and the plant has renewed operations with a staff of thirty-five hands. The Sewerage and Public Works Commission have decided to macadamize Waterloo avenue, and the work of excavation has been commenced. The sewerage system will also be extended.

The Light, Heat and Public Works Commissions have granted labourers who dig trenches and do heavy labour an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour.

The customs receipts for the month of April were \$17,649.14, a decrease of \$9,731.95 as compared with the corresponding month last year.

Retail and wholesale merchants report trade fair for the month.

Farmers had an active month finishing seeding and preparing for corn and root crops. Farm help promises to be better supplied this season.

The Canadian Northern Railroad had finished the work of grading as far as the Dundas road, Guelph, and the laying of rails was in progress.

Berlin.

Labour conditions in Berlin and district, as far as the building trades were concerned, compared favourably with the corresponding month of last year, and were better than last month. Building permits issued in April amounted to \$120,385, an increase of \$41,165 over the same month last year.

Outside labourers on sewer work and water works, as well as gas and corporation labourers were well employed, though there were still a lot of foreign labourers out of work, with very little demand for them.

Work on the Berlin Interior Hardware Company addition was being proceeded with, as well as on St. Mathew's Church. A large number of men were employed at the Walper House making alterations. This alone will call for an expenditure of \$20,000. The Berlin Plate Glass & Mirror Company are erecting a new building on Victoria street seventy-five by seventy-eight feet and one storey high. Carpenters were busy at the Grand Trunk depot on alterations for a sub-postal station.

Some street paving work was suspended pending the settlement of injunction proceedings by ratepayers against the civic authorities regarding paving materials.

The barbers of Berlin, as well as most of the clerks in the city, have secured a half holiday every Wednesday from May 1 to September. Motormen and conductors in the employ of the Berlin and Waterloo Street Railway had their wages increased about an average of one cent an hour.

The cost of living has come down a little in lard, butter, eggs and nut coal.

Customs returns for April, 1914, were \$34,309.04, against \$35,886.79 for April, 1913, a decrease of \$1,577.75.

Farmers were very busy seeding, and the grass and fall wheat looked well.

Manufacturing as a whole was not very brisk. Shoe factories, felt factories, rubber factories, glove, shirt and collar, trunk and bag, robe and clothing

factories were all on short time, while some furniture factories have closed down indefinitely. Tanneries and breweries were working full time, as well as the Dominion Tire factory. Cigar factories, confectioneries and bakeries and wholesale meat shops were also working full time.

Waterloo.—Conditions in Waterloo were about the same as in Berlin. On May 4 the ratepayers carried a by-law authorizing the expenditure of \$50,000 to aid the Globe Furniture Company of Waterloo to build a large addition to their factory. The clerks in Waterloo were granted a half holiday on Wednesday afternoon during the months of June, July and August.

Elmira.—Labour conditions in Elmira, although, perhaps, not as good as in the same month last year, were still pretty fair, most of the factories still running full time, and building trades busy. The foundation for the new Metropolitan Bank was almost completed, and the stone for the building being unloaded. The cement foundation for the new Lutheran Church was well under way.

Woodstock.

Factory managers in some instances report an improvement in industrial conditions for the month. The furniture trade, however, was still in a depressed condition, and there was at least a possibility of a good many furniture factories closing down altogether for a month or two during the summer. No improvement was looked for until after harvest.

Manufacturers of wagons and sleighs were pretty busy at the finishing end, but not so busy in commencement departments, which meant there were a good many orders on hand, but not so many ahead. Eastern business was good and western business picking up.

Manufacturers of pipe organs, pianos and reed-organs reported business conditions very good, with a good demand for pipe organs. There was a live eastern

demand for pianos, and a good many foreign orders were received for reed organs.

Stove and furnace manufacturers reported business still slack. Biscuit and confectionery manufacturers stated business was fairly good.

Grocers and dry goods men found business still normal, though there was still some evidence of a money-tightness. Local agents of the express companies regarded business quite normal.

Labour of all kinds was pretty well employed, though there were a good many men on short time. There was a good deal of outdoor work, though not much, if any, demand for men. On the other hand, not many men were looking for employment.

A good deal of the fall wheat in this district has been winter-killed, though Oxford has not suffered so much in this respect as some other places. Estimates range from half a crop in some sections to pretty nearly a full crop in others.

Stratford.

The labour market in this city and district showed an improvement over the previous month. The building trades were active, many large buildings, as well as dwellings, being in course of erection. Fifty-two electrical permits and twenty-eight plumbing permits were issued during April. By-laws authorizing the expenditure of \$22,000 to provide a better system of street lights, \$11,500 for a garbage incinerator, and \$10,000 for buildings at the Agricultural Park and Athletic Grounds were voted on and carried. Large gangs of men were engaged in extending the water mains, preparing for the paving of the streets, and laying of underground telephone wires. All industries were steadily engaged.

The customs returns for the port of Stratford for April were \$15,262.72, a slight decrease over the figures of last year.

Wholesale and retail men reported business very good, most of the dry

goods merchants offering goods at reduced prices.

There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour, and no industrial troubles.

Farmers were busy seeding this month and getting in the root crop. Their supply of help was equal to the demand.

London.

Conditions were improved to a great extent in regard to outside work, and activity prevailed in building lines. In the factories and foundries conditions were not so good. Contracts for large new buildings have been awarded as follows: Two Public Schools, at about \$50,000 each; Dominion Savings building, \$200,000; Wellington Street Methodist Sunday School, \$12,000. The Ford Motor Company have purchased land, and are to erect a \$50,000 building for assembling cars, and to be used as a warehouse. The Princess Avenue School will be reconstructed at a cost of \$30,000. A large addition is being added to St. Joseph's Hospital, and the Collegiate Institute is to be reconstructed and a large addition added. Sewer contracts, totaling \$250,000, have been awarded by the Board of Control, the largest and most important part going to a Cleveland firm at \$148,160.50. A number of new asphalt pavements were under way, and the city also had a large force at work building cement sidewalks, curbs and gutters.

A new firm will manufacture a heavy grade of reinforced railway culvert pipe, also pipe for storm water and sanitary sewers. An improvement was noticed in wholesale and retail trade. Thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000) will be spent by Middlesex County on roads and bridges this summer.

A walk-out of thirty-five carpenters took place on May 11 on the new McCormick Biscuit Company building, when the contractor put some labourers to work laying floors. The carpenters all secured work elsewhere.

A misunderstanding arose between the employees and Advertiser Printing Company over the interpretation of one of the clauses of the agreement under which they are working, and on May 20 all quit work, but returned late in the afternoon. The difference of opinion was amicably adjusted.

Farmers were very busy with seeding. Crop conditions were of the best, and a large yield of fruit was looked for.

The cheese factories in Western Ontario have quit making butter, and were all busy making cheese.

Exeter.—A building boom has started, and quite a number of new residences are being erected, also a Carnegie Library. A new post office will also be commenced this year.

Goderich.—The Canadian Pacific Railway has a gang at work putting in new sidings to handle the large quantity of grain arriving at this port.

St. Thomas.

Labour conditions in this district during May were very favourable. Building trades were busy, skilled workers well employed, particularly bricklayers, of which, at the end of the month, there was a decided scarcity. The month was better than April, and, perhaps, slightly better than the corresponding month of last year. The unskilled building labourers were slightly in excess of the demand, particularly the foreign element. Traffic employees on the Michigan Central Railroad reported a quiet month. There have been a number of men set back, and a few laid off. Conditions in the local Michigan Central shops were better than during the previous month, but were not so good as during the corresponding month of last year. Wabash traffic employees reported a quieter month, due to the fact that longer trains were being handled on the Wabash road. The Pere Marquette line was busy, both with traffic and in shops. Civic work commenced and a considerable number

of unskilled labourers were given employment. Retail trade was fair. Local industries had a normal month. Thomas Bros. brush and broom factory was quiet. No unrest in the labour market as evidenced by strikes was apparent. Houses with modern improvements continued scarce.

The twelfth annual convention of the Labour Educational Association of Ontario, which met in St. Thomas on the 25th of the month, was largely attended.

Farmers were busy seeding, weather conditions being favourable for that line of work.

The fishing industry at lake ports was reported quiet.

Chatham.

With the exception of the building trades, which showed a slight improvement over the previous month, very little change was noticeable.

Manufacturing in nearly every branch was quiet. Carriage and wagon factories were very quiet, some of them working short hours and only five days a week. The Manson Campbell Farming Mill Company made a further reduction in time from ten to eight hours per day, running five days per week, as before. Planing mills were fairly active, but not to such an extent as during the corresponding month of 1913.

Rentals remained firm, and no change was noticed in the cost of living.

No strikes or industrial unrest was evident during the month.

Farmers were active when able to get on the land, but owing to heavy rains the first part of the month, corn planting was late. Considerable wheat was ploughed up and other grains substituted. Fruit was expected to be plentiful.

Windsor.

Labour conditions were improved since last month, especially in the building trades, although some of the factories were not very active. Civic works, such as pavements, sewers and side-

walks, gave employment to a good percentage of unskilled labour, and with the commencement of a number of large buildings, such as the Walkerville Public School, general hospital, Windsor Public School, incinerator, as well as numerous houses and small buildings, skilled mechanics were well employed.

There was no industrial trouble or unrest.

Operations in agriculture and lumbering were active, manufacturing fair.

Owen Sound.

The labour market during May was quiet, conditions generally being much similar to those reported in April.

Retail business was generally active, and taken all in all was quite up to May of last year. One financial agency reported a reduction of requests for loans from farmers, and an increase in the payments of loans, some of which were not due for one or two years. Navigation opened early in May, and shipments during the month were fairly heavy.

The report of the assessors, who have just finished their work, shows that during the year the population of Owen Sound decreased from 12,612 to 12,385, but that there was an increase in property values.

On June 6 the ratepayers of Owen Sound will vote on three industrial by-laws, namely: A loan to the Union Cement Company of \$60,000, a grant to the Dry Dock Company of \$10,000 a year for twenty years, the exemption of the Canada Yeast Company from taxation for a period of years.

During May the farmers had an exceptionally fine month for seeding operations.

Cobalt.

The general condition of labour was unchanged from the previous month. Considerable outside work was started during May, and the extraordinary dry weather made it possible to accomplish a great deal more work than in previous

years for the same period. Navigation opened on the 12th of the month.

Lumbering was badly hampered this year, and practically all of the season's cut was still in the bush. Low water in the spring of the year prevented the lumbermen from taking the drive out. This was the first instance of a similar character that has occurred in the district for many years.

In mining circles no change was announced during the month.

Sault Ste. Marie.

There was a slightly increased demand for labour in the building trades, with ample local supply. Other trades were quiet, and business in most lines dull.

There were no changes in rates of wages, and no strikes or lockouts.

There was a slight decline in residential rentals, and in prices of dairy products.

Agricultural operations were quite active. A larger area than usual has been cropped, and crops never looked better at this season. Some mercantile orchards have been put out, and more are promised a year hence. More attention will likely be devoted to the growing of fruit, especially apples, which seem well adapted to the district.

Two or three small fishing fleets have commenced operations.

Logging operations were successful, and the mills were fairly busy.

In mining conditions were somewhat quiet. Railroad construction furnished employment to quite a number of men.

The trap rock industry, which promised well, is not likely to be as successful as was expected. The adoption of heavy duties by the United States has placed the business at a disadvantage.

There is considerable dock building on the St. Mary's River and down the lake, notably at Richards' Landing and Bruce Mines.

Port Arthur and Fort William.

The month of May showed improvement over April. Men were more generally employed at the docks, freight sheds and coal docks. Work, however, was starting up very slowly, and with many men out of employment there was still a great want of work. All industrial concerns in Port Arthur and Fort William have been laying off men and shortening time. Trade was quiet, the full traffic by rail and lake not having been reached.

There were no changes in rates of wages. Many men were glad to get work at any price, owing to depression in the labour market.

The cost of living continued high. Eggs were reduced, but potatoes have gone up.

The dry docks, all railway shops and other industries in Fort William and Port Arthur were working with small gangs of men. Many men have been laid off and those at work were, for the most part, on short time.

The farmers in the district had a good month for farming operations, and were busy clearing and breaking new ground.

The fishing industry was in operation and provided some employment.

The Pigeon River mill at Port Arthur has started its spring cut, and many men were employed, some from the camps, others regular employees in the city. These operations, however, did not appear to decrease to any considerable extent the number of men out of work.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.

Building trades were more active than in the month of April. Other branches of industry were unchanged. The railway shops were still working shorter hours than usual at this season of the year. Wholesale merchants reported but a fair business month. A large number of retail merchants have held special sales, with a view to relieving the trade depression, which, for some time past,

has been prevalent in Winnipeg.

Distress amongst unskilled labour was particularly acute. An unemployed parade, composed mainly of foreigners, to the number of about two thousand, ended in a disturbance, which had to be quelled by the police.

The City Council has decided to engage only married men in future on civic works. Few single men can obtain work through the Civic Employment Bureau. The Bureau's figures for May showed 499 city applications for help, of which 485 were filled, and forty outside applications, of which thirty-five were filled.

New wage schedules are being drawn up by the two local unions of electrical workers.

There is to be no schedule for band concerts in the six city parks this summer, as a result of disagreement between the City Parks Board and the local union of musicians. All the city bands are under the jurisdiction of the union, and that body has decided that any band playing in the parks must consist of at least thirty players, whilst the board desire to engage bands of less than that number.

The Trades and Labour Council have asked the School Board to appoint a competent optician to examine the eyes of school children, the cost of such examinations to be borne by the Board. The request is likely to be granted.

The Winnipeg Board of Trade held its annual meeting early in the month, and elected officers for the ensuing year. The statement was made by the retiring president that about fifty millions of dollars were invested in Winnipeg manufacturing plants, giving employment to 18,000 persons under normal conditions.

The reports of the grain inspector for May show that 5,629,250 bushels of wheat, 3,915,640 bushels of oats, 433,350 bushels of barley, 797,500 bushels of flax and 2,000 bushels of rye were inspected at Winnipeg during the month.

Portage la Prairie.—Building permits issued during the month were valued at \$7,925.

St. Boniface.—Business in real estate showed a little more activity than usual. The industries of the city were fairly active during the month, with the exception of the Rat Portage Lumber Company, which laid off a few men owing to slackness of work. On May 19 the citizens voted in favour of a by-law to provide \$200,000 for the erection of a new school to be equipped with the latest improvements.

Transcona.—Much activity was shown in Transcona during May. The Canadian Pacific Railway yards were opened and provided work for a goodly number, mostly taken from the yards at Winnipeg. A large number of stores and houses were in course of erection. By-laws for adequate water and sewerage systems were prepared to be submitted to the ratepayers.

In a few months' time the town will likely have an efficient street railway system, probably operated by the Winnipeg Street Railway Company.

A Trades and Labour Council was formed during the month. Eighteen delegates from six local unions were present at the initial meeting. Permanent officers will be elected at a meeting to be held in June.

Brandon.

During the month the prevailing condition of the labour market was one of quietness, slightly better than last month, but not quite as good as during the corresponding month of last year. Work was being rapidly pushed forward on the new building for the Pioneer Fruit Company. The contract for an apartment building, to cost \$50,000, was let to the Wilson Construction Company of Winnipeg. The Hospital Board is advertising for tenders for a nurses' home building.

The City Council decided to go ahead with its street paving programme, which, owing to the financial stringency,

has been held up, and the work was commenced towards the end of the month.

Eggs, butter and potatoes decreased in price.

Practically the whole of the seeding was completed, and owing to the exceptionally favorable weather excellent progress is being made by crops.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Regina.

With the advancement of the season there were not the improved conditions expected at this period of the year. A large amount of unemployment continued to exist. The civic authorities were endeavouring to minimize the amount of unemployment prevailing in unskilled labour in civic works. It is probable that hand labour will take the place of machines on some work. Work for the most part will likely be done by day labour, thus making provision for the employment of more men. This, however, while benefitting unskilled labour, will not help out the large number of skilled mechanics in the building trades. Although building permits taken out during the first three weeks of the month surpassed those for the whole of the corresponding month of last year, there was not an increase in building operations, as several of the buildings for which permits were issued were not put under construction.

During the month the Builders' Exchange decided to conform with recent legislation providing for the weekly payment of wages, and payment of wages in the currency of the realm, or marked cheque. Hitherto this Act has not been adhered to by the contractors, but with the approach of the building season it was considered wise to conform to the law.

Little change in prices was apparent, except in dairy products, which fluctuate frequently, according to the market supply. Owing to scarcity, potatoes will likely advance.

As a result of loss in operation of the Regina Municipal Street Railway, the service was cut down at the end of the month, causing a reduction in the number of men employed to the extent of about forty. Owing to slackness of trade printing establishments reduced their staffs.

Throughout the district grain presented a very flourishing appearance. Favourable weather conditions have enabled the farmers to complete the oat seeding, and prospects for an early harvest were very bright. Efforts are being made by the Provincial Department of Agriculture to induce farmers to engage in dairying.

Moose Jaw.

There was very little improvement in the labour situation over April. A good number were able to secure odd days' work throughout the month, but not more than fifty per cent. were steadily employed. There does not appear much chance for steady work or much demand for labour until the harvest season.

The seeding of wheat was all completed May 15, and the end of the month saw the other grains all in, with the exception of flax, which will be finished early in June. The crop went in well, with sufficient moisture to start growth. Some parts of the district needed rain, but all grain was growing well. Showers during the first week in June are needed, however, and would put the crop in good shape. If the rain does not come crops on the light land will not amount to much.

Some railroad construction work was done on the Canadian Pacific Railway grade between Expanse and Assiniboia.

Saskatoon.

While labour conditions during the earlier part of May showed little improvement over those of the previous month, the latter part of the month gave a better showing. There was, however, a large surplus of labour still on the market.

Some building was commenced, and this, with civic work, gave employment to a number of men.

Seeding was finished, favourable weather conditions obtaining. Thus far there have been no abnormal conditions likely to detract from good crop prospects.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has been relaying steel out of the city east-erly.

Prince Albert.

The labour barometer during May was stationary, with supply in excess of demand, and no immediate prospect of any great development. The new telephone exchange building was being rapidly proceeded with, but no start had been made on the armoury. Repairs to boats and construction of new ones furnished some employment in preparation for regular passages to the Beaver Lake gold fields.

Potatoes took a serious upward jump in price, retailing at \$1.25 per bushel. There is no doubt there are plenty in the district, but owing to seeding operations occupying the farmer there is difficulty in bringing supplies in.

A mass meeting of farmers is to be held in Prince Albert on July 18, for the purpose of considering the necessity of a city market. The difficulty with horticultural produce is that it is unloaded in the city in an over-abundant supply at certain periods of the year, while later there is a distinct shortage. The solution of this difficulty is an important one both to farmers and citizens.

Ninety per cent. of the seeding has been completed under good conditions, the average all round being between five per cent. and ten per cent. increase in the area under cultivation.

The Prince Albert Lumber Company has purchased the interests of the Big River Lumber Company at a large figure. It is stated that the mill at Big River, which was destroyed by fire in 1913, will be rebuilt.

Much attention is being given to the "gold strike" at Amisk, or Bea-

ver Lake, and the results of further developments are being awaited with interest. The assays of the surface samples of quartz show as high as \$1,600 per ton, and arrangements have been made for excavation to a greater depth.

A large number of prospectors have gone into the district, and some twenty square miles of territory has been staked. The influx into this northern area of a large population will have a beneficial effect upon the development of the country north of the North Saskatchewan River.

ALBERTA.

Medicine Hat.

The condition of labour was as good as anticipated. The building trades were slack, and while quite a number of buildings were in the course of construction the supply of men far exceeded the demand. Carpenters and bricklayers were feeling the situation keenly, many men being idle in these trades. The same condition applied, in a lesser degree however, to all of the building trades.

Weather conditions were not any too favourable for farmers, and without more rain the growing crops will suffer.

The Maple Leaf Milling Company have let the contract for a 3,000 barrel mill at this point, and it was understood work would be commenced on the same early in June.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Company have also purchased the Medicine Hat Milling Company mill here, and the Company it is believed will double the output of this mill at an early date.

Wholesale and retail trades were reported a little quiet.

Calgary.

No improvement was shown in the building trades over the previous month, the majority of the men in the different trades being unable to find employment. The city has decided to do most of the civic work by day labour instead of by

contract; \$176,000 will be expended on sidewalk work. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company have decided not to proceed with the erection of their depot and other buildings; freight sheds only will be erected. The Canadian Northern Railway has arranged for a daily service from Calgary to Winnipeg. Business at the stockyards was brisk; the last six months over 200,000 head of livestock were disposed of at a value of \$4,944,787.

Retail business was curtailed owing to the large amount of speculation in oil stocks.

The weather was favourable for seeding operations, which were entirely completed. There is an increase of fifteen per cent. in the average seeded this year.

Lumber has increased ten cents per thousand.

Oil was struck in the Dingman well May 14, at a depth of 2,718 feet. It proved to be practically pure gasoline, analysis yielding 64.5 Baume. The announcement brought on a boom in oil shares, several existing companies selling out their issue of capital stock within two or three days to local investors. The number of people and amount of money attracted to Calgary by oil discoveries in the Alberta fields had the effect of stimulating activity with hotels, restaurants and allied businesses.

Ratepayers approved by-laws necessary to permit issuing debentures for municipal improvements to the extent of \$1,394,600, \$1,024,000 being for bridges across the Bow and Elbow rivers.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company is calling for tenders for demolishing the old Mounted Police barracks preparatory to the erection of a hotel and terminals on this historic location.

The Industrial Bureau has investigated the possibility of obtaining hemlock bark in the forests west of the city for tanning purposes, and finds that great quantities can be secured within easy shipping distance. As there are estimated to be something like 200,000 hides

sent yearly to eastern tanneries, and the number is increasing rapidly, there is a splendid opportunity for one or more industries of this character. The bark, taken from the Western or Washington hemlock, leaches 358.4 lbs. of tannin per long cord, a difference over the eastern species of 134.4 lbs.

Crop conditions in the country were much better than at the same time a year ago. Foliage was more advanced. Rain has fallen throughout most of Southern Alberta, and the outlook was excellent.

Edmonton.

While the demand for labour was greater than the previous month, there were probably more men idle during May, owing to the fact that large numbers of men came into the city from construction and tie camps, and from homesteads, looking for employment. The work to be carried out during the summer will furnish employment for all the residents of the city, but the outlook for the non-residents was very poor. A number of skilled mechanics found employment during the month, but there were a good many unemployed, especially bricklayers and carpenters. Work on a number of business blocks was started, but had not reached the point where other than common labour was required. Very little civic work was started. Good progress was made on the nine-storey McLeod building, also the Grand Trunk Pacific hotel. Excavation for the armoury was under way at the close of the month.

Bank clearings for April were \$14,527,255, and for the same period last year \$17,820,898. Customs receipts for April, \$130,733, and \$153,828 for April, 1913.

Wholesale and retail trade was normal.

Seeding operations closed about the middle of the month, the general outlook being excellent.

Saw mills were idle, no logs having been brought down the river at the close of the month.

Coal mining operations were carried on to about the same extent as during the previous month.

Railroad construction was active.

Lethbridge.

There was but little improvement in labour conditions in comparison with last month, very little work being done in the building line and in coal mining. The seeding was all finished, and farm help consequently was not in demand to the extent that it was last month.

There was no activity in any particular line of work. Compared with the corresponding season last year conditions were dull. For the week ending May 22 bank clearings were \$451,989.93. The corresponding week last year they amounted to \$577,328.30. Customs receipts for April, 1914, were \$21,120.93 as compared with \$24,552.40 for the same month of 1913.

Wholesale and retail trade remained about the same as last month.

Labourers' wages were reported lower than during the corresponding period last year. There was no unrest in labour circles.

Farming conditions were considered better than in the same month in former years. There are now better means of marketing farm produce. There is more mixed farming being done, and a steady move in the marketing of live stock, cattle and hogs.

Coal mining was very dull, the mines working one or two days a week.

The only railroad construction in the district is the raising of the Canadian Pacific Railway grade in the city of Lethbridge to provide a subway between the north and south parts of the city. This work is being done by outside labour connected with the railroad, but work on the subway is being done by the city with local labour.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nelson.

The general situation in labour circles improved somewhat over last month, especially in the building trades. There were quite a number of buildings under construction, and a fair demand of carpenters in and around the mines. The city also gave employment to a number of men.

The Canadian Northern Railway has been gradually reducing its staff, about fifty per cent., on the boundary line. Beginning the first of June they are to run three trains a week where they formerly ran six.

The mines seemed more active than any other industry in and around the Kootenays.

The new bridge at Fagham, across the Kootenay river, is completed with the exception of the approaches, which were being finished by the Government. The bridge will be a great convenience to those living along the Kootenay river.

New Westminster.

There was little change in labour conditions during the month of May. Practically nothing was being done in the building trades or along the lines of development work. The mills and factories were running as usual, although the destruction by fire of the Royal City Shingle Mills threw about forty men, mostly Orientals, out of employment. Many business men state that unusual quiet prevailed in their various lines, with no apparent prospect of any immediate improvement. Preparations were under way for the erection of two large buildings in the downtown district.

The farmers were busy, and weather conditions were good. Prospects for a good crop were excellent. Fishing on the river was light. A vigorous and determined movement has been set on foot to conserve the fishing industry of the Fraser to the white and Indian fishermen, to the exclusion of the Japanese,

who are rapidly absorbing the whole industry along the coast.

Lumbering operations showed some improvement.

Railway construction and other improvement work was quiet and largely confined to maintenance.

Vancouver.

In some respects the general labour situation showed a slight improvement over last month, although not better than for the same month last year. Logging and other industries carried on in the interior of the province to a certain extent opened up for the summer season, but were not running with full staffs. These operations have in a slight measure absorbed a part of the unskilled unemployed. Large numbers of men, however, were still available, with no prospect of work in sight. Some of the building trades doing renovating and repairing, such as painters, report a temporary improvement in demand for labour, which was expected to continue for a month or two, though there were still many members of these trades unemployed. In trades engaged in constructional building work conditions were little short of deplorable, especially in view of the season of the year. This is best illustrated by the figures of the building inspector's department. The number of permits issued for April was 141, valued at \$254,166. Last year for the same month the number was 217, valued at \$1,103,352. During the four months of the year, ending with April 30, 558 permits were issued, valued at \$1,296,604, as compared with 801, valued at \$5,179,715, for the corresponding period of 1913.

Inland revenue returns for April in the Vancouver division were \$51,471.10, as compared with \$59,288.04 last year.

One of the most important happenings of the month from a labour point of view was the arrival of the ship *Komagata Maru*, with 376 Hindus. Twenty-two of these were returning to Canada after visiting India. The balance were new arrivals. The immigration authori-

ties refused to permit any Hindus to land, and it was anticipated that a lengthy legal battle might ensue, as the leader of the party stated that a test case was to be made of the present situation. Local labour officials take the view that the order in council which now prevails, preventing the entrance to British Columbia of skilled or unskilled workmen from foreign countries, will bar the entrance of these Hindus.

The Canadian Pacific Lumber Company, one of the largest lumbering concerns on the coast, has dispensed with its crew of Oriental labourers and has replaced them with whites; the official reason given being that there was sufficient white labour available at the required price. The city council has rescinded its former decision not to buy lumber for city work from firms employing Orientals, and will revert to its previous policy of not discriminating.

It has been announced that the bridge connecting the north and south shores of Burrard Inlet, at a point a little east of the city boundary, will be commenced shortly. The work, it is expected, will give employment to 500 men.

During the month a convention of longshoremen's unions from ports between Juneau, Alaska, and Southern California was held in Vancouver labour temple.

The Vancouver Trades and Labour Council has adopted a resolution, requesting that, in the scheme of parliamentary representation redistribution, whereby Vancouver will have two members instead of one, the city shall be divided into east and west divisions, with separate members for each.

Forest fires have been very prevalent in outlying districts. Many shingle mills and timber limits were destroyed, and a large number of men thrown out of work in consequence.

General slackness and retrenchment in all lines of industry was still the prevailing note.

Victoria.

During May unskilled labour was better employed than for some months past, the city having on its payroll about 900 men, the largest number during the past nine months. There were also considerable additions to the number of men already employed on the various public works being carried on by the Government, which will probably be increased as the work proceeds. A number of men have also been engaged in the logging camps, fisheries and canneries, which have commenced operations for the season. Work in the building and other skilled trades continued quiet, and showed no improvement over the last two or three months.

The city council has decided to do its own street paving in the future; a plant has been purchased at a cost of \$15,000, and the paving work will be done by day labour. Contracts are being let for the buildings of the new Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital. The power house and laundry are being built at a cost of \$35,000. The township of Esquimalt has awarded a contract for eight miles of sewers at a cost of \$82,000.

The British Columbia Manufacturers' Association has adopted a label to be stamped on all goods manufactured in British Columbia in order to have the public educated to asking for articles made in this Province in preference to goods made in Eastern Canada or in foreign countries. The Provincial Government has assured the Association that in future all contracts for public buildings will stipulate that British Columbia-made goods must be used.

At a recent meeting of the Local Council of Women several hundred copper one cent coins were distributed among the members, together with the names of several local merchants who had promised both to accept and issue such. This is the first time one cent coins have been in circulation in this city, and the Council of Women hope their general use will have some effect on the high cost of living.

The whaling stations on the west coast of Vancouver Island reported successful catches, the weather having become more settled. Present indications point to a profitable season.

Nanaimo.

There was very little change in the labour situation in this district. While there was an improvement in some branches of work, there was a falling off in others, and there were a lot of men idle in the district.

Wholesale and retail business men reported trade quiet.

There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour during the month. Few changes occurred in prices of staple commodities.

Farmers were quiet, spring work having been done early in the year. There was very little activity among local fishermen. The saw mills of the district were working steadily, and it was expected that logging camps would open up more extensively about June 1.

There was hardly any change in the coal mining situation here. The companies claimed they had men enough to get all the coal they could dispose of, the demand being quiet. The men stated they were satisfied with the situation.

The Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Company let off a lot of men on the first of the month, working only one shift on account of slackness in coal trade.

The pressed brick and tile works reported a good demand for their product.

Railroad construction was being pushed as fast as practicable on the extension of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway. There was very little work done by the city during the month.

Prince Rupert.

There was a slight improvement in labour conditions during May. The supply of labour, both skilled and unskilled, however, was far in excess of the demand, mainly owing to a large influx of workers seeking employment.

Labour was chiefly employed upon the following works: the new dry dock, from 140 to 150 men; city of Prince Rupert hydro-electric undertaking, 150 men, mainly working on station or piece work; excavation work on site of Provincial Government building, forty-five men; excavation work on Federal Government post office site, twenty-five men.

General activity prevailed in the fishing industry, halibut and spring salmon being the chief catch.

CONDITIONS DURING MAY AFFECTING WOMEN WORKERS IN LEADING INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.—REPORTS OF WOMEN CORRESPONDENTS TO THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Montreal.

As conditions indicated last month, brighter prospects were offered female labour during May. Industrial activity was, however, not as great as in May, 1913. With the advance of spring a noticeable improvement appeared in the various trades and industries. The Dominion Textile Company has made an important announcement to the effect that on June 1 its factories will work

full time, that is 55 hours per week. Since January the dullness in trade caused the weekly working hours to be reduced to 45 hours. The Hochelaga factory of the Dominion Textile Company has begun the 55 hour time table, thus affecting more than 1,200 working men and women. Those employed in other industries, although not directly affected by this announcement, foresee therein the probable ending of what has

been for so many a long and trying period of enforced idleness.

Good understanding has prevailed between employers and employees, and there has been no announcement of any change in rates of wages that would affect women workers.

There was a fair demand for retail clerks. Confectionery establishments were busy. Tailoresses, milliners, dress-makers and seamstresses found ample employment. Laundries have begun their busy season. The arrival of a number of Scotch girls, especially fitted for domestic service, has increased the number of women seeking employment in household work during the month.

Sub-contracting in garment making.—The executive committee of the Trades and Labour Council, in its report given at a recent meeting, referred to the objections made by the International Union of Garment Workers of Montreal to the system of sub-contracts. It is said that this custom has been and is greatly used in garment working establishments, and is responsible for the low wages paid. Women and children are the first sufferers, they contend. It was suggested that an inquiry be made regarding the management of the small workshops where these contracts are usually given, and where conditions are known to be unsatisfactory. The Council adopted a resolution to this effect.

Immigration.—It is stated by competent judges that so far a superior class of immigrants are coming into the country this year. Women and girls are looked after by the different immigration societies. One of these, the Catholic Immigration Home, 450 Lagache-tière street, besides obtaining employment for applicants, has established what is styled the Immigration Club, where English-speaking girls, strangers in the city, can spend the evening in suitable surroundings.

Workingmen's houses and Tenants' Protective Association.—The municipality of Maisonneuve has taken the lead in adopting the measure pass-

ed at the last session of the Quebec Legislature regarding the construction of workingmen's houses.* Plans have been made and the work is being pushed ahead.

The annual moving day, May 1, was the scene of the usual exchange of dwellings among thousands of residents of Montreal and suburbs. A movement has been on foot for some time past to abolish the present system of yearly leases and establishing monthly or quarterly terms. It is said that the working classes are especially handicapped by the existing system. Many have signed the petition prepared for presentation before the Provincial Legislature. The "Tenants' Protective Association" is the name given to those forwarding this movement. In Montreal the first efforts made in this direction are due to the "Société St. Jean Baptiste," which, through its president, approached the Board of Control asking the guarantee allowed by the Quebec Housing Bill, in view of constructing workingmen's houses under the best conditions. The question is under consideration.

Child welfare.—Every effort is being made to enable the pure milk stations to give their maximum of usefulness as soon as the very hot weather begins. The Board of Control has voted \$12,000, which will be divided among the twenty-three organizations now existing, and an additional sum of \$3,000 will be devoted to a system of lectures to be given at the stations during the summer.

In the space of two years the number of milk stations has doubled, this increase being due to private initiative and general interest evident in all quarters. Numbers of parish milk stations exist. Some figures giving results for the years 1911 and 1912 were given in these columns in September last.† As stated

*See *Labour Gazette*, December, 1913, p. 680.

†See *Labour Gazette*, September, 1913, p. 262.

then, the number of stations now reaches twenty-three. The recent report for 1913 shows the following:—

Amount voted by the city.. . . .	\$12,000
Number of babies registered	2,729
Deaths	156
Number of consultations.. . . .	31,789
Number of visits made at homes.. . . .	5,966
Number of quarts of milk distributed	154,692
Number of pounds ice distributed	28,010

The milk stations, until this year under the control of the Municipal Assistance Department, will henceforth come under the direction of the Board of Health, which department is being reorganized under very efficient management. The Municipal Council of Maisonneuve has also undertaken the work of establishing pure milk depots.

A grant of \$56,600 has been made by the city to be applied to the various parks and playgrounds.

A group of Montréal women have devised a plan of having a floating hospital where mothers with sick babies could get the fresh air indispensable to the children's recovery.

Work accomplished by women's societies.—The "Foyer" (Girls' Home) is an institution that has given most fruitful results. During this month a new branch has been opened, being the fifth established including the country house at St. Adèle, where summer holidays can be spent at very small cost. In all of these meals are given at the lowest possible rate. Large numbers avail themselves of these advantages.

"*L'Ave Maria*" is another organization offering like advantages to girls away from their homes. The house situated on St. Hubert street is well patronized and is at present being enlarged.

The Deaconesses' Home gave a very satisfactory annual report recently. 7,040 persons were aided by the association.

The Travellers' Aid workers obtained lodgings for 157 girls, helped 504 in various ways, and accompanied 253 to their destinations.

The annual report of the Young Women's Christian Association was also most encouraging; 1,933 girls were supplied with rooms through the agency of the association, an increase of 600 over last year. In order to meet the demand for rooms and board at reasonable rates made by women tourists during the summer, and also to aid the increasing number of young business and professional women, the Association has placed this department under the management of a committee. Citizens who have accommodation are asked to communicate with the general office. These rooms will be inspected by the committee, a list made and kept on file. Copies will be placed in the hands of the Travellers' Aid secretaries at the various wharves and depots.

La Fédération Nationale St. Jean Baptiste.—The members of "La Fédération" were brought together at the beginning of May by the reunion which takes place three times each year. Prior to this, the usual meeting of the assembly of delegates (composed of two from each federated society) was held. Business matters and questions relating to the various working women's associations were discussed.

Nurses. — The Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada, Greater Montreal branch, reported a busy month for April; 13,824 visits were paid, the total number of cases being 1,666, of which 1,174 were new cases.

Delegations before the Prime Minister.—A delegation composed of representatives of widely influential societies and institutions waited upon the Prime Minister, Sir Lomer Gouin, during the month to urge the absolute necessity of creating a Domestic Relations Court. The results obtained by the establishment of such a court in American cities has been a proof of its necessity.

In the memorial submitted to the Premier, the following facts were stated:—

"In the year 1911, an estimate made for the child welfare exhibition places the number of desertion and non-support cases appearing in Montreal courts at 1,200. . . . A careful estimate of the number of women and children who would annually be directly affected here in Montreal by a Domestic Relations Court puts the number at 15,000 at least. . . . It has been conservatively estimated that from thirty to thirty-five per cent. of the dependent children looked after by the city of Montreal are dependent through the neglect of the father to support his family. . . ."

Another delegation was from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Women and Children, asking the appointment of a special judge to deal with cases of cruelty to children, and pointing out that such cases number about 4,000 to 5,000 yearly. This deputation also asked for power, through the Department of the Attorney-General, to prosecute in any judicial district of the Province where cruelty or criminal neglect to helpless children existed. Every consideration was promised these delegations.

Women in the higher branches of learning.—The graduating lists of universities and colleges showed that at McGill the first woman law student had taken a degree in Law. It is still a question whether the Provincial Board of Examiners will admit this candidate to the Bar; it is the first time that a woman has presented herself.

At Laval University a woman has passed her final examination in dentistry and obtained the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. The list of graduates of the Montreal College of Pharmacy contains the names of two women students.

Toronto.

Factory employment.—Upon questioning several managers of factories it was found that trade in most establishments remained steady, that is, the number of those employed as compared with previous years was very much less, but as compared with past months was much the same, except in clothing trades.

Clothing factories will be in full swing by the middle of June, and a large number of employees expect to resume work. None of the laundries were especially busy; the bag factories retained the same number of employees; printing and bookbinding industries did not vary. In biscuit factories, however, trade was unusually dull, and managers stated that this decrease was something new. Knitting mills were very slack. In the unskilled trades there was danger of an even greater number being laid off during the summer, but on the whole the work in skilled labour was steady or increasing.

Domestic service.—As usual the demand for domestics was greater than the supply. Miss Rodgers was able to place twenty-one. The Women's Welcome Hostel reported that one hundred and two secured situations in the past month, and as compared with last year this figure is much lower. The Domestic Guild located almost forty, and Miss Carmichael reported that through her agency eight were placed. The latter found wages higher, that is, an experienced applicant obtained from \$18 to \$25 per month, while the inexperienced commanded from \$12 to \$16. In fact, the general report from most employment bureaus was to the effect that private families were offering higher wages than ever before, while out-of-town hotel rates were lower.

The House of Industry in the past month supplied fifty tons of coal, 7,629 loaves of bread, 2,511 pints of milk, 2,603 lbs. of groceries, and gave 20,703 meals to casuals.

Waitresses' union.—Through the efforts of the local joint executive of city waiters, bartenders and cooks, a meeting was held recently for the purpose of organizing a local waitress union. They expected to secure a charter from Cincinnati, and had, as a basis of action, the written promise of some two hundred girls to become members in good standing. It was expected that at least four-fifths of the waitresses in the city would join. With few exceptions

their wages average \$5.00 per week, or \$20.00 per month. Dunning's is a restaurant with a six-day license, and there the wage was \$18.00 per month, the girls working from seventy-two to eighty hours in that time. At Simpson's the wage used to be \$5.00 per week with three meals per day, but they raised that to \$8.00, at the same time cutting off two meals a day, which change has only a surface advantage. Childs' restaurant and the new King's Café give the best wages, the former paying at the rate of \$8.00 per week and the latter at \$30.00 per month with three meals a day. These waitresses cannot count upon a separate source of revenue from tipping, as the restaurants in which they are employed cater to a public who are themselves giving only a twenty-five cent to a dollar order and cannot afford an extra tip.

Nurses.—The Department of Public Health is preparing to meet the extra summer work, and on June 1 the total staff of thirty-five nurses enter upon full duty until September 30, and in this way it is hoped that the distress of the hot season may be lessened. Likewise, in medical circles, there is a stronger desire to adopt preventive measures early in the season. Many doctors give voluntary services in connection with different agencies, and it is hoped to combine forces this year in time to forestall many of the needs arising from carelessness and ignorance. "Well Baby Clinics" have been established at various centres in the city, the idea being that mothers in the district will have babies examined weekly and kept under medical supervision.

The various hospitals held graduating classes during the month, and a number of nurses secured diplomas. Thirty-two were graduated from the Toronto General Hospital for Sick Children; seven from the Hospital for Incurables; six from the Hospital for Insane. Many of these received special awards of merit.

At a meeting of the Graduate Nurses' Association, the question of adequate

home nursing was discussed. It was felt most desirable to have some plan whereby the middle-class family would be able to secure safe nursing at not too great a cost. The following resolution was introduced and passed: "That a committee be appointed to secure more information on the subject of home nursing so that a plan may be formulated for organizing and financing such a work."

Child welfare.—The Forest School has entered upon its third season, and so successful have been the results that its scope of operations has been much enlarged. Some hundred children are cared for in Victoria Park, an ideal site for such an enterprise, and a second venture is being entered upon in High Park, where another hundred children will receive the same advantages. The plan of operation is very simple. Lists of ill-nourished and sickly children are compiled from reports of the school and city nurses and other agencies interested. These boys and girls all live in the congested and poorer districts of the city. They are taken daily from their homes by private car to the park, where their day is divided into school, rest, and recreation periods. This system means that for almost six months of the year they are under the same course of treatment and are obliged to follow a definite line of action or that whole period of time. All their work is taken out-of-doors; plain and wholesome meals are provided for them; and regular rest insisted upon. Not only is the health of the child vastly improved, but the moral effect is incalculable.

The Mothers' Pension Fund, referred to in last month's report,* had not at the end of the month been put into operation. Twelve cases have been investigated, but as none of these answered the requirements, they were recommended to other agencies for assistance. In view of the fact that each family so assisted is, as it were, a test case, the conditions

*See *Labour Gazette*, May, 1914, p. 1286.

governing the pensions must be fully complied with, and each applicant thoroughly investigated. Hence, the work moves forward slowly.

Another feature of child welfare work which has been earnestly advocated lately by social workers is a detention farm, where young children might be sent until their homes be rehabilitated. Some eighty men and women interested in this welfare movement with Commissioner Boyd of the Juvenile Court as spokesman, waited upon the Board of Control, and urged that some action be taken. At present many children are given into the care of the Children's Aid Society and foster homes are found for them, or in the last resort they are sent to the industrial schools. It was felt that if wholesome surroundings could be secured and if their energies were properly directed, such a plan would create for them opportunities of right living and good citizenship, which by reason of present circumstances are practically denied to numbers of them.

The Mayor replied that such a plan would have to be considered in detail, but that the city had really no power to establish the proposed institution. It was, however, seeking to impress upon the Provincial authorities their responsibility in connection with this work.

Housing.—One practical provision for business girls who can afford only a fair rate for board is the Georgina House, which was completed this month, and formally opened by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. The Anglican ladies hope to establish a chain of such homes in industrial centres in Canada where young business girls have the advantage and comfort of home life for a reasonable amount. The institution is self-supporting, the rates charged being \$4.00, \$4.50 or \$5.00 per week for regular boarders. Three rooms only are reserved for transients, at \$6.00 per week. During one year 239 girls resided there for longer or shorter periods, and the occupations represented were stenog-

raphers, nurses, clerks, illustrators, teachers, dressmakers, and telephone operators.

The Young Women's Christian Association is another organization providing for a great number of business women. In the Association's annual report it was stated that 6,809 young women had been accommodated in their residences during the year. The Association has acquired a summer home at Toronto Island where girls will be able to have an inexpensive holiday.

Town planning.—The National Conference on City Planning held its sixth session in the University Convocation Hall, there being nearly three hundred delegates in attendance. The conference was opened by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who spoke warningly of experiences of older cities, and of the especial need of foresight in town planning in order to avoid the evils of slums and congested districts. The proposed Canadian Town Planning Act was considered and earnestly discussed.

Many difficulties were pointed out, but all present emphasized the urgent need of remedying errors already committed, and providing safeguards for the future.

Cloakmakers' strike.—At the end of the month this strike had been in force twelve weeks. There have been twenty-nine police court cases, the decision in each instance being against the strikers. A number of fines from \$10 to \$25 have been imposed, and four men have been sentenced from one to three months in jail. A committee of the Trades and Labour Council appealed to the Board of Police Commissioners asking for better protection from the police force. On the other hand the firm wrote the same Board justifying the course the police had taken, and declared that the strikers molested strike-breakers, attacking even their wives and children. No particular result was forthcoming from these appeals.

On May 11 the employees of the Exclusive Cloak Company were affected by

the strike, and forty-five of them joined the strikers. It seems also that the J. H. Winter Cloak Company, which employs one hundred and fifty employees, wished to introduce into its factory the same system of contract labour against which the union is fighting. In regard to the latter Company, however, no action was taken, and the method remained the same.

Prospects of settlement seemed closer, as by the middle of June factories must resume work for the fall trade.

Winnipeg.

While unemployment amongst men continues in Winnipeg to some extent, this does not apply to women except in cases of unskilled labour, or of persons of little or no experience in the country. Conditions generally appeared to be very much the same for women as during the same month one year ago, while May, 1914, showed a slight improvement over the preceding month.

The Industrial Bureau reported that two or three new factories are to be erected, one on Higgins avenue, at a cost of \$200,000, and one on Notre Dame at approximately \$150,000. Permits for the erection of the buildings have been passed at the city hall, but it will be some time before labour is actually engaged in production.

The women's auxiliary to the Anti-Tuberculosis Society are trying an experiment on some twenty-five school children who are physically below normal. A bun and half a pint of milk from a tested herd of cattle are being supplied twice daily between meals to the children. The experiment is to last six weeks, at the end of which time careful records will be compiled. Already improvement is marked, both in health and mental activity as evidenced in school.

In two of the largest schools in the congested area instruction is given to

the bigger girls on the care of infants, clothing an infant should wear, modification of milk, care of milk and of bottles, special attention of this kind being particularly for the foreign element.

The milk depot is now in charge of the city, four graduate and one other nurse (a linguist) being employed. An effort is being made to procure ice from all sources such as from families absent for a portion of the summer not needing their ice, the same to be delivered to poor families where the prepared milk is being supplied for infants.

The demand for domestics continued far in excess of supply in all lines, one agency reporting that less than half the positions offered were filled, and another a proportion of one to three.

Slight demand in the bookbindery business, and in stores, was easily met. Some non-professional nurses were sought, but professional nurses had a fairly long list awaiting calls. The new graduating class numbered twenty-eight.

The demand for stenographers was not great. However, the season for substitute stenographers was about to commence, which will improve matters. There was some improvement in May as compared with March and April.

Vancouver.

There was very little change in the condition of the labour market for women workers during the month of May, the supply of labour being in excess of the demand in all branches of women's work.

Comparison with May, 1913, shows that the demand for female help was between thirty and forty per cent. less during the past month than in the month of May last year.

Mr. J. Reginald Davison has been appointed Industrial Commissioner by the city council and placed in charge of a

department to work toward securing industries for Vancouver and environs. It will be the work of this department to answer **inquiries**, to prepare reports of conditions, to offer facilities for securing information for intending manufacturers who visit the city, to determine what openings there are for industries, and to present these opportunities to manufacturers of other places who may be interested in locating in Vancouver.

Another appointment by the city council during the past month was that of Miss O'Connor as Lady Health Visitor. The duties of this lady were not very well defined, but will begin with the following, outlined by the Medical Officer of Health, under whose instructions Miss O'Connor will work:—

To visit and inspect the sanitary conditions of all stores where female help is employed.

To see that separate and sufficient toilet accommodation is provided for women.

To see that female employees are free from all infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis and skin diseases.

To inquire into conditions of labour, such as hours of labour, character of work to be performed, whether sitting or standing, and what provision, if any, is made for their relief when suffering.

To act as "infant protection" visitor, under part 8 of Health By-law.

To instruct young women in personal hygiene where possible.

To carry out all other necessary duties as may be determined from time to time by the Medical Health Officer.

To make a detailed report once a month and oftener as may be required.

With the advent of summer the question of a weekly half-holiday for retail clerks has again been raised. The city council was recently approached by representatives of the Retail Employees' Association, who sought a by-law closing all stores in the city one afternoon in each week. In their petition they argued the effect of a regular half-holiday in many other parts of the world had been not to cause less of business, but to increase it. Another petition was pre-

sented by representatives of the Retail Clothiers and Gentlemen's Furnishers Association, asking for a by-law requiring the closing of all such shops at six o'clock, except on Saturday, when the hour for closing would be twelve o'clock. Both petitions were referred to a committee for consideration.

At the last regular meeting of the Local Council of Women a resolution was passed for submission to the National Council that: "Owing to the heavy travel expected during the Panama Exposition it would be advisable to have matrons placed on all the trans-continental trains in order to protect women and girls travelling alone." Another resolution referred to the need of awakening interest in proper housing conditions in Canada.

The demand for domestic help during the past month was less than the supply, the general servant and cook general being more in demand than housemaids or cooks.

Garment workers were fairly active on overalls and men's shirts. Tailoresses reported a very poor spring season many of them working short time. Dressmakers and milliners also were not so fully employed as usual at this time of the year.

Laundry workers and candy and biscuit factory workers were not fully occupied.

Several department stores have again reduced their staff, and one firm, that of James Stark & Son, dry goods merchants, are having a closing out sale. Mr. James Stark, who has been in business for the last twenty-five years, is retiring and the store will be closed. This will mean that some 100 to 14

people will be seeking employment, about seventy-five per cent. of whom are women. Many of them have been with the firm for several years.

The demand for stenographers decreased during the month, several firms having reduced their office staff. Naturally the unskilled or inexperienced stenographer is at a disadvantage, the experienced woman securing a position if a vacancy occurs.

The Crèche management reported many more women seeking day work

than they can place, ninety-five per cent. being married women or widows, most of them having children.

The demand for trained nurses was much less than the supply.

School teachers were active. The question of vocational training in schools is being discussed and much interest is being shown by various societies and clubs in the establishing of professional faculties to be open to women at the new university.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS DURING MAY, 1914.

THE Minister of Labour received on May 29 the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been appointed under section 63 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to inquire into a dispute between the Ottawa Car Manufacturing Company, Limited, and certain employees, members of Lodge No. 412, International Association of Machinists.

Application Received.

An application was received on May 2 on behalf of the electrical workers in the employ of the Toronto Railway Company and the Toronto Electric Light Company, members of Local No. 353, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, to the number of 200. The application stated that the matters at issue related to the employees' demand for the adoption of a schedule affecting wages, hours, and conditions of employment, also to alleged discrimination against members of the union.

A Board was established by the Minister on May 5 and was constituted as follows: His Honour Judge D. McGibbon, Brampton, Ont., Chairman, appointed by the Minister on the joint re-

commendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. H. H. Dewart, K.C., Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the Toronto Electric Light Company; and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, also of Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

An application under section 63 of the Act was received on May 7 on behalf of certain employees of the Ottawa Car Manufacturing Company, Limited, members of Lodge No. 412, International Association of Machinists. Particulars of this application are given in the introduction to the report of the Board, which is published in this article.

An application was received on May 9 on behalf of the electrical workers employed by the Toronto Hydro-Electric System, members of Local No. 353, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. In the application it was stated that the matters at issue related to the employees' demand for the adoption of an agreement affecting wages, hours, and conditions of employment, also to alleged discrimination against members of the union. The number affected was given as 200 directly and fifty-five indirectly.

A Board was established by the Minister on May 13 and was constituted as follows: His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, Hamilton, Ont., Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. F. W. Wegenast, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the Commissioners; and Mr. Fred Bancroft, also of Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

An application was made to the Department on May 13 by the master plumbers of Halifax for the establishment of a Board to deal with matters in dispute between themselves and the journeymen plumbers of that city, to the number of about forty-three. The application in question was made under section 63 of the Act under circumstances which required the consent of both sides concerned. The employers' proposal for this Board was not, however, agreed to by the employees; and it was accordingly impossible for the Department to grant the application referred to.

Other Proceedings under the Act.

In the May, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette** reference is made to the appointment on the recommendation of the Company and the employees respectively of Messrs. Rodger Black, St. Thomas, Ont., and D. Campbell, Winnipeg, Man., as members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established by the Minister on May 1 to investigate certain differences between the Michigan Central Railroad Company and the train despatchers, station agents, telegraph and telephone operators, and towermen in its employ, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. The Board was completed on May 12 by the appointment of His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, Hamilton, as Chairman. This appointment was made by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the foregoing members of the Board.

*See May, 1914, *Labour Gazette*, p. 1289.

REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE OTTAWA CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, AND CERTAIN EMPLOYEES, MEMBERS OF LODGE No. 412, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS.

THE Minister of Labour received on May 29 the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to inquire into a dispute between the Ottawa Car Manufacturing Company, Limited, and certain employees, members of Lodge No. 412, International Association of Machinists. The application in this matter was received on May 7, and was made on behalf of the above mentioned employees, the number affected being given as seventy-five. The dispute grew out of the refusal of the Company to agree to a schedule of rules and rates submitted by the employees.

The industry affected was not one of the public utilities class to which the Act primarily applies, and under section 63 the dispute could only be referred to a Board for adjustment by mutual agreement of both parties concerned. The Company, however, expressed its willingness to have the matter referred under the Act, and a Board was established by the Minister on May 9, being constituted as follows: Mr. Hamnet P. Hill, Ottawa, Ont., Chairman, appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. George F. Henderson, K.C., Ottawa, Ont., Company's nominee; and Mr. J. C. Watters, also of Ottawa, Ont., employees' nominee.

The report of the Board included the terms of an agreement signed on behalf of both parties to the dispute. The agreement provides that a committee of the machinists shall have the right to wait upon the management of the Company at any reasonable time for the purpose of discussing matters affecting their employment, including the granting of increases to individual machinists. Provision is also made for a nine hour day and for the Saturday half-holiday during the summer months. The agreement takes up also the questions of rates for holidays and overtime, hours and rates for night shifts, and the qualifications and treatment of apprentices. The Company further agreed that only journey-men machinists and apprentices would be employed in its shop at machinists' work. The agreement is to remain in force for one year from May 28, 1914, and thereafter until terminated by sixty days' notice by either party.

Report of Board.

The text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

To the Honourable
the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Ottawa Car Company, Limited (Employer) and its machinists (employees).

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed herein under the provisions of the above mentioned Act, and composed of James Cameron Waters of the City of Ottawa, recommended by the employees; George Frederick Henderson of the same place, recommended by the Company, and Hamnet Pinhey Hill, of the same place, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board by the Minister of Labour as Chairman of the Board, have the honour to report as follows:—

The Board met on the 11th day of May, 1914, and having subscribed and taken the oaths of office, it immediately procured a conference between representatives of the employees and the manager of the Company, looking to a settlement of the matters in dispute.

The Board met further on the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 28th days of May, 1914, continuing the negotiations in the direction of settlement to a successful result, a written agreement being eventually entered into between the Company and the representative of the employees whom the Board understand to have been appointed by the employees at meetings held for that purpose. The Board has the honour to submit a copy of this agreement herewith, and the members of the Board are unanimously of the opinion that the agreement is fair and reasonable, and in the mutual interests of the parties concerned.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) HAMNETT P. HILL,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) J. C. WATTERS.

(Sgd.) G. F. HENDERSON.

Ottawa, Ont., May 28, 1914.

This agreement made in duplicate the 28th day of May, A.D. 1914.

Between:

The Ottawa Car Manufacturing Company, Limited, hereinafter called "The Company,"

of the First Part;
and

The Machinists employed by the said Company, hereinafter called "The Machinists,"

of the Second Part.

Witnesseth that the parties hereto have agreed in manner following, that is to say:—

1. From and after the date of this agreement, the working hours in the Company's shop shall be as follows:— Fifty hours shall constitute a week's work, and shall be distributed as follows: nine hours in each day for the

first five days of the week, from seven o'clock in the morning to twelve o'clock noon, and from one o'clock in the afternoon until five o'clock in the afternoon throughout the year on each day except Saturdays, and on Saturdays during the months from November to April, both inclusive; during the months from May to October, both inclusive, from seven o'clock in the morning till twelve o'clock noon. In other words, the Saturday half-holiday is recognized during the summer months.

All hours worked in excess of the hours above stated in any one day are to be considered as overtime, and are to be paid for as hereinafter provided.

Hours as provided for in the last preceding paragraph thereof are to be considered as day hours, but the fixing of these hours shall not be taken as preventing work on night shift. Hours for night shifts shall commence at five o'clock in the afternoon on night shift shall be paid ten per cent. increase in excess of their regular day wages, and shall also enjoy the same overtime rates as men employed on day work.

All overtime work will be paid for as follows:—From five o'clock p.m. to twelve o'clock p.m., time and one-half, and after twelve p.m. double time on regular working days; Saturday overtime after twelve noon, time and one-half up to twelve o'clock midnight.

Men shall not be required to work upon Sundays without their consent, and when they do so work are to be paid double time. Men working on statutory holidays shall be paid time and one-half; night work shall commence at five o'clock p.m., and so long as the practice of the shop is to work night shifts on five days only each week ten hours

shall constitute an ordinary working night for a night shift.

2. Boys serving their apprenticeship to learn the trade shall be designated machinists' apprentices. Any boy engaged as an apprentice shall be over sixteen and under twenty-one years of age, and he must serve as an apprentice for not less than four years, and must be able to read and write, and must know the first four rules of arithmetic.

Apprentices shall be instructed as thoroughly as possible in all branches of the trade during their apprenticeship.

Apprentices will not be employed on overtime work except in cases of emergency.

Apprentices who have graduated as apprentices by reason of having served their four years' term shall be brought to at least the minimum journeyman's pay one year after such graduation.

3. The machinists will from time to time appoint a committee of themselves, and shall notify the management of the Company of the names of the committees so appointed. This committee shall have power to act for the machinists on all matters, and shall have the right to wait upon the management of the Company at any reasonable time for the purpose of discussing any matters affecting the machinists in the course of their employment, and the Company agrees to receive such committee at such times and to fairly discuss with them all such matters for the purpose of adjusting the same as may appear proper from time to time. The Company agrees that no discrimination will at any time be shown against any machinist being a member of any such committee because of any thing done by him as such.

4. The Company for greater certainty further agrees that the question of the granting of increases to individual machinists shall be one of the matters which may be from time to time discussed by the committee hereinbefore mentioned.

5. The Company agrees that only journeymen machinists and apprentices shall be employed in its shop at machinists' work.

6. This agreement shall remain in force for a period of one year from its date, and thereafter until it is terminated on sixty days' notice to be given by either party to the other, such notice to be effectively given to the machinists by

placing it in a conspicuous place in the machine shop on the Company's works, and by personal communication to the members of the committee hereinafter mentioned.

As witness the signatures of the parties hereto by their properly appointed representatives.

Witness:

(Sgd.) HAMNETT P. HILL,

(Sgd.) J. C. WATTERS.

(Sgd.) G. F. HENDERSON.

(Sgd.) W. K. JEFFREY,

For the Company.

(Sgd.) JOHN G. TUNSTALL,

For the Men.

COAL MINING DISPUTE AT COLEMAN, ALBERTA.

Difficulty as to Coke Loading between International Coal and Coke Company and its Employees Submitted to Permanent Committee.

A NUMBER of differences arose as between employers and employees in the case of various companies comprised in the Western Coal Operators' Association, covering south-eastern British Columbia and southern Alberta. In the *Labour Gazette* of April, 1914,* were printed the decisions of the Permanent Committee as to difficulties arising at the various collieries concerned. One dispute concerned coke loaders at Coleman, Alberta. The decision in this case was dated March 10, 1914. Subsequently a dispute arose as to a point not decided in the judgment rendered on the date named, and the matter was again laid before the Permanent Committee, with the result that a further decision, dated May 19, has now been rendered.

It will be remembered that the Permanent Committee in question is the outcome of an arrangement reached as between the Western Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Work-

ers' Association in November, 1911, at the conclusion, in that month, of a prolonged strike of coal miners. A general working agreement was effected, continuing in force until March 31, 1915, and providing that any differences arising during the life of the agreement should be referred to a Permanent Committee, the members being, (1) for the operators, the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association, and (2) for the employees, the President of the United Mine Workers' District Union; and in the event of disagreement between these parties, then (3) an independent chairman to be named, if possible by the parties themselves, and, failing agreement on this point, then an independent chairman to be named by the Minister of Labour. Many disputes have arisen which have been referred in this way to the Permanent Committee, and on various occasions the Minister of Labour has been requested to name, and has named, an independent chairman. The chairman of the Permanent Com-

*See April, 1914, *Labour Gazette*, p. 1178.

mittee during recent disputes has been Mr. James Muir, K.C., of Calgary, named by the Minister of Labour, and the decisions rendered in the various cases above referred to were given over the name of Mr. Muir as chairman and one or other of the other members of the committee. The Commissioner for the Western Coal Operators' Association since the agreement came into force has been Mr. W. F. McNeill. The President of District 18 of the U.M.W.A. is Mr. J. E. Smith.

In the matter of the coke loading dispute at Coleman, it will be useful to set forth the decision on this point rendered under date of March 10, 1914, as well as the supplementary decision under date of May 19, and the text of the two decisions is accordingly printed herewith.

Judgment of March 10, 1914.

IN THE MATTER of dispute between the coke loaders of Coleman and the International Coal and Coke Company of that place.

The dispute is contained in the following memorandum: "The coke loaders at Coleman having made complaint that they were being paid 17c per ton only on tonnage over 200 tons instead of on the total tonnage per month in case they loaded over 200 tons."

This question having come before me as Chairman, appointed by the Minister of the Labour Department of the Government, and after having heard Mr. Smith, President of the United Mine Workers of America, and Mr. McNeill, representing the Western Coal Operators' Association, and on considering the terms of the agreement dated November 17, 1911, relating to this matter under the heading Bee Hive Coke Ovens:

"Loading into box or open cars (over 200 tons per month), per ton 17c,

"Loading into box or open cars (less 200 tons per month), per ton 16c,"

I find that whenever the coke loaded for any month exceeds 200 tons, the men

should be paid 17c for the total number of tons loaded during the month and not that this higher rate should be paid only on the excess over 200 tons; and I so direct. I may just add that it is admitted that in other mines this construction is put upon the clause referred to.

Dated March 10, A.D. 1914.

(Sgd.) JAMES MUIR,
Chairman.

I concur:

(Sgd.) J. E. SMITH,
President District 18, U. M. W. of A.

Supplementary Judgment of May 19, 1914.

IN THE MATTER of a dispute between the coke loaders of Coleman and the International Coal and Coke Company of that place.

By my decision dated March 10, A.D. 1914, which was concurred in by Mr. Smith, the President of District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, representing these coke loaders, I found that these men were entitled under the conditions mentioned, to be paid 17c for the total number of tons loaded during the month. Since that decision, another question has arisen as to the date from which the men should be entitled to the rate referred to.

After hearing Mr. Smith and Mr. McNeill, the latter representing the Western Coal Operators' Association, I find that the date at which this claim by these coke loaders was formally raised was the 15th day of November, 1913.

By section "d" of the agreement dated November 17, 1911, under the heading "Settlement of Local and General Disputes," it is provided that

"In all cases while disputes are being investigated and settled, the miners, mine labourers and all other parties involved, must continue to work pending investigation and until final decision has been reached."

So that, under that clause, these coke loaders were bound to work until a final decision was reached, and during that time they only received the lower rate, for which they gave receipts to the Company. I hold that these receipts given under the conditions mentioned would not disentitle them to receive from the Company the rate to which, according to my finding above referred to, they were entitled, and the only question yet to be determined is the date from which this higher rate should be paid.

I, therefore, find that these coke loaders are entitled to be paid at the rate mentioned under my decision dated March 10, 1914, commencing and computed from the 15th day of November, 1913.

Dated at Calgary, this 19th day of May, A.D. 1914.

(Sgd.) JAMES MUIR,
Chairman.

I concur:

(Sgd.) J. E. SMITH,
President District 18, U. M. W. of A.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ONTARIO LABOUR EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Twelfth Annual Convention of the Labour Educational Association of Ontario was held in St. Thomas on May 25. About one hundred and fifty delegates representing various unions, including officers of the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress, were in attendance, and many questions of interest to labour were discussed and a number of resolutions passed. The Honourable T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour, was also present and delivered an address before the Association in which he explained his intentions in regard to proposed amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

History of the Association.

The Labour Educational Association of Ontario was formed in Woodstock on May 24, 1903, and since that time has held yearly conventions in various cities in Ontario. The objects of the Association are shown in clause 2 of its constitution, which states that the aim of the Association shall be to create a closer bond of union between the different organizations of the Province by the publication of a representative labour paper, the distribution of educational literature, the holding of public meetings and lectures, and such other methods of disseminating information as may from time to time be advised for the

future welfare and advancement of organized labour at large.

The Industrial Banner, which at the formation of the Association was a small monthly paper, published under the auspices of the London Trades and Labour Council, was made the official organ of the Association with Mr. Joseph T. Marks as editor. The Banner has since continued as the official organ of the Association, and has developed into an important weekly labour journal.

Since the initial meeting at Woodstock in 1903, the Association has had a steady growth, and the attendance at each annual convention has increased from year to year. The last convention was held in the city of Ottawa, at which time Hugh Robertson, of Peterborough, was elected president; William Stokes, St. Thomas, first vice-president, and Joseph T. Marks, secretary-treasurer.

Minister of Labour's Address.

In his address before the Association, after welcoming the delegates to his home city, the Minister of Labour discussed the proposed amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and stated that no drastic labour legislation would be introduced until the labour bodies had been given an oppor-

tunity of offering suggestions or amendments. One of his proposed amendments to the present law was to make it a misdemeanor for an employer to discriminate against employees because he was a member of a union. The Minister pointed out the success which had attended the efforts of most of the Boards of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the Act and drew attention to the number of strikes which had been averted.

The Minister also highly commended the Workmen's Compensation Act passed by the Ontario Legislature, and spoke appreciatively of the success which had attended the organized labour movement. At the conclusion of his address, the Minister was tendered a unanimous vote of thanks.

Resolutions Passed.

After the various subjects were discussed before the Association a number of resolutions were passed. One of these disapproved of the "methods being used to induce the youth of Canada to join the militia and the use of the said militia in defence of property rights as

against human rights." Resolutions were also passed demanding that the Provincial and Dominion Governments prevent corporations employing private detectives during strikes, and transportation companies from bringing ammunition into the country for the use of strike breakers. A resolution calling for the appointment of a representative of working men on the Workmen's Compensation Commission was also passed; another regarding the abolition of the Industrial Disputes Act was referred to the Dominion Trades Congress to deal with.

Officers Elected.

Officers were elected as follows:—President, W. Stokes, St. Thomas; first vice-president, Jos. Sauvé, Kingston; second vice-president, Jas. Ussher, Ottawa; third vice-president, C. P. Dougherty, Guelph; fourth vice-president, W. Higgins, London; fifth vice-president, Jas. A. Wiley, St. Catharines; secretary-treasurer, J. T. Marks, Toronto.

The next annual Convention of the Association will be held at St. Catharines.

QUEBEC LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR.

AT the second session of the Thirteenth Legislature of the Province of Quebec, which commenced November 11, 1913, and was prorogued February 19, 1914, over 170 measures were passed, a number of which are of interest from the standpoint of industry and labour. Among these may be mentioned:—

An Act to amend the Quebec Mining Act.

An Act to amend the Act respecting Employment Bureaus.

An Act respecting the establishment of Technical Schools and Vocational Courses in the Province.

An Act to provide for the Inspection of Hotels and Boarding Houses.

An Act relating to Stationary Engineers.

An Act to assist in the Construction of Dwelling Houses in Cities, Towns and Villages.

An Act respecting Damage to Persons.

An Act respecting the Dissolution of the Barbers' Association of the Province of Quebec.

An Act to amend the Civil Code relating to privileges of certain Workmen on Moveable Property.

Amendment to Mining Act.

That part of the Quebec Mining Act which relates to the protection of workmen in mines is amended by the addition of a section to article 2214 of the Revised Statutes respecting the sanitar-

condition and safety of the works and mines. The new section provides that it shall be the duty of the inspector to make such inspection of mines, quarries and workshops for the reduction of minerals as may be necessary to insure the observance of all regulations respecting the sanitary condition and safety of the works in mines, and gives power to the inspector of mines to order any owner of a mine or his agents to have remedied within a certain lapse of time, specified by the inspector, any state of affairs or practices which he may consider bad or dangerous in the working of any mine, quarry or workshop for reducing minerals. Any failure to obey such notice within the time specified is made an offense punishable by penalties.¹

Employment Bureaus.

Article 2520f of the Revised Statutes of 1909, as enacted by Chap. 19 of the Quebec Statutes of 1910, which provided that no private person should open or control an employment bureau for workmen without a license from the Minister of Public Works or Labour, and for inspection of bureaus by factory inspectors and for the making of reports to the Minister under penalty of a fine of fifty dollars, has been replaced by a section, which provides that application for permission to open an employment bureau may be made not only to the Minister, but to the chief factory inspector, and that the Minister, on favourable reports from the inspector, who has visited the premises, to open such bureau, may grant a non-transferable permit to the person mentioned herein, to open or control an employment bureau, such permit to be granted for one year or fraction of a year only, and to expire on the first day of May following its issue.²

New sections added to the Act provide that every person controlling an employment bureau other than an employment bureau for women only, shall be

responsible for conducting such bureau as required by law, and must keep a register in French and English, make a monthly return to the inspector setting out the number of workmen registered, their country of origin, the name of the person with whom such workmen have been placed, the total amount of fees received by the person in charge of the bureau, or by his agents, and furnish each year to the inspector a certificate from the local Board of Health to the effect that the sanitary condition of the bureau is satisfactory. Receipt forms must be approved by the inspector before being used. No employment bureau shall be kept in or in the immediate proximity of a building where intoxicating liquors are sold. The registration fee paid by work people shall not be more than three dollars, and it is required that in addition to obtaining a permit the keepers of employment bureaus, other than an employment bureau for women only, must first obtain a license to be issued on payment of an annual duty of two hundred dollars for cities and towns in which there are one or more free employment bureaus, and an annual duty of twenty-five dollars in other localities where there is no such free employment bureau, and every person keeping and controlling an employment bureau without holding such permit and license shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and costs for each contravention. Power is also given to the Minister to at any time revoke the permit, the revocation of a permit operating also as a revocation of the license. The license mentioned is not required in the case of benevolent societies or workmen's associations which endeavour to find employment for their members.³

Technical Schools.

An Act respecting the establishment of technical schools and vocational courses in the province recites that it is of importance for the needs of trade, industry and agriculture to promote the

¹Quebec Statutes, 1914, Chap. 30, Sec. 6.

²Quebec Statutes, 1914, Chap. 21, Sec. 1.

³Quebec Statutes, 1914, Chap. 21, Sec. 2.

establishment of technical schools and vocational courses for the purpose of training in the various centres of the province skilled mechanics, or employees needed by heads of industrial enterprises and farmers, and provides that any public or private body may, by observing certain formalities set out in the Act, obtain a charter authorizing the establishment of a technical school or vocational course for the local needs of a specified district.⁴

Inspection of Hotels.

Several sections are added to the Act respecting health and safety, which provide for the inspection of hotels and boarding houses, and gives power to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to enact such regulations as he may deem necessary for the cleanliness and general comfort, and proper keeping of such hotels and boarding houses. Revenue collectors are forbidden to give a license to the proprietor, lessee or manager of a hotel or boarding house obliged to have such a license without obtaining from such person a certificate from an inspector that such hotel or boarding house is kept in accordance with the law and regulations.⁵

Stationary Engineers.

Sections are added to that part of the Act relating to public health and safety having to do with inspection of industrial establishments, which provide for the appointment of a board of examiners to hold examinations as to the efficiency of those who are or wish to become stationary engineers, and grant diplomas of efficiency. It is provided also that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may make regulations as to the method of examining candidates, the tariff of fees to be paid, and to regulate the installation of motive power.⁶

Construction of Dwelling Houses.

An Act to assist in the construction of dwelling houses in cities, towns and villages provides for the incorporation of companies seeking to acquire lands in or near the boundaries of a municipality in the province, and to build on such land dwelling houses of reasonable dimensions, supplied with proper improvements and intended to be let at a moderate price. Power is given to the council of any municipality to guarantee as to principal and interest loans sought to be made by a company provided it be shown that additional dwelling houses are required to properly house the people who live or work within its boundaries, that the object of the company is in good faith to furnish comfortable dwellings and not to make a profit greater than that allowed by the Act.⁷

The books of such companies are to be open to inspection and no dividend on the capital stock of the company or other disposition of profits among shareholders shall be in excess of six per cent. per annum upon the amounts paid in.⁸

It is also provided that no shares of the existing company shall be issued for any other consideration than for cash paid into the treasury of said company, and payments made by shareholders or amounts received as gifts shall not be used as expenditures other than those connected with the carrying out of the main purposes of the company as before mentioned.⁹

Workmen's Compensation.

In an Act respecting damage to persons, it is recited that certain doubts having arisen as to the effect that certain sections of the Revised Statutes, 1909, might have upon the common law right of action, and that it is expedient to put an end to such doubts, article 7329 of the Revised Statutes, which provides

⁴Quebec Statutes, 1914, Chap. 25.

⁵Quebec Statutes, 1914, Chap. 41, Sec. 1.

⁶Quebec Statutes, 1914, Chap. 42, Sec. 1.

⁷Quebec Statutes, 1914, Chap. 47, Secs. 2 and 3.

⁸Secs. 14 and 15.

⁹Sec. 29.

that as soon as permanent incapacity to work is ascertained, or in case of death of the person injured, within one month from the date of the agreement between the employers and parties interested, or if there be no agreement, within one month from the date of the final judgment condemning him to pay the same, the employer shall pay the amount of compensation to the person injured or his representative, or the capital of the rent to an insurance company designated for that purpose by order-in-council, is amended by adding a section which provides that the person injured or his representative may, at their option, demand the payment to themselves of the amount of the compensation, or of the capital of the rent, which shall in no case exceed two thousand dollars, whether in case of death or incapacity, which would entitle him to an annual rent, except in such cases where the accident was brought about intentionally by the person injured. Article 7347 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that before having recourse to the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, a workman must have the authority of a judge of the Superior Court, has added to it a section which conserves to injured persons their common law rights of action in cases where they cannot avail themselves of certain provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act. The amendments do not affect pending cases.¹⁰

Workmen's Liens.

An Act to amend the Civic Code relating to privileges of certain workmen on moveable property gives to workmen who have worked for persons giving theatrical or other profit-making exhibitions, including circuses, a privilege upon things used for the purposes of such exhibitions, and which belong to such persons for thirty days' salary due and unpaid.¹¹

Barbers' Association.

The Barbers' Association of Quebec, which was incorporated by Act of the Quebec Legislature in 1899, for the purpose of regularizing the barbers' trade, of securing better apprenticeship, of requiring examinations and of granting licenses to persons wishing to ply the same, and with the view of causing the laws of hygiene to be observed by its members, and thereby protecting health, was dissolved, for the reason, as stated in the preamble of the amending Act, that the Barbers' Association had not attained and could not, even in the opinion of those who formed part thereof, attain the object for which it was incorporated. Under the old measure no person was allowed to ply the trade of barber without a license from the association, and any person who, without a license from the association, did so ply the trade of barber was considered to be doing so illegally, and was subject to a fine.¹²

¹⁰Quebec Statutes, 1914, Chap. 57, Secs. 12 and 13.

¹²Quebec Statutes, 1914, chap. 59.

¹¹Quebec Statutes, 1914, Chap. 64, Sec. 1.

REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION ON LABOUR CONDITIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

IN the April issue of the *Labour Gazette** a brief review appeared of the Report of the Royal Commission on Labour appointed by the Government of British Columbia in December, 1912. A résumé only of the report was available in the Department at the time the above review was prepared, the full text of the report having since been received. The following extract is published as bearing on a matter with regard to which there has been considerable discussion, and in some cases disagreement among those interested in the important industry of coal mining:—

Gas Committees.—The difficulty in securing workmen to serve on the gas committee was dwelt upon by witnesses at various places. Your Commissioners found existing among many miners the opinion that if a workman in the employment of the operators reported gas he was discriminated against and sometimes let out of employment. As a remedy, it was suggested that the miners should be at liberty to appoint miners not employed in the mines to be inspected to serve on the gas committee. The operators deny that discrimination has ever been shown, and state that they regard it as in their own interest as well as in the interest of the miners that frequent and efficient inspections be made. It is

also further said on their behalf that any man not in the employment of the operator, and not working in the mine, would not understand the conditions of the mine as well as miners actually engaged at work in the mine. Some operators express the fear that the appointment of outsiders on gas committees would lead to the introduction of spies on their premises for the purpose of securing information for the benefit of competitors. Your Commissioners are of the opinion that the best and most thorough inspection would be made by employees who understand the conditions in the mines in which they work, and who would also have a personal interest in seeing that the mines were kept clear of gas, thus feeling more responsibility in regard to the efficiency of their inspection than mere outsiders would be apt to do. We recommend, however, that the members of the gas committee be elected by a pit-head ballot of the men employed underground. One of the most potent factors of the difficulty in securing workmen to serve on gas committees is that the position is the most thankless one in a miner's life. Members of gas committees are too often subjected to the unwarranted slurs and abuse of a certain section of their fellow-labourers who are too ready to impute dishonest motives to others. When the gas committee's report shows the mine clear of gas, the members of the committee are often met with the sneer that they are either in receipt of favours or were currying favours from the management, the result being that too often the men chosen are merely agitators and not the competent miners, who, on the strength of being gas committee men, proceed to usurp the powers and functions of the mine manager. The operators state that they welcome reliable reports from the gas committee, and even eliminating the humanitarian point of view, but regarding it solely as an economical question, no one has more to gain from the accuracy of the report than the operator.

*See *Labour Gazette*, April, 1914, page 1189.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA DURING 1913.—SPECIAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

DURING May a special report on the course of prices in Canada during the calendar year, 1913, was issued by the Department. The report is the fourth annual statement of this kind to be published by the Department, the first covering the year 1910 and having been preceded by a comprehensive review of the year back to 1890.

While the same in general scope and arrangement as its predecessors, the present report has been somewhat further enlarged in the way of including analyses of the price movement and details bearing on conditions affecting prices; production, demand, trade conditions, etc. Altogether over three hundred articles, selected on account of their representative character, have been covered, divided into the following groups: Grains and Fodders, Animals and Meats, Dairy Products, Fish, Fruits and Vegetables, Miscellaneous Groceries, Textiles, Hides, Leathers, Boots and Shoes, Metals and Implements, Fuel and Lighting, Lumber, Miscellaneous Building Materials, Paints, Oils and Glass, House Furnishings, Drugs and Chemicals, Furs, Liquors and Tobaccos, and Sundries.

Findings of the Report.

The opening paragraphs of the report are as follows:—

"The year 1913 saw a cessation in the rapid upward movement of prices, which had been practically continuous since 1909, and which had brought the general level by the end of 1912 to a point probably the highest within the present generation. The Department of Labour index number, which is based on weekly and monthly quotations for 272 commodities selected over the entire field of production and consumption, stood at 137.1 in January, 1913, and at the same point in December, 1913. In the interval there had been a decline to 143.1 in August. For the year as a whole the number averaged 135.5, a gain

of 1.1, compared with a gain of 7 points in 1912, of 3.3 points in 1911, and of 3 points in 1910. These numbers, it will be understood, are percentages of the average prices prevailing from 1890 to 1899, the period adopted by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation.

"The number is 'unweighted,' that is, it is arrived at by averaging all the 272 commodities on an equal basis. A calculation which assigns their approximate relative importance to the various groups in which the commodities are arranged — grains and fodder, animals, meat, dairy produce, fish, textiles, metals, lumber, etc., etc.—shows the general level to have declined in 1913, the weighted number being 143.9 in 1912, and 139.6 in 1913. This reflects the marked drop in grain prices which followed the heavy crop yield of 1912, grains being given a proportionately high importance in the distribution of weights.

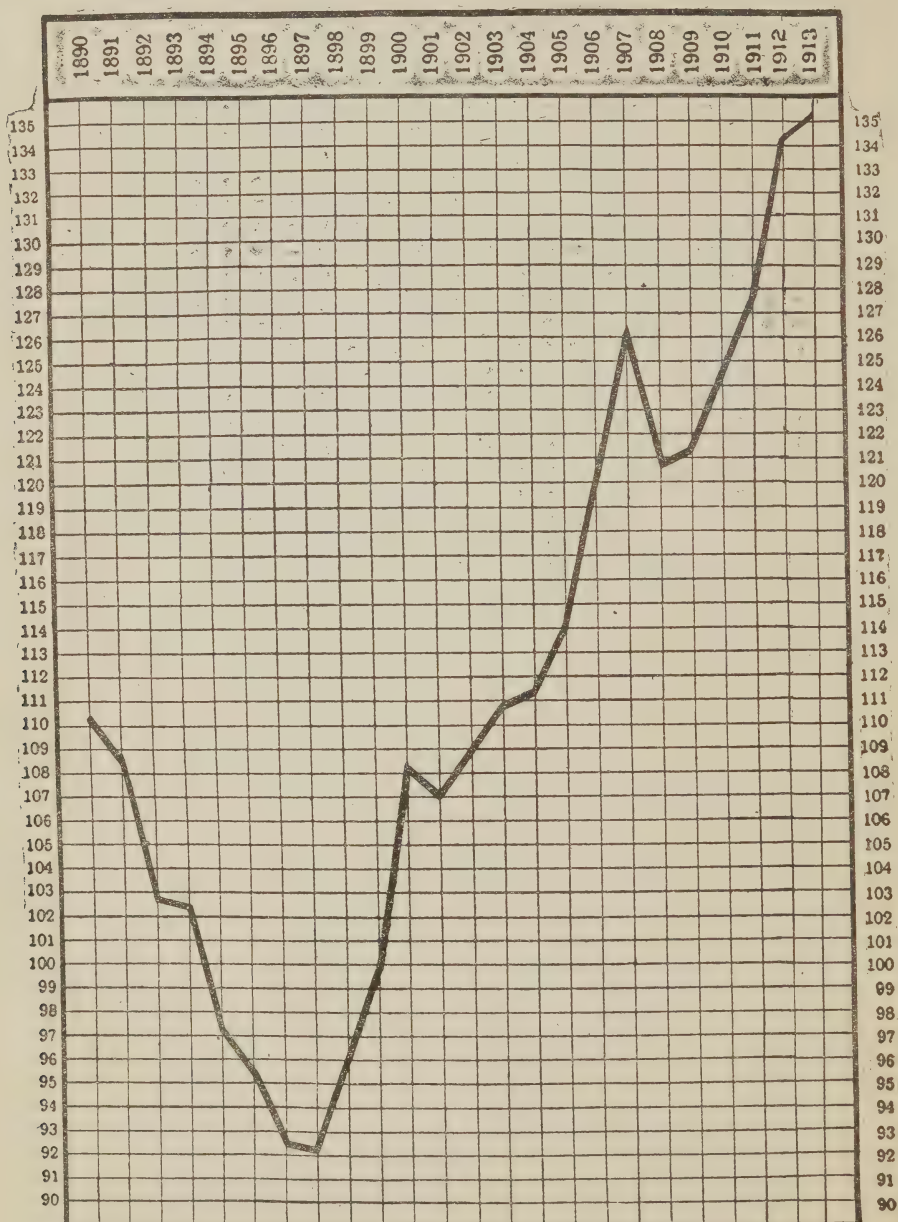
"From a cost of living standpoint, therefore, the statistics would indicate some alleviation of the situation, as it appeared in 1912, to the extent at least that there has been no intensification of the problem such as occurred with each successive year for some time past. The most notable exception to the contrary was in the case of meats, which reached a general level higher than ever previously experienced.

"In retail prices a calculation of the weekly expenditure of a typical family of five on thirty-six staple articles of consumption in terms of the average prices for each month of the year in every city in Canada having a population of 10,000 and upwards shows the same level in the total expenditure for foods as in 1912, namely \$7.34. Although meats were higher, potatoes, sugar, flour and some of the less important foods averaged lower. A slight increase, 4.8 per cent., appears in the cost of fuel and lighting, and an in-

THE COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA DURING THE TWENTY-THREE YEARS 1890-1913 (inclusive).

Number of Commodities: 272.

(Average Prices, 1890-1899=100.)



crease in rent of 3.2 per cent. The increase in the total weekly expenditure is, therefore, from \$13.788 per week to \$14.024, about 1.7 per cent."

The detailed statistics for the year are presented in Part I of the report, while Part II consists of tables of annual prices back to 1890 reduced to index numbers. The review of the price movement of the year is printed in two main sections: (A) A summary review of the general movement, with analyses from various points of view; (B) A review of the price movement during the year in each of the commodities covered by the investigation, with statistical or other information as to conditions affecting prices.

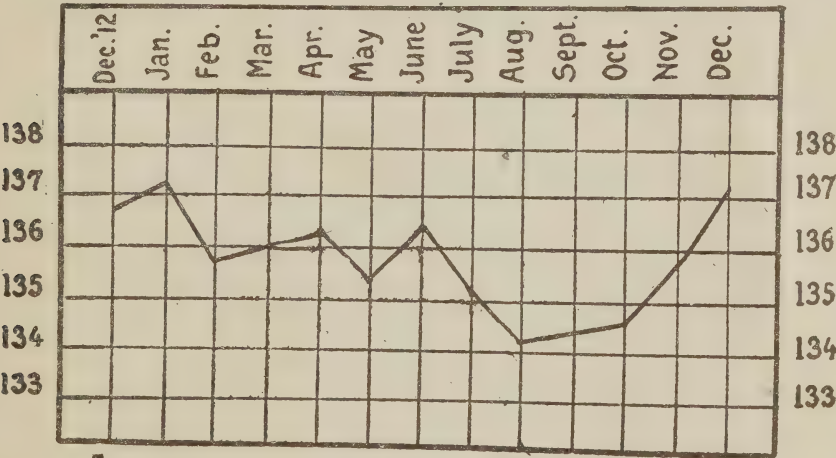
General Summary.

The general course of wholesale prices in Canada throughout 1913 may be noted conveniently from the accompanying diagrams and tables, which show the movement from month to month of some 272 commodities. The report states:—"It will be seen that the general tendency in the first eight months of the year was downward. The large crops of 1912 and the abundant supplies of fodder and most lines of food caused declines in these groups with the exception of animals and meats. Concurrently the money stringency felt in some degree from the beginning of the year exercised a steadying and at times a lowering influence on manufactured articles and some raw materials. After

THE COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, BY MONTHS, 1913.

Number of Commodities: 272.

(Average Prices, 1890-1899=100.)



August, however, the favourable agricultural prospect enhanced business confidence in Canada and checked any further weakness in the market which might have developed as a result of poor crops, especially in Western Canada. Shortage in some crops, however, caused an upward movement in the price line of certain groups. The corn crop in the United States, the yield of hay

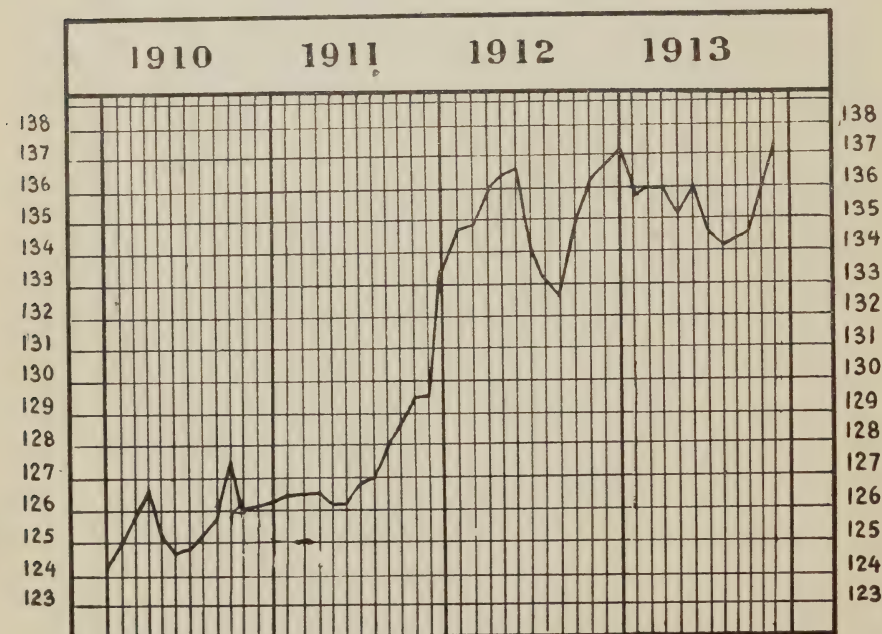
in Ontario and in the United States, the wheat crops of India and Argentine, the apple crop in Canada, the jute crop in India, and silk production in Europe, all showed considerable shortages. The high price of corn and corn products caused advances in many lines, including wheat, glucose, starch and brooms. The reduction in the United States customs tariff was followed by increased

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FROM MONTH TO MONTH, 1913
Average prices 1890-1899=100.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
I. Grains and fodder.....	140.9	139.3	134.2	136.0	134.6	132.2	133.9	138.2	138.6	138.0	139.9	141.0	136.8
II. Animals and Meats.....	168.4	174.1	179.1	183.1	185.0	188.8	181.4	172.3	176.4	179.4	180.1	188.4	180.8
III. Dairy Products.....	172.6	155.7	152.2	150.9	135.1	137.0	138.4	139.7	145.6	164.8	172.9	185.5	154.7
IV. Fish.....	164.2	164.2	164.2	158.4	159.9	160.8	159.7	150.7	147.2	148.0	150.9	157.2	158.0
V. Other Foods:—													
(a) Fruits & Vegetables.....	125.3	119.4	118.4	116.5	118.9	128.8	120.4	115.8	118.0	112.2	126.5	130.8	119.6
(b) Miscellaneous.....	115.4	114.7	115.1	116.7	115.9	115.2	115.5	115.2	115.4	113.8	112.4	111.9	115.2
VI. Textiles.....	127.3	128.5	127.4	128.8	128.2	129.5	130.2	132.0	134.4	137.4	136.9	136.6	130.8
VII. Hides, leather, etc.....	162.6	158.6	160.6	161.9	162.3	163.2	165.1	166.1	165.6	165.6	165.8	166.2	163.9
VIII. Metals & Implements:													
(a) Metals.....	122.6	122.5	121.6	120.8	120.2	119.3	117.7	117.4	114.1	117.2	116.8	116.0	119.1
(b) Implements.....	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	106.9	105.6
IX. Fuel and lighting.....	128.0	124.4	119.0	119.4	115.0	115.6	114.9	117.8	117.6	117.6	115.1	114.4	118.2
X. Building Materials:—													
(a) Lumber.....	174.7	175.9	178.0	178.8	180.9	183.0	183.0	183.0	185.0	184.5	184.4	184.2	181.3
(b) Miscellaneous.....	113.5	113.3	112.3	111.8	112.7	112.4	112.5	112.5	113.3	113.5	113.4	112.8	112.7
(c) Paints, oils, etc.....	145.1	145.4	145.4	146.9	143.0	144.7	143.7	142.9	144.3	144.2	142.0	140.0	144.8
XI. House Furnishings.....	120.9	120.9	125.7	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.4	126.4	126.4	128.1	128.1	128.1	126.2
XII. Drugs and Chemicals.....	113.6	107.9	112.7	112.7	112.7	112.9	113.4	113.4	113.5	112.4	111.1	111.5	113.3
XIII. Miscellaneous:—													
(a) Furs.....	358.0	353.9	353.9	346.5	330.8	325.1	302.0	302.0	278.7	247.9	247.9	247.9	307.9
(b) Liquors & Tobaccos.....	135.1	134.9	135.0	134.5	131.4	134.7	134.4	134.4	136.4	136.2	134.6	134.6	134.7
(c) Sundries.....	116.5	115.8	114.7	113.4	112.4	113.4	112.8	111.1	113.3	111.8	111.2	110.7	113.1
All commodities.....	137.1	135.8	136.0	136.3	135.4	136.4	135.1	134.1	134.4	134.6	135.8	137.1	135.5

COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, BY MONTHS DURING THE PAST
FOUR YEARS, 1910, 1911, 1912 AND 1913.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



shipments in many lines, notably in cat-
tle, potatoes, wool, lumber and fish, caus-
ing an upward movement in the prices
of these commodities. Dairy produce
likewise rose very rapidly during the
autumn, the lead being taken by eggs.
Furs declined steeply, however, the fi-
nancial stringency and depression in
trade in many countries accounting for
a falling off in demand. Cotton goods
were weak in spite of higher prices for
raw cotton. At the end of the year,
therefore, the general price level indi-
cated by the index numbers was on the
same level as in January and slightly
higher than in December of the pre-
vious year, the average for the year
being also slightly above that of 1912
in spite of lower levels for many lines
of foods and a decline in some ma-
terials.

“With a view to specific comparison
of the price of foods in 1911, 1912 and
1913 (including in the term only fully
manufactured products, in the form in
which they enter the household, *e.g.*,

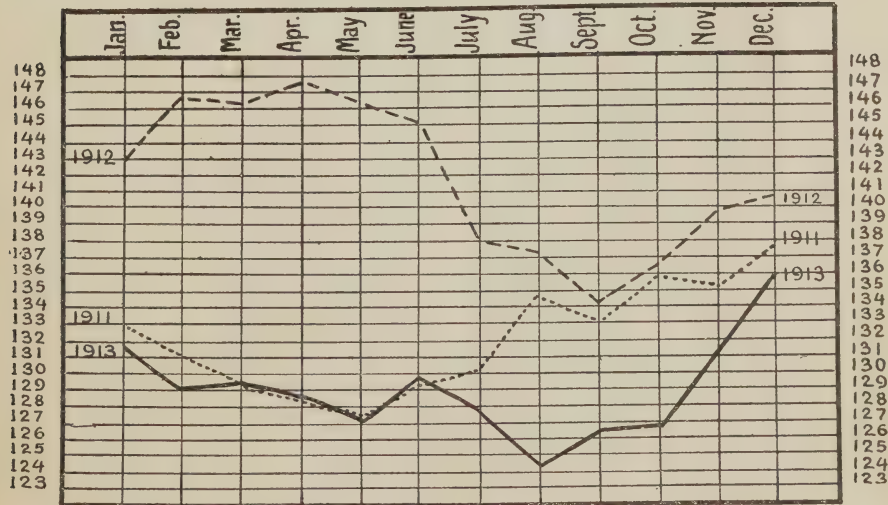
flour but not wheat, beef but not cattle,
etc.,—80 articles in all) the diagram
below has been prepared. The placing
of the three lines on the same back-
ground enables direct comparisons to be
conveniently made of the level of food
prices in the respective months of the
three years, as well as of their general
direction.

“It will be noted that food prices de-
clined on almost the same level in the
first half of both 1911 and 1913, but
the steeply upward movement from July
to December, 1911, the result of drought,
was continued till May, 1912. Prices
then fell rapidly till September, when,
as is usual in Canada, the level rose dur-
ing the autumn and early winter
months. The price line of foods for
1913, therefore, appears the lowest dur-
ing the past three years, being, how-
ever, steeply upward toward the end of
the year, due chiefly to the high prices
of meats and eggs. The index numbers
on which the chart is based are given.”

RELATIVE PRICES OF FOODS,* 1911, 1912 AND 1913.

Including Meats, Fish, Dairy Products, Fruits, Vegetables, Breadstuffs, Sugar,
Tea, Coffee, Condiments, etc.

(Average Prices, 1890-1899=100.)



*This includes all finished food products covered in the investigation, eighty in number, but is exclusive of raw farm products, such as grain, fodder and animals, and of liquors and tobacco.

INDEX NUMBERS OF FOODS, 1911, 1912 AND 1913.

Meats, Fish, Dairy Products, Fruits, Vegetables, Breadstuffs, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Condiments etc., eighty in number.

Average Prices, 1890-1899=100.)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
1913	131.8	129.1	129.3	129.5	128.5	130.9	128.7	124.6	126.5	126.9	131.7	135.9	130.1
1912	143.0	146.7	146.3	147.4	146.5	145.3	138.1	137.3	134.5	136.6	139.9	140.7	141.7
1911	132.9	131.2	129.2	128.2	127.6	129.3	130.1	134.8	134.1	135.9	135.2	137.7	132.2

Retail Prices.

"Since the beginning of 1910, the Department has secured on the fifteenth of each month from the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* (resident in each locality of the Dominion having a population of 10,000 and over—some fifty in all) a return showing the current retail prices of twenty-eight articles which enter prominently into cost of living, together with a statement in each case as to the prevailing rental for a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class, with and without sanitary conveniences. It is thought that probably 80 per cent. of the expenditure of the ordinary family are represented in these returns, while the localities selected are the most important industrially in the several provinces. The prices in each month in the years 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913, reported in this way to the Department, have been averaged and the results set forth in the table in Appendix A. It will be seen from these statistics, and especially from the averages for the whole Dominion, that retail prices were comparatively steady in 1913, except in meats, which were upward. The most satisfactory way of estimating the total effect of these changes is to work out a family weekly budget* in the terms of the average prices for the several years. A calculation of this kind appears on the opposite page.

"It will be seen that a weekly budget of food which would have cost \$6.95 in 1910 was as high as \$7.14 in 1911, and

cost \$7.34 in both 1912 and 1913. The increase in the cost of food in 1911 over 1910 was, therefore, 2.7 per cent. higher than in 1911, and in 1912 and 1913 the cost was 2.8 per cent. higher than in 1911 and 5.6 per cent. higher than in 1910.

"In fuel and lighting the average weekly cost was only slightly higher in 1911 than in 1910, having advanced from \$1.76 to \$1.78, and in 1912 it was up to \$1.82, an advance of 2.2 per cent. In 1913, however, the cost had risen to \$1.90, an advance over 1912 of 4.8 per cent.

"In rentals the average cost per week was the same in 1911 as in 1910, \$4.05, but in 1912 was up to \$4.60, 13.5 per cent. higher, and in 1913 was still higher at \$4.75, an advance of 3.2 per cent. over 1912 and 17.2 per cent. higher than in 1910. The total weekly expenditure, therefore, rose from \$12.792 in 1910 to \$13.002 in 1911, \$13.788 in 1912, and \$14.024 in 1913. In 1911 the advance was 1.7 per cent. over 1910, and in 1912 the cost was 6 per cent. higher than in 1911. The advance in 1913 was 1.7 per cent. over 1912 and 9.6 per cent. over 1910."

Number of articles showing increases or decreases in 1913.

"An interesting sidelight is thrown on the price movement of 1913 by noting the number of articles which showed increases or decreases in average price or remained unchanged compared with 1912. Altogether, 308 articles are available in the present report and its predecessor for such a comparison. Of this

*The quantities indicated in the budget are slight modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various official bodies.

total, 159 showed increases, 104 showed declines, while 45 were unchanged. In other words, 53 per cent. of the number advanced, 34 per cent. declined, and

13 per cent. remained the same. In a similar list last year, 63 per cent. advanced, while 19 per cent. declined and 18 per cent. were stationary.

TYPICAL WEEKLY EXPENDITURES ON STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, LIGHTING AND RENTALS
FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE; INCOME \$800.00 PER YEAR; 1910-1913.

COMMODITY.	Quantity	Cost 1910	Cost 1911	Cost 1912	Cost 1913
		c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, Sirloin Steak.....	2 lbs.	37.6	29.8	41.6	44.4
Beef, chuck roast.....	2 "	26.	27.8	28.	29.6
Veal, forequarters.....	1 "	12.8	14.	14.4	15.7
Mutton, roast, hindquarters.....	1 "	16.8	18.	17.8	19.1
Pork, roasting, fresh.....	1 "	18.	17.8	17.5	19.5
Pork, salt.....	2 "	34.4	33.	33.2	35.2
Bacon, best, smoked.....	1 "	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	40.6	36.	35.6	38.4
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7
Eggs, packed.....	1 "	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1
Milk.....	6 qts.	48.	49.2	49.8	51.6
Butter, dairy, tub.....	2 lbs.	52.	53.	58.4	58.
Butter, creamery prints.....	1 "	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9
Cheese, Canadian, old.....	1 "	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5
Cheese, Canadian, new.....	1 "	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	66.	64.5	60.	61.5
Flour, ordinary family.....	10 "	33.	32.	34.	32.
Rolled oats.....	5 "	21.	21.	22.	22.
Rice, good medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.
Prunes, medium quality.....	1 "	9.9	12.3	12.9	11.9
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	24.	24.	26.	23.6
Sugar, Yellow.....	2 "	10.8	11.	12.	11.
Tea, Black.....	¼ "	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9
Tea, Green.....	¼ "	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3
Coffee.....	¼ "	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.
Vinegar, white wine.....	½ pt.	.7	.7	.8	.8
All foods.....		\$6.954	\$7.138	\$7.339	\$7.337
Starch.....	⅓ lb.	c. 3.1	c. 3.1	c. 3.2	c. 3.2
Coal, Anthracite.....	1½ ton	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	35.	35.	37.5	38.7
Wood, hard, best.....	" cord	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5
Wood, soft.....	" "	29.4	30.	30.	30.6
Coal Oil.....	1 gal.	24.4	23.1	21.	23.7
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.757	\$1.783	\$1.817	\$1.905
Rent.....		\$4. 05	\$4. 05	\$4. 60	\$4. 75
Grand Total.....		\$12.792	\$13.002	\$13.788	\$14.024

Prices in Other Countries.

"The following table shows by index numbers the movement of prices in certain other countries back to 1890 and by months for 1913:—

INDEX NUMBERS FOR CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN, UNITED STATES,
FRANCE AND AUSTRALIA.

	CANADA	UNITED KINGDOM		UNITED STATES.			FRANCE	AUSTRA- LIA.
	Depart- ment of Labour.	Economist (a)	Sauerbeck (b)	Depart- ment of Labour.	Brad- street (a)	Gibson (c)	Réforme Economi- que.	Bureau of Census and Statistics.
1890.....	110.3	2,236	72	112.9	8.1382(d)	43.4	100	1,053
1895.....	95.6	1,923	62	93.6	6.8220	42.0	84.4	760
1896.....	92.5	1,999	61	90.4	6.3076	34.0	.....	922
1897.....	92.2	1,950	62	89.7	6.1164	34.7	.....	925
1900.....	108.2	2,145	75	110.5	8.0171	44.2	102.4	894
1906.....	120.0	2,342	77	122.5	8.3289	49.8	105.4	947
1907.....	126.2	2,499	80	129.5	8.9172	50.9	112.2	1,021
1908.....	120.8	2,310	73	122.8	8.2949	54.2	101.2	1,115
1909.....	121.2	2,196	74	126.5	8.2631	59.2	101.2	993
1910.....	124.2	2,390	78	131.6	9.2310	59.3	108.2	1,003
1911.....	127.4	2,513	80	129.2	8.8361	56.3	113.8	1,000
1912.....	134.4	2,613	85	133.6	8.9493	62.6	117.8	1,172
1913.....	135.5	2,732	85	135.2	9.4935	58.1	116.0	1,086
January.....	137.1	124.1	86.4	134.9	9.4935	55.5	119.0	1,112
February.....	135.8	123.4	86.1	135.3	9.4952	57.0	118.4	
March.....	136.0	123.4	86.7	135.1	9.4052	57.8	117.4	
April.....	136.3	124.0	86.2	135.0	9.2976	59.0	117.0	1,095
May.....	135.4	122.4	85.7	134.3	9.1394	57.8	116.4	
June.....	136.4	121.3	84.1	134.1	9.0721	57.3	115.2	
July.....	135.1	122.2	84.2	134.3	8.9521	58.6	118.8	1,072
August.....	134.1	122.4	85.0	134.4	9.0115	59.3	114.6	
September.....	134.4	123.3	85.7	136.1	9.1006	60.0	116.6	
October.....	134.6	122.1	84.5	136.3	9.1526	58.4	116.6	1,072
November.....	135.8	121.0	83.3	135.8	9.2252	58.4	115.6	
December.....	137.1	119.2	83.8	135.7	9.2290	58.3	114.6	

(a) Jan. 1st. in each year.

(b) Continued by *The Statist*, London, since January, 1913.

(c) Wholesale prices of 22 foods.

(d) January 1st, 1892.

"Appendix B contains more complete information and the index numbers by groups of commodities. The annual statement of the British Board of Trade on wholesale and retail prices is also given.

"In Great Britain prices were on almost the same level during the year as in 1912, the *Sauerbeck* index number averaging the same, and the *Economist* number being only slightly higher. Both index numbers had advanced during 1912, and during 1913 receded from the

high level at the beginning of the year, the decline occurring principally in foods. The Board of Trade index number for the food groups declined from 119.9 to 117.7 in spite of increases in meats. The index number for the retail prices of 23 articles of food in London advanced from 114.5 in 1912 to 114.8 in 1913.

"In United States, the index number of wholesale prices of the Department of Labour stood at 135.2 as compared with 133.6 in 1912. Farm products and

other foods, however, were lower, but all the other groups showed somewhat higher levels. Foods and farm products showed advances almost continuously until the end of the year. The retail price of foods reached its highest point in November, and was lower in December. Metals and implements, lumber and building materials, however, began to decline early in the year, and the decline continued almost to the end of the year. The *Gibson* index number of foods indicated lower price levels in the latter part of the year. *Bradstreet's* index number of wholesale prices indi-

cated that prices declined until July, and then advanced until November, being then somewhat lower than at the beginning of the year. The average for the year was 9.214 as compared with 9.1865 in 1912.

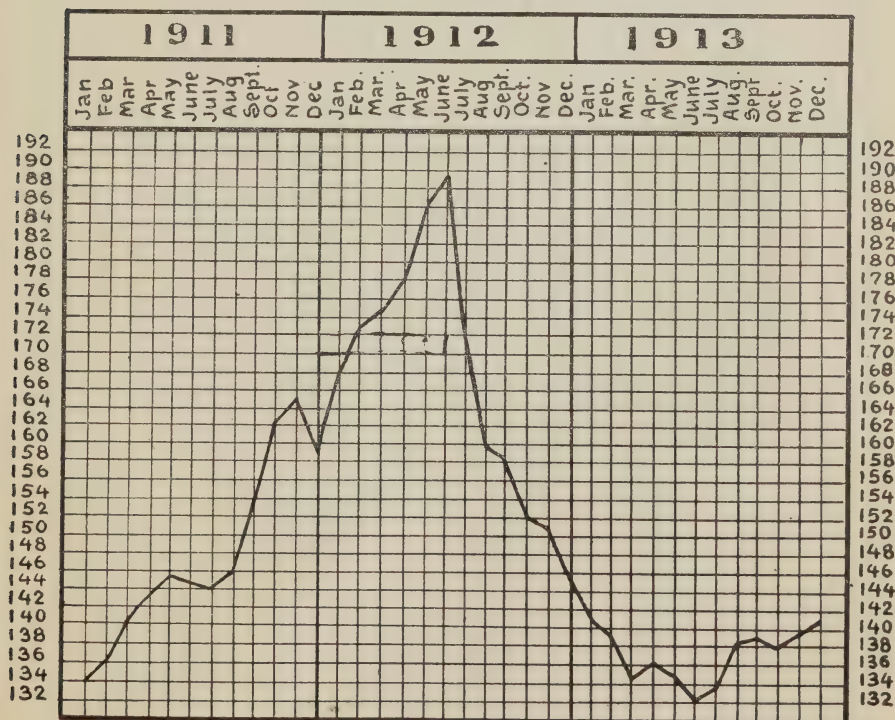
"In France, prices averaged lower for 1913 than for 1912 as shown by the index number of *La Réforme Economique*, the decline being almost continuous throughout the year.

"In Australia, the average for the year was lower than in 1912, but still slightly higher than in 1911, prices in the last two quarters of 1913 being lower than during the first six months."

RELATIVE PRICES OF GRAIN AND FODDER, 1911, 1912 AND 1913.

Commodities included: Barley, No. 3 Western; Barley, No. 2 Ontario; Bran; Corn, No. 3 Yellow; Flax, No. 1 Northwestern; Hay, No. 1, Montreal and Toronto; Oats, No. 2 White, Western; Oats, No. 2 White, Ontario; Peas, No. 2 Ontario; Rye, No. 2 Ontario; Shorts; Straw; Wheat, No. 1 Northern; and Wheat, No. 2 White, Ontario.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



Note that the horizontal lines are two index numbers apart, but, as three years are included, the steepness of the price line is exaggerated by one-half.

The Movement by Groups and Commodities.

"Grains and Fodder.—Prices reached the lowest level since 1907, the index number for this group, comprising fifteen commodities, being 136.8 for the year 1913, as compared with 167.3 in 1912, 148.4 in 1911, and 140.7 in 1910. Barley, bran, shorts, straw, peas, hay and corn had reached particularly high levels in 1912, as a result of the drought in 1911 and feed shortage during the ensuing winter. Flax, oats, wheat and rye were also at high prices, though crops in these lines had been comparatively good in 1911, particularly in Western Canada. The heavy crops in all lines in 1912 caused a rapid fall in prices during the latter part of the

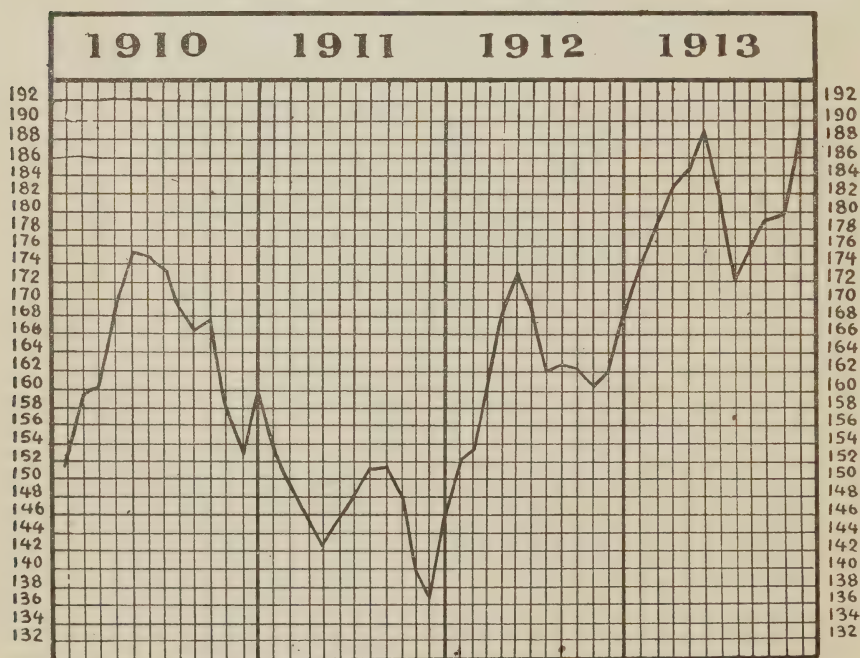
year, and this movement continued throughout the first six months of 1913. The general level advanced gradually during the last six months of the year, crop shortage particularly in corn, hay and other fodders being a factor, so that the group index number for December was 141.0, as compared with 140.9 for January."

"Animals and Meats.—The high price level reached by animals and meats in 1913 was the most important feature of the price movement; the group index number for the year, including seventeen commodities, was 180.8, as compared with 160.8 in 1912, 146.6 in 1911, and 163.6 in 1910, this last being the highest previously recorded in Canada. Not only cattle and beef, but hogs and

RELATIVE PRICES OF ANIMALS AND MEATS, 1910, 1911, 1912 AND 1913.

Commodities included: Cattle, Western and Ontario; Beef, hindquarters, fore-quarters, and plate; Hogs, live and dressed; Bacon; Hams; Pork, salt, mess; Lard; Sheep; Mutton; Lamb, dressed; Turkeys; Fowls.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



Note that the horizontal lines are two index numbers apart, but, as four years are included, the steepness of the price line is minimized by one-half.

all hog products, surpassed previous records for high price levels. Sheep, mutton, lamb and poultry also reached record price levels. The comparatively low prices in 1911 were largely the result of scarcity of feed at the close of that year, causing live stock to be marketed in large numbers. This depletion of stocks on farms, and the prevailing scarcity and high cost of feed during the ensuing winter season, brought prices of all meats to a very high level early in 1912, and the upward movement was checked only partially in the summer, with the arrival of new supplies of feed. The group index number at the end of 1912 was 162.2 as compared with 172.9 in May, and 144.6 in January of that year. In 1913, the upward movement became more pronounced, the index number advancing from 168.4 in January to 188.8 in June. In August it had fallen to 172.3, but thereafter it advanced steadily each month till 188.4 was reached in December. Shortage in some lines of fodder, particularly in hay and American corn, in the latter part of the year, caused considerable marketing of stocks in August and September, reducing prices slightly. The opening of the American market to Canadian cattle by the removal of the tariff was followed by an upward movement throughout the last three months of the year."

"Dairy Products.—The general level of prices in dairy products for 1913 was lower than in 1912, the group index number for the year being 154.7, as compared with 159.0 in 1912. The average price for butter, cheese and storage eggs was lower than in the preceding year; fresh eggs, however, averaged slightly higher than in 1912, as a result of very high prices in January and December. Milk averaged slightly higher at Montreal, the price for the summer and autumn months having been raised. At Toronto, however, milk averaged slightly lower as the prices in the winter of 1913 were lower than in the winter of 1912. The index number for the group was higher in December (185.5) than in

January (172.6) as a result of the very high prices of eggs for a short time during the month. In November the index number for the group was only 172.9. The lowest level was 135.1, in May. In 1912 the lowest point was 138.2, in June. All dairy products had reached record levels in 1912, owing to the feed shortage following the drought of 1911. In 1913, on the other hand, feed was plentiful. During the first half of 1913 the crop season was favourable on the whole, although some dry weather caused shortage in fodder in some lines, but did not seriously affect the supply of feed by the end of the year."

"Fish.—A decline in prepared fish (dry, salt and canned) began in the spring of 1912, and was continued during the remainder of that year.; This was further continued in 1913. The index number for the sub-group fell from 160.5 in April to 141.6 in September, as a result of good catches in most lines, especially of the large pack of B. C. salmon. By December, however, it had risen to 151.7, demand being good. Fresh fish also showed a declining tendency until August, the index number for this sub-group being down to 147.2 in September. The price of halibut was low during the summer, and whitefish and salmon trout were down in August. Prices of fresh fish, however, moved upward during the remainder of the year."

"Fruits and Vegetables.—Prices of fruit and vegetables were lower in 1913, the index number being 119.6 as compared with 134.1 in 1912. Prices had declined rapidly during the last six months of 1912 from the high level they reached in the spring as a result of the drought in 1911. Weather conditions were very favourable in 1912 for the production of both fruits and vegetables, but excessive moisture in the autumn lowered the quality of apples and potatoes, although production was heavy. The index number of potatoes at Toronto fell from 341.8 in May, 1912, to 180.9 at the end of the year, and was as low as 141.8 in May, 1913. By the

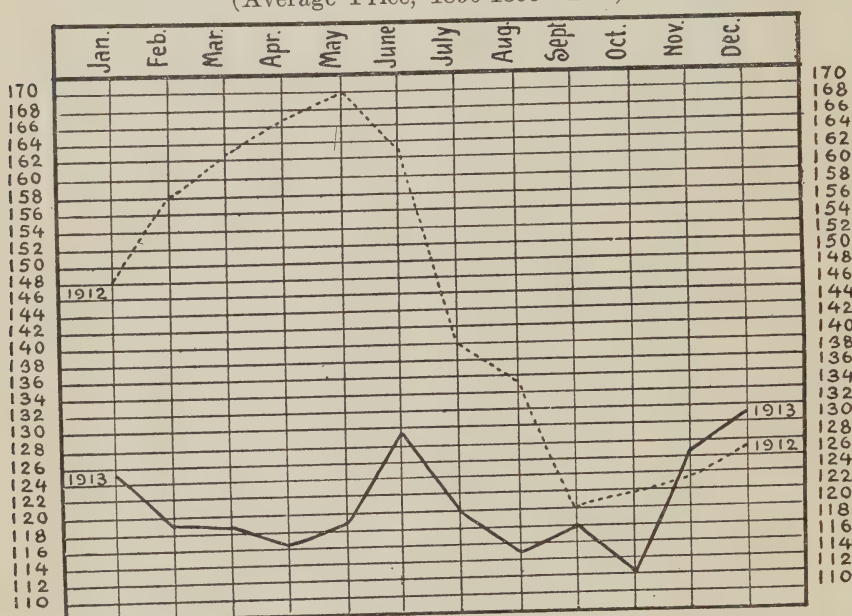
end of the year it had advanced to 181.6. Canned vegetables also declined from the high levels reached in 1912, and in the autumn of 1913 prices were still lower, the index number at the end of the year being 95.9 as compared with 144.2 at the beginning of 1912. Apples

were low at the beginning of 1913. Production, however, was not so great as in the previous year, and prices advanced in the autumn months, the average for the year, however, being lower than for 1912."

RELATIVE PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, 1912§ AND 1913.

Commodities included: Fresh Fruits: Apples; Cherries; Grapes; Peaches; Pears; Plums; Raspberries; Strawberries; Bananas; Lemons; Oranges; Dried Fruits; Evaporated Apples; Currants; Patras; Raisins; Sultanas; Fresh Vegetables; Beans, hand-picked; Onions; Canadian Red; Potatoes (Montreal and Toronto); Turnips; Tomatoes; Canned Vegetables: Corn; Peas; Tomatoes.

(Average Price, 1890-1899=100.)



§Note that the horizontal lines above are two index numbers apart, thus minimizing the steepness of the price-lines by one-half. As the articles in the list of Fruits and Vegetables differ from month to month, especially in the summer and autumn, the 1913 line does not indicate comparative price levels but only the approximate course of cost of living tendencies in this department. The 1912 line is added in order to enable strict comparison to be made each month with the corresponding month in the previous year.

"*Miscellaneous Groceries.*—The level of prices was lower than in the previous year, the group index number averaging 115.2 for the year, as compared with 118.3 in 1912. In that year it had fallen from 118.3 in January to 115.7 in December, and in 1913 the decline continued from 115.4 in January to 111.9 in December, the only rise during the

year having been to 116.7 in April. The more important declines occurred in tapioca, coffee, sugar, honey, maple sugar and pepper, while glucose and cream of tartar advanced."

"*Textiles.*—Prices of textiles were higher in 1913 than in 1912, the index number of the group standing at 130.8 for the year, as compared with 120.7 in

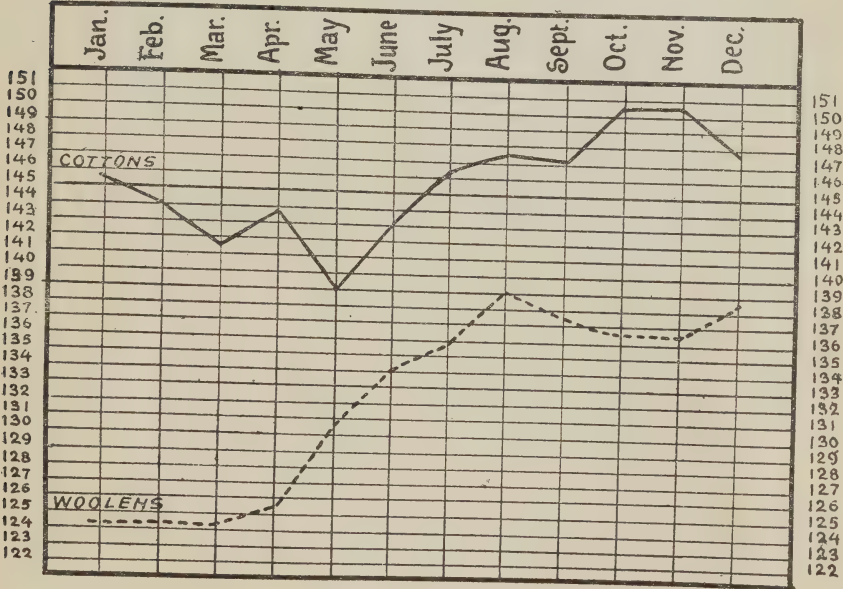
1912. Woollens, cottons, silk and jutes were all steeply upwards, especially the raw material. Flax products were on a slightly lower level, flax fibre being down. Oilcloth was unchanged. The index number for woollens was 32.5, as compared with 121.0 in 1912, and for cottons 145.5, as against 134.7 in the previous year. In silks the decline dur-

ing the previous three years came to an end, the index number rising from 85.9 in January to 100.2 in October, but eased off to 96.3 in December. Jutes had risen from a level of 146.1 in January, 1912, to 193.2 by the end of the year, and reached a point at 243.5 in December, 1913."

RELATIVE PRICES OF COTTON AND WOOLLENS, 1913.

Commodities included: Cottons, raw; Cottons, grey; Cottons, woven coloured fabrics; and Prints. Woollens: Wool, washed and unwashed; Yarn, worsted; Knitted Woolen Underwear; and Beaver Cloth.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



"Hides, Leathers, Boots and Shoes.—

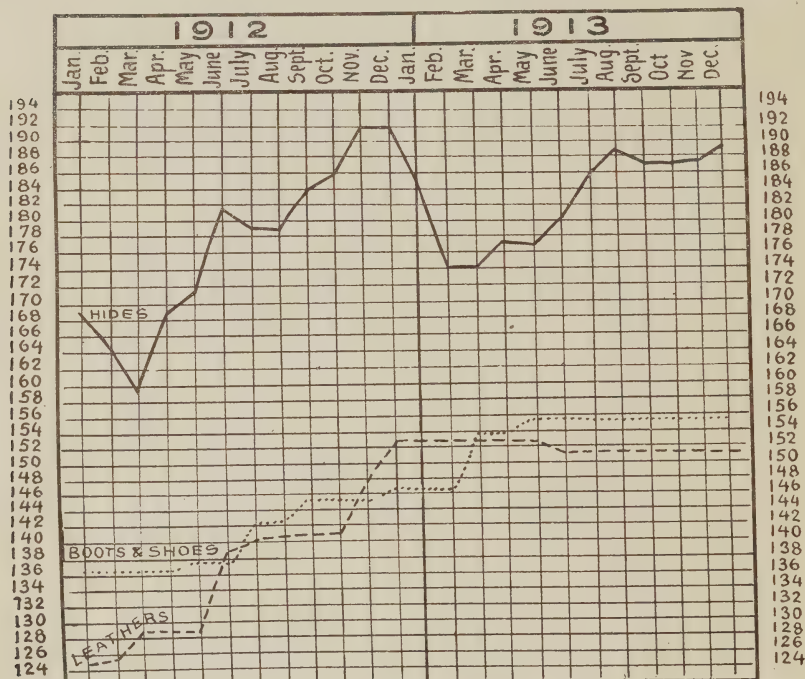
The price level reached a high point, the index number for the group being 163.9, compared with 152.4 in 1912. Hides rose from 177.2 to 182.8, leathers from 136.5 to 151.8, and boots from 140.6 to 154.6. Hides receded slightly from the high prices at the end of 1912, but advanced to a level nearly as high by August. Leathers were steady throughout the year at the high level reached at the end of 1912. Boots, however, continued to advance, though not as

steeply as in the previous year: Men's heavy boots were upward the most, as a result of the advancing prices in heavy leathers, these grades being particularly scarce. Women's boots, such as dongola kid, advanced only 5c per pair, having advanced 10c per pair in 1912. The demand was reported not so heavy or difficult to fill as in 1912, but showed no marked falling off, though there was some uncertainty as to future, owing to financial stringency. . . ."

RELATIVE PRICES OF HIDES, LEATHERS AND BOOTS AND SHOES.

Commodities included: No. 1 Inspected Cows and Steers' Hides; Calfskins, green; No. 1; Horsehides, No. 1 Spanish Sole; No. 1 Slaughter Sole; Harness, No. 1, U.O.; Heavy Upper; Men's Split Bluchers; Men's Box Calf; and Women's Dongola.

(Average Price, 1890-1899=100.)



"Metals.—The general movement in metals was downward as a result of financial stringency and quietness in the world's markets. The group index number declined from 122.6 in January to 114.1 in September, but was as high as 116.0 by the end of the year. The index number for the year was 119.1, as compared with 117.4 in 1912, when the price level had advanced from 113.2 in January to 123.1 in December. Brass, copper, spelter and tin showed the greatest weakness, but iron and steel were also lower."

"Fuel and Lighting.—The index number for the group, comprising ten commodities, declined from 128.0 in January to 114.4 in December, as a result chiefly of a decline in Connellsville coke.

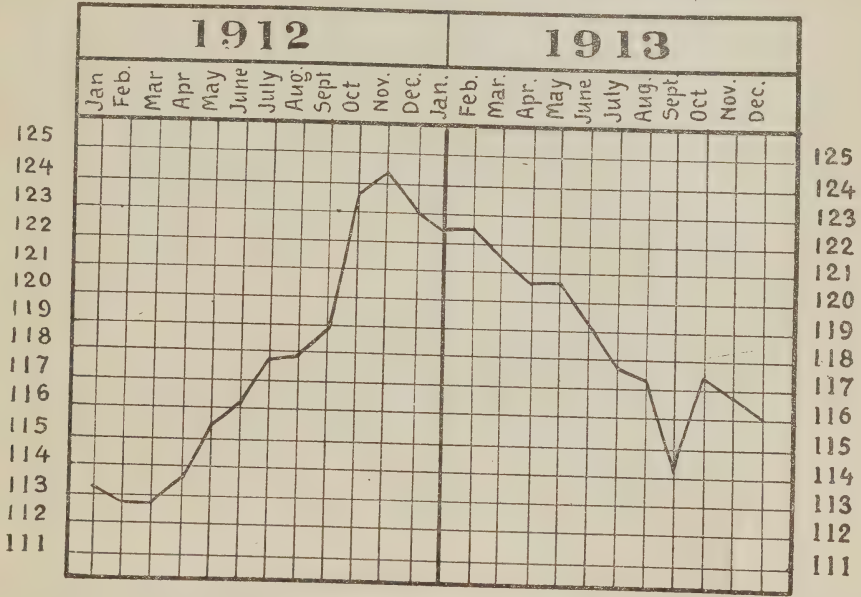
The steep rise of the group in 1912 from 106.0 to 125.6 was due to an upward movement in the same commodity. Anthracite coal averaged higher for 1913, though lower at the end than at the beginning. Gasoline and coal oil averaged higher than in 1912, though gasoline was lower at the end of the year than in the spring months. In some localities lower prices for natural gas and electricity were reported."

"Lumber.—The financial depression of 1913, which was the most pronounced factor in the lumber market, was largely offset by reduction of stocks at the end of 1912. Operations in the woods and mills during 1913 were curtailed, so that stocks did not accumulate and flood the market as a consequence of the lessened

RELATIVE PRICES OF METALS, 1912 AND 1913.

Commodities included: Iron, pig, N.S., and Summerlee; Iron, bar; Black Sheets; Galvanized Sheets; Tinplates, charcoal and coke; Boiler Plates; Wrought Iron, old material; Steel Billets, mild; Steel, bar; Steel, cast; Antimony; Brass; Copper; Lead; Nickel; Quicksilver; Silver; Spelter; Solder; Tin, and Zinc Sheets.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



Note that as two years are included, the steepness of the price line is exaggerated, being twice what would appear on the usual background.

demand. Prices held, except in a few grades and localities. At the end of the year the financial situation showed signs of improvement, though it was found necessary to restrict the granting of credit to retailers. On the whole, the dull period came at an opportune time for lumbermen, and no disastrous results to the industry were experienced, the activity of the two years preceding having left the trade in good shape.

“Uncertainty as to tariff changes in the United States during the first nine months of the year caused a considerable falling off in exports, as dealers here bought supplies only in a hand-to-mouth way. The high freight rates to England and the scarcity of ships were also deterrent influence on trade. By October, however, the settlement of the

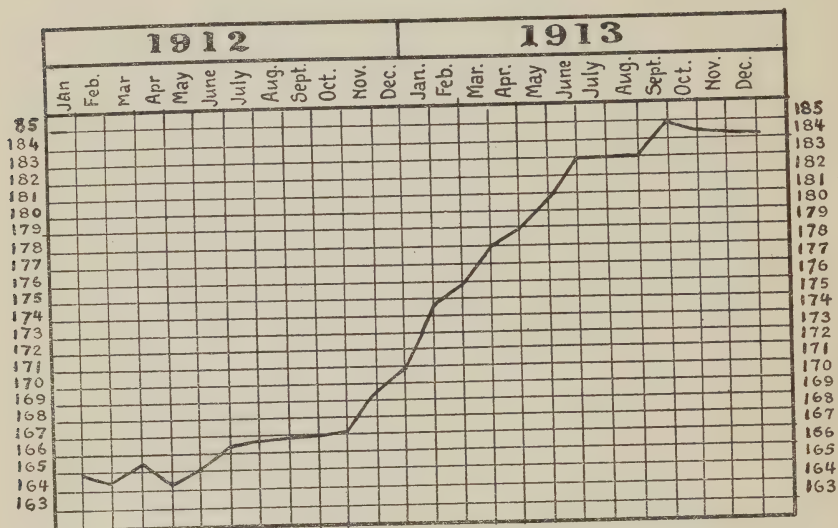
United States tariff question led to a considerable increase in business. Shipments to Great Britain also increased in the autumn, with more ships and lower freight rates.”

“Miscellaneous Building Materials.—The level of prices, as indicated by the index number of twenty commodities, was higher during 1913, as a result of the advance toward the close of 1912. The number for the year was 112.7, as compared with 105.4 in 1912. Prices declined slightly in April and December. Bricks, lead pipe, lime, red lead and soil pipe were higher, while sash weights, sash cord, copper wire and galvanized barb wire declined. Cut nails rose, and wire nails declined. Iron pipe advanced, but declined later in the year.”

RELATIVE PRICES OF LUMBER, 1912 AND 1913.

Commodities included: Pine, all grades, good sidings, shipping culls, box boards, No. 1 cuts; N. B. Spruce and Shingles; Lath, Hemlock, Oak, Birch, Maple, (soft), B. C. Fir and Shingles.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



Note that as two years are included, the steepness of the price line is exaggerated, being twice what would appear on the usual background.

“Paints, Oils and Glass.”—The general price level for this group, including fourteen commodities, as indicated by the index number, was slightly lower in 1913, as the decline in the latter part of 1912 continued throughout the year. The group index number for January was 145.1, as compared with 148.4 in January, 1912. In December, 1913, it was down to 140.0, the average for the year being 144.8, as compared with 148.6 in 1912. Prices, however, were higher in some lines than in 1912. Benzine, Paris green, putty, shellac, white lead, and window glass, all showed considerably higher levels than in the preceding year. The level for linseed oil, however, was 102.4, as compared with 151.8 in 1912, being as high as 175.1 in July of that year, and in December, 1913, being down to 99.8. Turpentine also showed a considerable decline, and rosin was somewhat lower.”

“House Furnishings.”—The level of prices in this group of sixteen articles indicated higher tendencies during 1913, the index number for the year being 126.2, as compared with 114.5 in 1912. Furniture showed considerable advances toward the end of 1912 and early in 1913. The index number for crockery and glassware advanced from 99.2 in January, 1912, to 118.0 in January, 1913, and rose to 130.9 by April, being steady thereafter. Table cutlery was unchanged. Wooden pails and sad irons were higher. Brooms averaged lower, having declined considerably toward the end of 1912, but rose steeply again in the latter part of 1913.”

“Drugs and Chemicals.”—The level of prices was slightly lower in 1913 than in 1912, the index number, including sixteen lines, averaging 113.3, as compared with 115.5 in 1912. Declines in opium, soda ash, indigo, and carbolic

acid, accounted for the decline. The drug market was quiet during the year in sympathy with other lines of commodities. Menthol declined violently."

Miscellaneous. — Furs; prices were very high at the beginning of 1913. The market declined as a result of the mild winter of 1912-1913 and the financial stringency of the year. Hops, Canadian; the average price for the year was 23.833c, as compared with 37.125c in 1912, when the price was as high as 50c on account of the drought in 1911. Malt; the price declined from \$1.00 in January and was down to 90c during the last three months of the year. Tobacco; raw leaf, Ontario "Burley," was at approximately the same price for the producer in the autumn as in the preceding year 12c per lb. Pulp and paper; the market was comparatively steady throughout the year, production being large and demand fairly good. Binder twine; prices were much higher in 1913 than in the previous year. Rope; prices were very high, the high cost of raw material was the cause of the increase. Rubber; by the end of the year prices

reached the lowest level since 1890. Soap advanced toward the end of the year, 20c per case in Western Canada, as the result of the continued increase in the cost of the raw material. Starch, Canadian laundry, advanced from 5½c per pound to 6c as a result of the short corn crop in United States.

Appendixes.

Special features of the report are the appendixes. Appendix A deals with retail prices and shows the averages for the past four years of some thirty staple foods and of fuel, lighting and rent for each locality in Canada having a population of 10,000 and upward. Appendix B, on prices in other countries, quotes the annual reviews published by the British Board of Trade, the *Economist* and the *Statist*, London, the United States Department of Labour, *Bradstreet*, New York, *La Réforme Economique*, Paris, and the Bureau of Census and Statistics, Australia. Appendix C gives the statistics of the world's gold production.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, MAY, 1914.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

Index Number.

May, 1914.....	136.2
April, 1914.....	136.8
May, 1913.....	135.4

The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 272 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

THE Department's index number showed a slight decrease for May, as a result of lower prices in hogs, sheep, dairy products, fish, metals, fuel and

some lines of lumber. Grains, cattle and beef, fruits and vegetables, wool and jutes showed important advances.

The chief decreases compared with the same period a year ago appear in the groups: Fish, Dairy Products, Miscellaneous Groceries, Metals, Fuel and Furs. The chief increases appear in the groups: Grains and Fodders, Animals and Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Textiles, Hides, Leathers and Lumber.

The accompanying table of the Department's index numbers, arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, shows the average price level for May, 1914, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR MAY, 1914,
APRIL, 1914, AND MAY, 1913.

	Number of commodities	Index Numbers.		
		May, 1914.	April, 1914.	May, 1913.
I. <i>Grains and Fodders:</i>				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	118.9	143.7	133.4
“ Western.....	4	131.3	124.6	122.5
Fodder.....	5	165.3	164.9	145.7
All.....	15	149.7	145.7	134.6
II. <i>Animals and Meats:</i>				
Cattle and beef.....	6	223.0	219.3	189.0
Hogs and hog products.....	6	170.2	172.8	186.7
Sheep and mutton.....	3	162.4	172.6	177.5
Poultry.....	2	255.0	255.0	179.4
All.....	17	197.5	198.8	185.0
III. <i>Dairy products</i>	9	132.9	118.7	135.1
IV. <i>Fish:</i>				
Prepared fish.....	6	148.4	155.6	162.0
Fresh fish.....	3	150.5	161.1	156.7
All.....	9	149.1	157.4	159.9
V. <i>Other Foods:</i>				
(a) <i>Fruits and vegetables</i>				
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	175.4	165.4	124.1
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	95.6	88.7	111.0
Dried fruits.....	4	118.9	118.9	111.7
Fresh vegetables.....	5	204.5	186.8	124.5
Canned vegetables.....	3	97.7	97.7	125.2
All.....	16	140.2	132.4	118.9
(b) <i>Miscellaneous groceries and provisions</i>				
Bread-stuffs.....	10	128.5	128.0	124.2
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	107.7	107.7	115.1
Sugar, etc.....	6	99.5	103.8	116.2
Condiments.....	5	101.7	101.7	99.6
All.....	25	112.8	113.7	115.9
VI. <i>Textiles:</i>				
Woolens.....	5	142.9	139.0	130.7
Cottons.....	4	144.9	146.1	139.0
Silks.....	3	93.8	94.9	86.3
Jutes.....	2	231.1	225.4	214.1
Flax products.....	4	114.7	114.7	114.7
Oilcloths.....	2	104.7	104.7	104.7
All.....	20	135.3	134.1	128.2
VII. <i>Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes:</i>				
Hides and tallow.....	4	205.9	203.9	177.3
Leather.....	4	151.4	151.4	152.2
Boots & shoes.....	3	155.7	155.7	155.7
All.....	11	172.4	171.7	162.3
VIII. <i>Metals and Implements:</i>				
Iron and Steel.....	11	99.7	99.7	105.4
Other metals.....	13	110.5	128.5	133.7
Implements.....	10	106.9	106.9	105.6
All.....	34	109.7	113.0	116.2
IX. <i>Fuel and Lighting:</i>				
Fuel.....	6	123.6	127.5	130.2
Lighting.....	4	92.2	92.2	92.2
All.....	10	111.1	113.5	115.0
X. <i>Building Materials:</i>				
Lumber.....	14	184.5	183.1	180.9
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	111.6	111.9	112.7
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	140.6	140.0	133.0
All.....	48	141.3	140.8	130.4
XI. <i>House Furnishings:</i>				
Furniture.....	6	147.2	147.2	146.6
Crockery and glassware.....	4	130.9	130.9	130.9
Table cutlery.....	2	72.4	72.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	124.6	124.6	117.8
All.....	16	128.2	128.1	126.2
XII. <i>Drugs and Chemicals</i>	16	111.5	111.5	112.7
XIII. <i>Miscellaneous:</i>				
Furs.....	4	241.4	241.4	330.8
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	137.0	134.6	131.4
Sundries.....	7	109.8	109.6	112.4
All.....	17	154.1	153.4	170.5
All commodities.....	263*	136.2	136.8	135.4

*Nine commodities off the market, fruit, vegetables, etc.

More detailed information as to the price movement during the month is as follows:—

Grains and Fodders.—Manitoba wheat advanced from 91 $\frac{1}{8}$ c to 95 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Ontario winter wheat rose from 98c-\$1.01 to \$1.03-1.05. The world's markets were upward, offerings of wheat for shipment not being heavy, and reports of the winter wheat crop in United States being less favourable. There was good inquiry from Europe for Canadian wheat, and supplies of Ontario winter wheat on the market were not large. Barley, oats and corn advanced in sympathy with grain markets, and demand was good. Western Canada barley rose from 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 49 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Oats and corn advanced 2c a bushel. Flaxseed was 3c higher the first week and advanced another cent during the remainder of the month. Ontario peas were also higher, but rye was steady. Hay advanced 50c per ton in Montreal. Mill feed was in strong demand, although much higher than a year ago.

Animals and Meats.—Choice butchers' steers, at Toronto, advanced from \$7.80-8.05 to \$8.25-8.40 in the first week of the month, and after a slight decline advanced to \$8.25-8.50, in the last week. Western cattle, at Winnipeg, rose from \$7.25-7.50 to \$7.35-7.80. The demand for cattle was good, and the high prices of food, compared with the same period a year ago, and the scarcity of live stock accounted for the strong market until pasture would improve and the grass-fed cattle would be obtainable. Dressed beef, hindquarters, advanced from \$14.00-15.00 per cwt., at Toronto, to \$15.50-17.00. Forequarters were easier at the middle of the month, but recovered. Hogs declined from \$8.65 to \$8.00-8.10, but advanced to a level at \$8.90 in the third week, declining again in the following week. Dressed hogs were steady, but bacon declined $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb., and lard went down 1c. Sheep declined from \$7.00-7.50 to \$6.50-7.25, and dressed lambs were lower.

Dairy Products.—Choicest creamery butter declined 1c at Montreal, but was

firmer in the last week. At Toronto creamery butter was 1c to 2c lower, and dairy butter was down 1c. Supplies held over until spring were reported to be large, and as milk and cream were not being exported, receipts of new-made butter were large, and the market was weak. Cheese was firmer during the first part of the month, but was weaker later. Fresh eggs rose at Montreal from 25c to 26c, and were also 1c higher at Toronto. Packers were reported to be buying heavily for storage purposes. Milk was down to summer prices at Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg at almost the same levels as last year.

Fish.—Fresh fish was more plentiful on all markets. Halibut declined from 10c to 8c, the scarcity having been relieved by large receipts. Better supplies of lake fish were expected at Montreal. Salt mackerel declined 1c, and salt herring declined $\frac{1}{2}$ c. At Halifax some scarcity in herring was reported. Fresh lobsters came on the market at 14c, as compared with 12c in May of last year. The lobster pack on the eastern coast of Nova Scotia was reported to be short, on account of unfavourable weather and the late spring, but on New Brunswick coast and on the north shore of Nova Scotia the pack was reported good. The spring catch of the Lunenburg fleet was reported to be the smallest in years, being estimated at 25,000 quintals, as compared with 50,000 quintals a year ago. Prices, however, were expected to be better, possibly as high as \$7.50 per quintal, as compared with \$6.00 a year ago. Foreign markets for dry fish were reported unfavourable, the large catch in Norway having depressed values on the world's markets, and the demand in the West Indies having been supplied by New England and Newfoundland.

Fruit and Vegetables.—Winter apples were \$1.00 per barrel higher for best quality. Lemons advanced 50c per case, and oranges were upward 25c per case. Beans declined 15c per bushel and onions were easier and were quoted 75c

per bag lower. Turnips, however, advanced 25c per bag. Potatoes advanced steeply, at Montreal, until the last week, when a decline occurred, as a result of increased offerings. At Toronto prices advanced 10c.

Miscellaneous Foods.—Flour was steady in price and hand-to-mouth buying was reported. Rolled oats advanced 5c in sympathy with the grain market. Tapioca was firmer in price. The sugar market was firm and prices advanced twice, later in the month. Maple sugar showed a lower tendency. Offerings of molasses were large and the market was weak. Glucose declined 5c per cwt., but honey advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Textiles.—The production of Canadian wool was expected to be large. In Western Canada a large number of sheep were imported during the past season and some of these were retained for ranches. The quality of the western wool was also expected to be better, owing to the favourable season. In Eastern Canada the number of sheep was estimated to have decreased slightly as a result of the high price of mutton. Only a small portion of the clip had yet been marketed, but the quality was high and good prices were obtained. Unwashed wool was quoted at 19-20c, as compared with 14-15c last year. Woollen underwear advanced 25c per dozen. Raw cotton was down to 13c early in the month, but was firmer later, as a result of crop reports and good demand. Grey cottons and prints averaged slightly higher in price, but colored cottons averaged slightly lower. Japanese raw silk advanced. Jute and hessians were higher in price, but the market for jute declined later.

Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes.—Prices were steady and leather continued high and scarce in some lines, but the demand for boots was weak.

Metals and Implements.—Iron and steel markets in the United States showed weak tendencies. Iron bar was reported 5c lower at Toronto. Other metal markets were also weak. Copper declined $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound. Lead was down-

ward and bar silver was easier. Spelter fell $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and solder and tin were lower.

Building Materials.—Pine box boards advanced \$1.00 per M., and lath was upward in price. New Brunswick spruce deals declined 25c and shingles were easier. In Ontario the lumber market continued quiet. At Montreal demand showed some improvement, but the market in Great Britain was reported slow. Lead pipe was lowered in price, the discount being increased $2\frac{1}{2}\%$. Copper wire declined $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Wire cloth was 5c higher. Cotton rope declined 1c. Benzine was reduced $\frac{1}{2}$ c per gallon. Linseed oil was higher in price 1c to 5c, according to grade and quantity. The demand for prepared paint and for turpentine was reported good.

House Furnishings.—Wooden pails advanced 10c per dozen, and wooden tubs 50c per dozen. Sad irons declined 7c per set.

Drugs and Chemicals.—Brimstone was quoted lower, but caustic soda was higher.

Miscellaneous.—Malt declined 6c per bushel. No Canadian hops were offered on the market and only a few B. C. hops were quoted at the coast. The rope market was reported better and booking in binder twine was said to be satisfactory. Demand for news-print paper continued fair, but the demand for book and writing paper was quiet, as the publishing houses were not rushed with orders. The wrapping paper market was reported dull. In ground wood pulp the market was unchanged, and there was little new business reported.

Course of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, United States, and France.

The following table, which includes the latest findings available of the most authoritative index numbers of prices in Great Britain, United States and France, will enable a review to be made as to recent movements and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada:—

	CANADA.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.		FRANCE.
	Department of Labour.	Economist.	Sauerbeck.	Bradstreet.	Gibson.	La Réforme Economique.
	(a.)	(b.)	(c.)	(d.)	(e.)	(f.)
1890.....	110.3	101½	72	.....	43.4	100
1891.....	108.5	101	72	.....	50.8	100
1892.....	102.8	97	68	8.1302	45.3	94.2
1893.....	102.5	96	68	7.8317	46.0	97.9
1894.....	97.2	94½	63	6.9391	43.4	91.0
1895.....	95.6	87½	62	6.8220	42.0	84.4
1896.....	92.5	90	61	6.3076	34.0	82.5
1897.....	92.2	89	62	6.1164	34.7	83.5
1898.....	96.1	89	64	6.5784	38.7	88.7
1899.....	100.1	93	68	6.8020	41.6	95.9
1900.....	108.2	110	75	8.0171	44.2	102.4
1901.....	107.0	106	70	7.5673	44.5	95.8
1902.....	109.0	98	69	7.6604	53.5	94.2
1903.....	110.5	99½	69	8.0789	49.0	95.8
1904.....	111.4	102	70	7.9885	48.3	95.2
1905.....	113.8	104	72	8.0827	47.3	95.8
1906.....	120.0	109	77	8.3289	49.8	105.4
1907.....	126.2	115	80	8.9172	50.9	112.2
1908.....	120.8	111½	73	8.2949	54.2	101.2
1909.....	121.2	104	74	8.2631	59.2	101.8
1910.....	124.2	113½	78	9.2310	59.3	108.2
1911.....	127.4	114	80	8.8361	56.9	113.8
1912.....	134.4	117½	85	8.9493	62.6	117.8
1913.....	135.5	125½	85	9.4935	58.1	116.0
January.....	137.1	124.1	86.4	9.4935	55.5	118.4
February.....	135.8	123.4	86.1	9.4592	57.0	117.8
March.....	136.0	123.4	86.7	9.4052	57.8	117.2
April.....	136.3	124.0	86.2	9.2976	59.0	116.8
May.....	135.4	122.4	85.7	9.1394	57.8	116.2
June.....	136.4	121.3	84.1	9.0721	57.3	115.2
July.....	135.1	122.2	84.2	8.9521	58.6	114.2
August.....	134.1	122.1	85.0	9.0115	59.3	114.6
September.....	134.4	123.3	85.7	9.1006	60.0	116.6
October.....	134.6	122.1	84.5	9.1526	58.4	116.6
November.....	135.8	120.7	83.3	9.2252	58.4	115.6
December.....	137.1	119.2	83.8	9.2290	58.2	114.6
1914.						
January.....	136.5	119.0	83.5	8.8857	58.2	114.2
February.....	136.1	118.9	83.8	8.8619	58.2	113.8
March.....	136.7	118.0	82.8	8.8320	57.8	113.8
April.....	136.8	117.5	82.3	8.7562	57.7	113.2
May.....	136.2	.....	.....	8.6224	.....	.....

(a.) Base 1890-1899; 272 commodities.

(b.) Base 1901-1905; 44 commodities; Jan. 1st each year.

(c.) Base 1867-1877; 45 commodities.

(d.) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of 96 commodities.

(e.) 22 foodstuffs; based on the Dunn index number, 1907.

(f.) Base, 1890; 48 commodities.

The index number of the *Economist*, London, was slightly lower at the end of April, as a result of declines in metals (especially tin), butter, rubber and petroleum, in spite of advances in cotton, wool, flax and hemp.

The *Statist*, London, May 2, 1914, reports:—

During the past month the prices of vegetable food have risen slightly in consequence of an advance in

the prices of barley and of rice. Animal food, on the other hand, has fallen, butter, bacon and pork all being cheaper. Mutton and beef were somewhat dearer. Sugar, coffee and tea were slightly dearer. A heavy fall in tin and a moderate decline in the prices of coal and copper were responsible for the drop in minerals, notwithstanding small advances in lead and iron. The index number of textiles has somewhat advanced in consequence of the rise in the prices of cotton, flax, jute, and wool. Sundry materials, on the other hand, have fallen, more especially timber, petroleum, linseed and palm oil. Leather was somewhat higher. . . .

Bradstreet's, New York, May 16, 1914, reports:—

Commodity prices, and especially foods, tend lower, as is natural at this stage of the season, with good early crop reports in evidence. Breadstuffs, live stock, provisions, fruits, metals, naval stores and miscellaneous products are lower on May 1 than on April 1, while textiles and coal are higher as groups. The May 1 index number, 8,6224, is 1.5 per cent. below April 1, 5.6 per cent. below May 1 a year ago, and 7 per cent. below May 1, 1912. It is in fact the lowest index number since July 1, 1911.

The *Gibson* index number, embracing 22 articles of food of general consumption in the United States, stood at 57.4 for the first week in May, as compared with an average of 57.7 for April, and 59.0 in April, 1913.

The index number of *La Réforme Economique*, Paris, was 113.2 for April, as compared with 113.8 in March and 116.8 in April, 1913. Meat, silk, wool were higher, but wine, sugar, alcohol, coal, coal oil, copper, tin, lead and nitrate of soda were lower.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE chief feature of the month in retail prices was the general decline in butter, due to better pasturage and large supplies. Potatoes advanced in many of the cities, scarcity being reported. Eggs began to advance in a number of cities. Sugar was cheaper in several localities, and the usual spring decline in coal occurred. Rentals were higher in some cities in Eastern Canada, but reductions were reported in two Western cities.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef.—Both sirloin steak and medium shoulder roast advanced at Sydney, N.S., St. John, N.B., and Sorel, Que., but declined at Truro, N.S. Roast beef also advanced at Fredericton, N.B. Supplies on the market were reported scarce except at Truro.

Veal declined in price at Truro, N.S., Quebec, St. Hyacinthe and St. John's, Que., and at Ottawa, Ont. Supplies were reported large. Prices advanced at

Sorel, Que., supplies being short, and at Montréal, Que., following more rigid inspection. The price was also higher at London, Ont.

Mutton.—Mutton advanced in price at Fredericton, N.B., St. Hyacinthe, Que., Orillia, Ont., and Nelson, B.C., scarcity being reported. At Truro, N.S., prices declined, supplies being better.

Pork.—Fresh roasting pork was lower in price at Fredericton, N.B., and Sorel, Que., but the price advanced at Nelson, B.C. At Quebec, Que., dressed hogs were lower on the market. Salt pork declined at Victoria, B.C.

Bacon.—Bacon declined in price at Sydney, N.S., Fredericton, N.B., Ottawa, Orillia, St. Thomas, Ont., and at Nanaimo, B.C. The price was quoted higher at Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Fish.—Halibut was cheaper at Sydney, N.S., and haddock declined at St. John, N.B. Prices were lower at Orillia and Owen Sound, Ont., while halibut declined at Toronto, Ont.

Lard.—Lard was quoted lower in price at Orillia, Berlin and Chatham, Ont., at Medicine Hat, Alta., and at Vancouver, B.C. The price advanced at Sorel, Que.

Eggs.—Fresh eggs declined in price in eleven of the cities, but advanced in seven. Both packed and fresh eggs declined in five cities. Supplies were reported more plentiful at St. John, N.B., Quebec, Que., Brandon, Man., and Lethbridge, Alta. At Moose Jaw, Sask., it was stated that eggs had not been so plentiful in years. At Montreal, Que., Brockville, Ont., and Hamilton, Ont., prices were higher as packers were storing supplies. At Chatham, Ont., farmers were using quantities of eggs for hatching. At Halifax supplies were reported small.

Milk.—Prices were lower for the summer at Montreal, Que., and at Ottawa, Ont.

Butter.—Both dairy and creamery butter declined in twenty-two of the cities, and creamery butter alone de-

clined in six cities, while dairy butter alone was lower in two cities. Prices were higher at Chatham, Sault Ste. Marie, Orillia, and Cobalt, Ont., and at Regina, Sask. Supplies of butter were reported large in many of the cities. At Brockville and Peterborough, Ont., prices were lower as the cheese factories had not yet opened, and farmers were making butter. At Woodstock, Ont., the production of dairy butter had increased. At St. Catharines, Ont., dealers reported that the consumption of butter was less than usual.

Cheese.—Both new and old cheese were lower at Ottawa, Ont. Old cheese was cheaper at Lethbridge, Alta. New cheese declined at Sorel, Que., Toronto, and Hamilton, Ont., supplies of new make having been received.

Bread.—The price of bread, per large loaf, 3 lbs., advanced from 10c to 11c at Peterborough, Ont.

Flour.—The price of flour was higher at Ottawa, Ont., but lower at Vancouver, B.C.

Rolled oats were unchanged.

Rice declined at St. John, N.B., being more plentiful.

Beans.—The price advanced at Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C.

Evaporated apples advanced at Amherst, N.S., Medicine Hat, Alta., and at Nanaimo, B.C., the apple crop in 1913 having been short.

Prunes advanced at Moncton, N.B., and Toronto, Ont., the crop in California having been short in 1913. At Halifax, N.S., the price was lower, larger supplies having been obtained.

Sugar.—Prices were lower at St. John, N.B., Ottawa, Orillia, Berlin, and Owen Sound, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Lethbridge, Alta., New Westminster, Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.

Tea and coffee.—No changes were reported.

Potatoes.—Prices advanced in twenty-five of the cities, scarcity being reported. At Westville, N.S., the crop in 1913 was reported light. At Belleville and Chatham, Ont., a greater demand for seeding potatoes was reported. At Toronto, Ont., winter stocks were light, and the backward spring season caused higher prices. At St. Catharines, Ont., local supplies were cleaned up and shipments were somewhat difficult to obtain. High prices at Moose Jaw, Sask., were reported, due to loss in keeping. At Brandon, Man., the weather facilitated the obtaining of better supplies.

Vinegar was steady.

Starch was higher at Vancouver, B.C.

Coal.—Anthracite coal was lower in price, as is usual in the spring, at fourteen cities in Ontario and Quebec, and at Fredericton, N.B. At St. John's, Que., large supplies were reported to have been received from United States in boats. Bituminous coal was lower at Quebec and Montreal, Que.

Wood.—Hard wood declined at Halifax, N.S., Fredericton, N.B., and Hamilton, Ont. Soft wood advanced at Halifax, N.S., but declined at Brockville and Hamilton, Ont.

Coal oil was higher at Vancouver, B.C., the dealers having paid a higher price on their last contract for supplies.

Rentals.—High rents were reported at Fredericton, N.B., both for houses with and without sanitary conveniences. At Montreal rents for the more expensive dwellings were reported higher, but those for workingmen's houses were steady, as a large number have been constructed. At Ottawa, Brockville and London, Ont., rents were higher, greater cost of building, higher taxation, and a good demand for houses being reported as causes. At Saskatoon, Sask., and in Victoria, B.C., rentals were declining, the demand for houses being less.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the month into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes thirty-two varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter per lb.	Mutton, hindqtr. per lb.	Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Cheese		Weight of loaf	Bread		Rolled oats, per lb
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck per lb.			Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.				Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.		Price per lb.	Flour, ordinary family, per lb	
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs	cts.	cts.	cts.
1— Sydney.....	24	17	..	..	20	20	22	6-14	20	32	27	10	30	35	20	..	1	5	3½	4
2— Westville.....	20	15	10	15	15	18	20	7-15	18	25	..	8	34	36	20	..	3	4½	3½	5
3— Amherst.....	20	15	15	15	19	16	25	18	19	25	23	7	30	32	20	20	1½	4½	3½	4
4— Halifax.....	24	18	12	25	18	18	25	10	18	27	23	9	30	34	..	18	1½	4½	3½	4
5— Truro.....	22	15	15	20	20	..	25	10-18	20	25	..	7	..	30	20	20	1½	4½	3½	4
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																				
3— Charlottetown	20	16	10	16	15	20	24	5	18	21	20	7	25 26	30	18	18	2	4	3½	4
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																				
7— Moncton.....	24	16	14	..	20	18	26	7	20	25	..	6-8	30	35	20	..	2	4	3½	4
8— St. John.....	26	16	12	20	20	18	25	7-16	20	25	..	8	25-28	33	24	20	1½	5½	3½	4
9— Newcastle....	20	14	10	13	16 18	17	24	8-15	18	25	..	8	28	33	20	18	2	4	3½	4
10— Fredericton...	25	14	10	18	16	16	20	8-16	20	25	24	8	25	35	25	19	2	4	4	4
<i>Quebec—</i>																				
11— Quebec.....	16 18	14 15	15 16	16 18	18 20	19 20	20 22	8 25	23 25	25	22	10	28 30	32 34	20	..	6	3½	3½	5
12— Three Rivers..	18	12	10	15	18	18	24	8-20	17	30	25	8	31	32	20	20	2-4	3½-4	2½	5
13— Sherbrooke...	20	16	16	18	18	18	22	9-12	20	22 25	..	7	25	30	20	..	1	5	3½	5
14— Sorel.....	20 22	18	15	20	18	18	25	10	19	25	..	7	23	27	20	15	6	2½	3	4
15— St. Hyacinthe.	20	15	12	18	17	15	25	10-15	18	20	..	7	..	28	20	20	6	2½	3	5
16— St. John's.....	20	15	13	18	16	16	21	12	18	24	22	8	25	28	25	18	3	2½	3	5½
17— Montreal.....	20 23	15 20	10 13	20 25	18 23	18 20	23 25	8-20	20	26 30	..	8	30	33	20	18	1½	5½	3½	5
18— Hull.....	20	18	12½	18	18-20	18	21	8-15	18	25	20	8	30	30	18 20	17	3	3½	3	5

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING MAY, 1914.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity representative of every Province in the Dominion. in the respective localities, under detailed instruction as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 53.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, MAY, 1914.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in wrk'gman's quarter)	
				Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, med'm, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	Without sanitary conveniences
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
5	5	12	10	6	5	25-50	60	40	1.35	10	10	8.25	3.50	5.00	3.00	22	14.00	6.00 — 1
5	6	13	13	5½	5½	30	25	35	1.20	10	10	..	3.50	4.00	3.50	20	18.00	12.00 — 2
6	6	13	12	5½	5½	30	30	40	1.05	8	10	8.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	14.00	9.00 — 2
5	5	12	10	5	4½	30	50	40-60	1.35	10	10	7.75	5.75	5.50	4.50	22	18.00	9.00 — 3
5	5	10	13	5	4½	30	..	40	0.70	30	10	8.00	5.00	5.50	4.00	20	20.00	12.00 — 4
5-6	5-6	16	14	5½	5	25	..	40	0.60*	15	10-12	7.50	5.00	4.00	4.00	22	15.00	10.00 — 5
7	6	12	13	5	5	35	40	40	0.90	10	10	..	5.75	5.50	3.50	20	20.00	12.00 — 6
5	6	14	15	5½	5	40	50	40	1.50	10	12	8.00	5.50	8.00	4.50	22	8.00	7.00
5	5	12	10	5	5	30	..	40	1.50	10	10	9.00	6.00	5.00	a	25	12.00	9.00 — 8
6	6	13	12	5	5	35	50	40	2.00	10	10	8.00	6.50	7.00	3.00	20	14.00	10.00 — 9
5	7	13	12	5½	4½	35-40	35-40	40	0.75	16-20	8-10	8.25	4.50	6.00	4.50	20	18.00	..... — 11
5	6	12	12	6	5½	30-50	25-50	30-40	0.95	15	8	7.00	5.50	7.00	5.50	20	20.00	10.00
6	6	12	13	5	4½	40	40	40	0.90	10	8	7.50	6.00	7.00	5.00	17	12.00	8.00 — 12
4	5	12	12	5	4½	30	30	40	0.90	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	6.00	20	14.00	12.00 — 13
4-5	6	12	13	5	4½	30-60	30-60	40	1.20	5-7	8	7.00	5.50	8.00	6.00	18	13.00	9.00 — 15
6	6	13	13	5½	5	30-40	40-50	40	1.00	10	8	6.50	5.50	7.50	6.50	20	12.00	10.00 — 16
6	5	15	15	5	5	30-40	50	30-40	1.25	15	8	8.00	6.25	9.00	5.00	25	15.00	12.00 — 17
5	6	12	12	4½	4½	35-40	35	40	1.20	10	8	8.00	3.75	5.50	4.00	30	18.00	13.00
				5	5							8.50				20	17.00	15.00 — 18

*In the *May Gazette* erroneously quoted at 68c instead of 60c.

a. 60-75c per load of no standard measure.

b. Per bag of 80 lbs.

c. Cut and split.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, fore quarter, per lb.	Mutton, hind quarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour, ordinary family, per lb.	
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		
<i>Ontario—</i>																				
19— Ottawa	30	18	12½	22	20	20	23	10	20	25	..	8	25	25	22	19	1½-3	4-3½	3½	
20— Brockville	25	16	15	20	20	22	25	8	18	25	25	8	27	30	18	18	1½	4-3½	3½	
21— Kingston	25	18	15	20	20	17	20	12½	17	25	..	7	..	30	20	20	3	4	3½	
22— Belleville	22	15	18	20	15	17	28	12½	18	22	..	6-7	26	28	20	18	3	3½	2½	
23— Peterborough	25	16	18	22	20	17	25	16	20	20	..	7	26	28	20	18	1½	3½	2½	
24— Orillia	25	17-18	18	20	18	..	25	12½	18	22	..	8	22	35	20	18	3	3½-4	3	
25— Toronto	25	16	16	22	18	12	22	10	18	25	..	10	20	27	20	17	3	3½-4	2½	
26— Niagara Falls	30	18	18	24	22	14	25	15	20	25	..	8	23	30	20	18	1½	4	2½	
27— St. Catharines	25	16	20	25	25	20	25	18	20	27	..	8	30	33	22	20	1½	4	2½	
28— Hamilton	23	17	21	21	17	16	24	15	18	25	..	8	26	28	22	18	3	4	2½	
29— Brantford	19	23	23																	
30— Guelph	25	17	15	22	20	20	25	15	18	20	..	7	28	30	20	18	1½	3½	3	
31— Berlin	25	18	18	23	22	16	23	17	18	22	..	7	25	28	20	20	3	4	2½	
32— Woodstock	20	20	18	22	18	25	18	17	20	..	8	27	30	30	20	18	1½	4	2½	
33— Stratford	22	13	15	22	20	20	25	10	18	22	..	7	30	32	20	18	1½	4	3	
34— London	14																			
35— St. Thomas	22	16	16	18	22	20	27	15	18	20	..	7	23	25	18	18	1½	3½	3	
36— Chatham	25	18	20	22	20	20	25	18	18	23	..	7	25	28	21	19	1½	4	3	
37— Windsor	25	16	16	..	20	..	22	18	20	22	..	7	20	28	20	20	1½	3½	3	
38— Owen Sound	22	17	18	20	23	18	24	15	17	22	..	8	25	28	20	20	1½	3½-4	3	
39— Cobalt	22	17	18	20	23	18	24	15	17	22	..	8	25	28	20	20	1½	3½-4	3	
40— Sault Ste Marie	23	14	15	18	20	16	28	10	20	20	..	9	32	35	24	20	1½	4	3	
41— Port Arthur	25	15	15	15	20	18	23	12	17	22	..	7	23	..	20	..	1½	4	2½	
42— Fort William	28	18	15	22	20	18	24	12	17	35	27	12	..	35	20	..	3	3½	3½	
43— Winnipeg	28	18	23	23	22	17	22	12	17	25	20	10	30	30	22	20	1½	5	3½	
44— Brandon	25	15	20	25	25	18	28	12½	20	35	12	30	35	35	20	20	1½	5½	3½	
45— Regina	28	20	18	24	22	18	35	15	18	25	..	10	30	35	23	20	1	5	3½	
46— Prince Albert	25	18	18	22	20	..	35	20	23	..	10	25	30	22	..	1½	3½	3	3	
47— Moosejaw	25	15	20	22	22	20	28	12	18	40	35	12	28½	35	20	20	1½	5	3½	
48— Saskatoon	28	20	18	24	22	18	35	15	18	25	..	10	30	35	23	20	1	5	3½	
49— Medicine Hat	25	18	22	25	25	22	32	15	20	25	..	10	25	35	20	20	1½	3½	3½	
50— Calgary	22	15	15	22	20	18	25	15	18	25	20	10	25	30	25	25	2	3½	3½	
51— Edmonton	30	20	20	25	20	20	25	18	18	20	20	10	25	35	20	..	1	5	3½	
52— Lethbridge	28	18	22	25	20	20	30	15	20	25	20	10	30	35	25	..	1½	6	3½	
53— Nelson	30	15	25	25	20	18	25	18	12½	20	15	10	30	35	25	25	1½	4½	3½	
54— New Westm'str	23	15	20	22	20	18	30	15	15	25	..	10	30	35	22½	22½	1½	4½	3½	
55— Vancouver	25	15	30	25	20	28	15	20	25	..	10	32	35	20	20	1½	6½	3½	3½	
56— Victoria	25	16	18	22½	20	18	25	15	15	20	..	10	25	35	22½	20	1	6½	3½	
57— Nanaimo	18	20	25	20	20	22	30	15	18	40	35	15	30	40	20	20	1	6½	4	
58— Prince Rupert	28	20	16	25	25	22	28	15	25	35	..	10	..	40	30	25	1	6½	3½	
59—	25	18	22	25	25	20	35	15	20	35	..	10	..	40	30	25	1	6½	3½	
60—	25	15	20	22	22	20	31	15	17½	40	35	10	35	40	25	22½	1	5	3	
61—	24	17	25	25	25	18	35	12½	18	30	..	15	33	45	40	25	22	1	6½	
62—	25	20	23	28	25	20	25	10	18	30	12	30	35	25	25	1½	4½	3½	4	
63—	30	20	25	30	30	20	30	10	18	40	30	20	..	45	30	25	1	4½	4	

COMMODITIES, CANADA, MAY, 1914.—*Concluded.*DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 53

per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in w'k'ng'm's quarter).	
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences.
6	10	10	4½	4½	40	30	40	1.35	10	8	8.25	9.00	6.50	4.50	25	24.00	17.00	-19
8	12½	12½	5	4½	40	35	40	1.50	9	8	7.50	5.00	6.00	5.00	20	14.00	10.50	-20
6	12½	12½	6½	5½	35	35	40	1.10	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	16.00	12.00	-21
7	..	10	5	4½	30	30	30	1.50	10	8	7.75	7.75	6.00	5.50	20	14.00	15.00	..
7	12½	12½	5	4½	60	60	40	1.25	10	8	7.75	7.75	6.00	6.00	20	12.00	10.00	-22
5	12½	8½	4½	4½	40	40	40	1.60	10	10	6.85	5.50	6.50	3.00	20	15.00	12.00	-23
5	12½	14	4½	4½	30	35	35	1.40	10	7	6.85	6.00	6.50	4.50	15	11.00	8.00	-24
7	12½	13	5½	5	35	35	25	1.50	10	7	7.50	5.50	8.50	5.50	20	14.00	11.00	..
6	..	12	4½	4½	40	40	40	1.40	10	7	7.50	5.00	8.50	7.50	20	23.00	20.00	-25
5½	12	13	5	4½	30	30	28	1.35	13½	10	6.25	5.00	f	f	23	27.00	21.00	-26
5	12½	15	5	4½	50	50	50	1.40	10	7	7.50	5.00	8.50	7.50	20	15.00	12.00	-27
5	12½	15	5	4½	40	40	40	1.40	10	8	7.25	6.00	9.00	7.00	18	20.00	15.00	-28
5	12½	5½	5	5	30	25	40	1.00	10	8	7.50	6.00	7.00	5.00	20	18.00	14.00	-29
5	12½	6	5½	5	25	25	25	1.25	10	8	7.00	5.50	8.50	5.50	18	13.00	10.00	-30
5	8	7	4½	4½	25	30	22	1.15	10	8	7.50	6.00	8.50	5.50	22	15.00	11.00	-31
5	10	12½	5½	5	50	40	40	1.60	10	10	7.75	5.00	8.50	4.00	18	16.00	8.00	-32
5	10	8	7	5½	30	30	30	1.25	10	10	8.00	7.25	8.50	6.00	18	12.00	8.00	-33
6	..	13	5½	5	30	30	40	1.40	10	8	8.00	6.50	8.00	6.00	17	18.00	12.00	-34
5	12½	12½	5	4½	40	30	30	1.25	10	8	7.50	5.00	3.50	..	18	15.00	12.00	..
5	12½	12	5½	5	35	30	40	1.35	10	8	7.75	5.25	..	..	15	21.00	16.00	-35
7	12½	12½	6	6	40	35	40	1.35	10	8	7.50	5.25	..	..	15	18.00	8.00	-36
6	12½	8-10	5½	5	30	30	40	1.50	10	10	7.75	5.25	..	..	15	25.00	12.00	-37
5	10	13	6½	5½	30	30	45	1.40	10	10	8.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	20	12.00	10.00	-38
6	12½	12½	5½	5	30	30	40	1.00	10	10	7.25	5.00	7.00	3.50	15	15.00	12.00	-39
5	12½	12½	5½	5	30	30	40	1.00	10	10	9.50	6.00	7.50	4.00	25	20.00	15.00	-40
5	12½	12½	5½	5	30	30	30	1.00	10	8	8.75	4.50	6.00	4.50	22	25.00	20.00	-41
5	12-15	12½	5½	5	30	30	30	1.00	10	8	8.50	6.00	5.50	3.50	25	20.00	15.00	-42
5	12	10	6½	6	35	35	35	2.00	10	8	8.50	6.00	5.50	4.50	25	25.00	20.00	-43
8½	10	8½	6½	6	35	35	40	1.75	15	10	11.00	9.00	7.00	6.00	30	30.00	25.00	-44
5	15	12½	6½	5½	35	35	35	1.90	15	10	13.25	10.00	8.50	8.50	30	20.00	15.00	-45
7	12	12½	6	6	40	40	35	1.50	10	10	13.50	11.00	5.00	4.50	30	45.00	25.00	-46
5	15	15	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.75	15	15	13.50	8.50	8.00	8.00	30	25.00	15.00	-47
7	12½	12½	7½	6½	40	40	40	1.50	25	15	13.50	10.00	7.25	6.25	30	30.00	20.00	-48
8	17½	12½	5½	5	40	40	30	1.85	15	12½	f	f	f	f	40	25.00	20.00	-49
6	15	10	5½	5½	35	35	30	1.50	15	10	7.00	6.25	5.00	4.00	35	35.00	15.00	-50
7	12½	11	6	5½	40	40	40	1.35	15	12½	6.75	5.50	5.00	4.50	30	50.00	25.00	..
7	12½	12½	6	6	40	40	40	1.75	20	10	g4.00	4.00	..	..	30	35.00	25.00	-51
8½	16	12½	7	6	45	45	45	2.00	25	15	g4.75	..	..	..	35	20.00	12.00	-52
6	20	12½	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.25	20	12½	12.0	8.75	6.50	6.50	40	30.00	15.00	-53
6	15	10	5½	4½	25	35	25	1.35	12½	8	7.50	..	..	6.50	40	22.00	15.00	-54
8	20	15	5½	5½	40	50	40	2.00	15	10	12.50	7.50	6.50	6.50	36	20.00	17.00	-55
7	15	12½	5½	5½	40	40	40	1.65	25	12½	11.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	40	25.00	12.00	..
7½	17	15	6½	6	40	40	40	2.00	20	10	11.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	50	30.00	25.00	-56

d. 40c per peck.

e. Jack pine.

f. Natural gas used.

g. Lignite.

h. In British Columbia a bag of potatoes usually weighs 100 lbs.

j. Delivery extra.

i. Per wagon load.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1914.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by different Departments of the Government during the past month, which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the workmen engaged upon the works in question. A statement is added for supplies, given by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Department of Public Works.

WHARF, NOOTKA ISLAND, B.C.

Wharf, Nootka Island, B.C. Name of contractor, R. H. Wood, Port Alberni, B.C. Date of contract, April 24, 1914. Amount of contract, \$4,500.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$5.50 per day of 9 hours.
Carpenters.....	4.50 " " "
Blacksmith.....	4.50 " " "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	3.50 " 9 " "
Engineman for pile driver.....	5.00 " 9 " "
Ordinary labourers.....	3.50 " 9 " "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	5.00 " 9 " "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	7.00 " 9 " "

PUBLIC BUILDING, PORT ALBERNI, B.C.

Public building, Port Alberni, B.C. Names of contractors, Knott & Jones, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, April 28, 1914. Amount of contract, \$30,500.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Stonecutters.....	70c. p. hr., 8 hours per day.
Bricklayers.....	75c. " 9 " "
Masons.....	75c. " 9 " "
Carpenters.....	50c. " 9 " "
Joiners.....	50c. " 9 " "
Plasterers.....	75c. " 9 " "
Painters and glaziers.....	50c. " 9 " "
Lathers.....	\$3.00 per thousand.
Plumbers and Steamfitters.....	60c. pr hr., 9 hours per day.
Sheet Metal Workers.....	50c. " 9 " "
Structural Iron Workers.....	55¢. " 9 " "
Electrical workers.....	50c. " 9 " "
Builders' Labourers.....	\$3.25 per day of 9 hours.
Ordinary labourers.....	\$3.00 " 9 " "
Driver with horse and cart.....	\$5.00 " 9 " "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	\$7.00 " 9 " "

BREAKWATER, COMEAU'S COVE, N.S.

Breakwater, Comeau's Cove, N.S. Names of contractors, Denton & Condon, Digby, N.S. Date of contract, April 28, 1914. Amount of contract, \$11,890.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters.....	2.25 " 10 " "
Blacksmith.....	2.50 " 10 " "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	1.75 " 10 " "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 " "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	2.25 " 10 " "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	3.50 " 10 " "

REPAIRS AND CONSTRUCTION OF AN EXTENSION TO BREAKWATER, COMEAU'S HILL, N.S.

Repairs and construction of an extension to breakwater, Comeau's Hill, N.S. Name of contractor, John B. Potier, Belleville, N.S. Date of contract, April 30, 1914. Amount of contract, \$3,590.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenters.....	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters.....	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmith.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	2.25 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	3.50 " 10 "

PUBLIC BUILDING, MILLTOWN, N.B.

Public building, Milltown, N.B. Name of contractor, Joseph MacVay & Son, St. Stephen, N.B. Date of contract, May 1914. Amount of contract, \$30,000.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following rate:
Carpenters.....	\$2.50 per day of 10 hours.
Plumbers.....	3.60 " 10 "
Layers.....	4.00 " 10 "
Masons.....	4.00 " 10 "
Painters.....	4.00 " 10 "
Glaziers.....	2.50 " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	2.50 " 10 "
Sheet metal workers.....	2.25 " 10 "
Electricians.....	2.00 " 10 "
Builders' labourers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF ICE FOR THE USE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OFFICES OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, OTTAWA, ONT.

Supply and delivery of ice for the use of the several public buildings and offices of Federal Government at Ottawa, Ont., (May 1 to November 1, 1914; No-

vember 1, 1914, to May 1, 1915). Name of contractor, The Ottawa Artificial Ice Company, Limited, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, May 6, 1914. Contract price: 20 cents per 100 pounds.

7. The said contractors further agree and hereby bind themselves to pay to the workmen engaged in the said works such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the works are to be carried out.

SUPERSTRUCTURE AND APPROACHES OF HIGHWAY BRIDGE OVER QUINZE RIVER, NORTH TIMISKAMING, QUE.

Superstructure and approaches of highway bridge over Quinze River, North Timiskaming, Que. Name of contractors, Lynch, Peckam & Gorman, Portage du Fort, Que. Date of contract, May 9, 1914. Schedule of prices.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour	Rate of wages. Not less than the following rate:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$4.00 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters.....	3.00 " 10 "
Blacksmith.....	3.00 " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	2.25 " 10 "
Engineman for piledriver.....	3.25 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	3.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "
Foreman mixing concrete.....	3.00 " 10 "
Foreman laying concrete.....	3.00 " 10 "
Foreman stone crushers.....	3.00 " 10 "

WORKS REQUIRED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF WHARVES AT ST. JOHN HARBOUR, N.B.

Works required for the construction of wharves at St. John Harbour, St. John West, N.B. Name of contractor, The Maritime Dredging and Construction Company, Limited, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, May 11, 1914. Schedule of prices.

PIER, ST. JOHN HARBOUR, ST. JOHN WEST,
N.B.

Pier, St. John Harbour, St. John West, N.B. Name of contractor, The Maritime Dredging and Construction Company, Limited, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, May 11, 1914. Schedule of prices.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$ 4.00 per day of 9 hours.
Foreman mixing concrete.....	2.50 " 9 "
Foreman laying concrete.....	3.50 " 9 "
Foreman stone crushers.....	2.50 " 9 "
Engineman for pile driver.....	2.50 " 9 "
Steam derrick engineer.....	2.50 " 9 "
Steam derrick fireman.....	1.75 " 9 "
Carpenters.....	3.00 " 9 "
Blacksmith.....	2.50 " 9 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	1.80 " 9 "
Dredge captain.....	150.00 per mo. and board.
Dredge engineer.....	150.00 " "
Dredge fireman.....	60.00 " "
Scowman.....	55.00 " "
Deckhands.....	55.00 " "
Craneman.....	100.00 " "
Tug captain.....	110.00 " "
Tug engineer.....	85.00 " "
Tug fireman.....	50.00 " "
Steam drillers.....	3.00 per day of 9 hours.
Hand drillers.....	2.00 " 9 "
Powderman.....	2.25 " 9 "
Builders' labourers.....	2.50 " 9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.75 " 9 "
Divers with outfit.....	15.00 according to tide.
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	3.00 per day of 9 hours.
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	5.00 " 9 "

PUBLIC WHARF, COCAGNE, N.B.

Public wharf, Cocagne, N.B. Name of contractor, Herbert Geo. Beresford, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, May 11, 1914. Amount of contract, \$6,880.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following rate:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters.....	2.00 " 10 "
Blacksmith.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	1.80 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

DRILL HALL, COATICOOK, QUE.

Drill hall,, Coaticook, Que. Name of contractor, W. J. Welch, Coaticook, Que. Date of contract, May 14, 1914. Amount of contract, \$30,000.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following rate:
Carpenters.....	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours.
Stonecutters.....	3.60 " 8 "
Bricklayers.....	4.50 " 9 "
Masons.....	4.00 " 9 "
Painters and glaziers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters....	3.50 " 10 "
Plasterers.....	4.00 " 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	3.25 " 10 "
Electricians.....	3.00 " 10 "
Concrete finishers.....	4.50 " 10 "
Builders' labourers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

WHARF, KNOWLTON LANDING, QUE.

Wharf, Knowlton Landing,, Que. Names of contractors, Loomis, MacBean & Williams, Montreal, Que. Date of contract May 18, 1914. Amount of contract, \$7,395.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following rate:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3.50 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	1.80 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

PUBLIC BUILDING, AURORA, ONT.

Public building, Aurora, Ont. Names of contractors, Bath, Anderson & Patchell, Midland, Ont. Date of contract, May 18, 1914. Amount of contract, \$23,333.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Stonecutters.....	\$4.50 per day of 10 hours.
Bricklayers.....	4.00 " 10 "
Masons.....	4.00 " 10 "
Plasterers.....	4.00 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	3.00 " 10 "
Joiners.....	3.50 " 10 "
Painters and glaziers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	4.00 " 10 "
Sheet metal workers.....	3.50 " 10 "
Structural iron workers.....	3.15 " 9 "
Electrical workers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Builders' labourers.....	2.50 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	2.25 " 10 "
Driver, one horse and cart.....	3.50 " 10 "
Driver 2 horses and wagon.....	5.00 " 10 "
Driver, 2 horses and scraper.....	5.00 " 10 "

DREDGING THE ENTRANCE CHANNEL,
BATHURST, N.B.

Dredging the entrance channel, Bathurst, N.B. Name of contractor, Northern Dredging and Construction Company, Limited, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, May 19, 1914. Contract price: Class "B," 30 cents per cubic yard. (*in situ*).

The said contractors further agree and bind themselves to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such rates of wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district where the work is to be carried on, and if there are no current rates of wages in the district, then fair and reasonable rates; in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages for any of the classes of labour required, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

CONSTRUCTION OF JETTY AND THE DREDGING OF A CHANNEL AT THE MOUTH OF NORTH ARM OF FRASER RIVER, B.C.

Construction of a jetty and the dredging of a channel at the mouth of North Arm of Fraser River, B.C. Name of contractor, Pacific Dredging Company,

Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, May 22, 1914. Schedule of prices.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$5.00 per day of 9 hours.
Carpenters.....	4.25 " 9 "
Blacksmith.....	4.50 " 9 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	3.25 " 9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	3.00 " 9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	5.00 " 9 "
Driver with 1 horse and wagon.....	7.00 " 9 "

FITTINGS, POST OFFICE, SOREL, QUE.

Fittings in post office, Sorel, Que. Name of contractor, D. Peloquin, Sorel, Que. Date of contract, May 12, 1914. Amount of contract, \$2,379.

FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE, GRAVELBOURG, SASK.

Fittings in post office, Gravelbourg, Sask. Name of contractor, The Western Manufacturing Company, Limited, Regina, Sask. Date of contract, May 14, 1914. Amount of contract, \$1,000.

SUPPLY AND INSTALLATION OF DYNAMO ELECTRIC MACHINERY, SWITCHBOARD, STEAM ENGINE, ETC., IN QUARANTINE STATION, GROSSE ISLE, QUE.

Supply and installation of dynamo electric machinery, switchboard, steam engine, etc., in Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle, Que. Name of contractor, Ad. Gravel & Company, Quebec, Que. Date of contract, May 15, 1914. Amount of contract, \$5,490.

FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE, NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK.

Fittings in post office, North Battleford, Sask. Name of contractor, The Berlin Interior Hardwood Company, Limited, Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, May 21, 1914. Amount of contract, \$1,755.

Fair Wages Clauses.

*This contract is made subject to the regulations made by Order in Council, dated the third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health Act), 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate; and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there is no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life or property, or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour of Canada, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like right in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys

at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

Department of Railways and Canals.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals, and which received the signatures of both parties to them during the month of May, 1914, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set out in the Fair Wages Schedule inserted in the contract.

Supply and erection of a galvanized steel siding to cover the new shed, No. 1, for the Lachine Canal, Ottawa street, Montreal. Date of contract, May 29, 1914. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, The Eastern Sheet Metal Works, of the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of labour.	Rate of Wages.	
	Not less than:	
Foreman carpenter.....	50c. p. hour, 9 hours p day.	
Carpenters.....	42½c. " 9	
Joiners.....	42½c. " 9	
Builders' labourers.....	30c. " 9	
Ordinary labourers.....	25c. " 9	
Blacksmiths.....	34c. " 9	
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	27½c. " 9	
Timekeeper.....	20c. " 10	
Foreman roofer.....	40c. " 9	
Roofers.....	35c. " 9	
Tinsmiths.....	35c. " 9	
Plumbers.....	42½c. " 9	
Foreman painter.....	40c. " 9	
Painters.....	35c. " 9	

Construction and erection of the steel superstructure of a double track railway bridge to carry the diverted main line of the Grand Trunk Railway over the site of twin locks No. 4, Welland Ship Canal, east of Merriton. Date of contract, May 29, 1914. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, The Hamilton Bridge Works Company, Limited, of the City of Hamilton, Ontario

*Note.—The above Fair Wages Clauses were inserted in each of the four immediately preceding contracts.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Per day of 10 hours.
Structural steel workers.....	\$0.45 per hours.
Labourers.....	0.20 "
Facinists.....	0.35 "
Boisting engine driver.....	0.35 "
Blacksmiths.....	0.35 "
Driver, one horse and cart.....	0.35 "
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	0.50 "

Construction and completion of Section No. 4A of the Welland Ship Canal. Date of contract, May 6, 1914. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, Maguire & Cameron, of the City of St. Catharines, Ont.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than:
Bridge engineers.....	\$125.00 per mo. and board, 12 hours per day.
Bridge cranimen.....	100.00 " "
Big captains.....	90.00 " "
Marine engineers.....	80.00 " "
Marine firemen.....	40.00 " "
Deckhand.....	40.00 " "
Cooks.....	40.00 " "
Stowmen.....	45.00 " "
Mill boat foremen.....	100.00 " "
Mill boat drillers.....	3.00 per day of 12 hours.
Mill boat drillers' helpers.....	2.25 " 12 "
Wipers.....	5.00 " 12 "
Wipers' helpers.....	2.50 " 12 "
Team shovel engineers.....	4.80 " 10 "
Team shovel cranimen.....	3.46 " 10 "
Team shovel firemen.....	2.40 " 12 "
Team shovel pitmen.....	2.00 " 10 "
Team derrick engineers.....	3.50 " 10 "
Team derrick firemen.....	2.00 " 10 "
Locomotive engineers (qualified).....	3.80 " 10 "
Locomotive firemen.....	2.00 " 10 "
Main conductors.....	3.63 " 10 "
Brakemen.....	2.42 " 10 "
Stationary engineers.....	3.50 " 12 "
Stationary firemen.....	2.50 " 12 "
Mill foremen.....	3.00 " 10 "
Mill runners.....	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	3.00 " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Welders.....	3.00 " 10 "
Welders' helpers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Concrete foremen.....	3.50 " 10 "
Concrete men.....	2.00 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	3.60 " 9 "
Mechanists.....	3.00 " 10 "
Iron workers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Forgers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Laborers' foremen.....	3.00 " 10 "
Laborers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Team and teamster.....	5.00 " 10 "
Team and driver.....	3.50 " 10 "

Construction of a line of railway from Melbourne to Drummondville; not exceeding 28 miles. Date of subsidy agreement, May 12, 1914. Amount of subsidy, \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per mile. Railway Company, St. Francis Valley Railway Company.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than:
Stonecutters.....	\$0.50 p. hour, 8 hrs. p. day
Masons.....	0.40 " 10 "
Quarrymen.....	2.00 per day of 10 hours.
Rock drillers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Steam drillers.....	0.25 p. hour, 10 hrs. p. day
Blasters.....	2.50 per day of 10 hours.
Tracklayers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Labourers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	3.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	3.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Steam shovel engineers.....	4.00 " 10 "
Steam shovel crane-men.....	3.00 " 10 "
Steam shovel firemen.....	2.00 " 10 "
Locomotive engineers.....	4.10 " 10 "
Locomotive firemen.....	2.25 " 10 "
Steam derrick engineers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Steam derrick firemen.....	2.00 " 10 "
Driver, one horse and cart.....	2.50 " 10 "
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	4.00 " 10 "

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which received the signature of both parties during the month of April, 1914, together with the Fair Wages Schedule attached thereto.

A WOODEN LIGHTHOUSE AND DWELLING
(COMBINED), A BOATHOUSE AND AN
OIL SHED AT MARTIN HEAD,
BAY OF FUNDY, ST. JOHN
COUNTY, N.B.

Name of contractor, Frank H. Carson, of West Quaco, N.B. Amount of contract, \$3,650. Date of contract, January 13, 1914.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:		
Masons.....	\$4.00	per day of 10 hours.	
Painters.....	2.50	" 10 "	
Joiners.....	2.50	" 10 "	
Plumbers.....	3.00	" 10 "	
Bricklayers.....	4.50	" 10 "	
Labourers.....	1.50	" 10 "	
Carpenters.....	2.50	" 10 "	

A FOG ALARM BUILDING AT CAPE ST. MARY,
IN THE COUNTY OF DIGBY, IN THE
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Name of contractor, Siffroi Robi-
chaud, carpenter and builder, of Mete-
ghan Centre, N.S. Amount of contract,
\$1,650. Date of contract, April 8, 1914.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:		
Carpenters.....	\$3.00	per day of 10 hours.	
Painters.....	2.25	" 10 "	
Bricklayers.....	4.00	" 10 "	
Masons.....	4.00	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths.....	2.50	" 10 "	
Steamfitters.....	3.00	" 10 "	
Labourers.....	1.50	" 10 "	

A FOG ALARM BUILDING AND AN OIL SHED
AT SLATE ISLAND, LAKE SUPERIOR,
IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Name of contractors, Messrs. John
O'Boyle & Company, of Sault Ste. Ma-
rie, Ont. Amount of contract, \$5,323.95.
Date of contract, April 2, 1914. (Spe-
cial Fair Wages clause in contract.)

Post Office Department.

During the month of April, 1914,
payments were made by the Post Office
Department for the supplies below men-
tioned, subject to the Regulations for
the Suppression of the Sweating System
and the securing of payment to the
working men and working women of
fair wages, and the performance of the
work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 883 53
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps type also other stamps.....	220 09
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	1,117 62
Making and repairing Post Office Scales.....	584 50
Supplying Mail Bags.....	2,809 78
Repairing Mail Bags.....	3,412 82
Making and repairing Mail Locks and sup- plying mail bag fittings.....	10,786 48
Supplying Street Letter Boxes and repairing Mail Clerks' Tin Boxes and Portable Letter Boxes.....	1,782 48
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	1 75
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	18 50

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

Bartenders, Fort William.

THE following is a copy of an agree-
ment entered into between the hotel-
keepers of Fort William, Ont., and the
Bartenders' Union, Local 761. The
agreement, which went into effect on
May 4, covers recognition of the union

and working conditions. About fifty
employees were affected.

*Agreement Between Hotel-keepers of
Fort William, Ont., and Bartenders
Union, Local 761.*

1. Hotel-keepers agree to recogniz

the Bartenders' International Union of America.

2. To employ union bartenders in preference to non-union bartenders if satisfactory.

3. Hotel-keepers to have the privilege of discharging without notice, wages to date of discharge only. Employees to have same privilege.

4. Wages shall be not less than sixty-five dollars per month with room and board, or seventy-five dollars per month with board.

5. Bartenders' working hours shall be from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.; 1 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.; 6.30 p.m. to 11 p.m., changing alternately, and on holidays full force if considered necessary by employer.

6. Dog-watch to be not more than

eight hours per day to the discretion of the employer.

7. If two, or more than two non-union men are working in same bar, card shall be taken down, except in case where there are no unemployed union men in town.

8. New and unexperienced men shall be allowed thirty days to join union.

9. A Grievance Committee shall be appointed to meet hotel-keepers when considered necessary.

10. All bartenders that went on strike shall be taken back in their respective positions.

11. The above rules shall not be changed unless thirty days' notice in writing be given to either parties.

Dated at Fort William, May 4, 1914.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING MAY, 1914.

TEN new disputes were reported to the department for the month of May, twenty-six less than in the corresponding month of the previous year. Although the disputes occurring in May were six more than the number which arose during April, industrial conditions were not seriously affected, the new disputes, for the most part, concerning but few establishments and a comparatively small number of employees. The total number of strikes in existence at the end of May was fifteen.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during May.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of trade disputes reported in existence in Canada during May was fifteen, five more than in the preceding month, and twenty-six less than during May of last year. Forty-one firms and 1,369 employees were involved in these disputes, and thirty-five firms and 438 employees in the new disputes of the month. During April 1,297 employees were involved in trade disputes; during May, 1913, the number was 11,515.

Time Losses in Working Days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during May was approximately 33,492 days, compared with a loss of 25,455 working days in April, and 188,193 working days lost during May, 1913.

Trades Affected by New Disputes.—The following table shows the trades affected by the new disputes of the month and the number of employees in each group of trades:—

TRADES.	No. of dis-putes.	No. of em-ployees
Building	4	96
Metal.....	4	245
Clothing.....	1	45
Miscellaneous	1	52
Total.....	10	438

Localities Affected by New Disputes.—Five of the new disputes of the month occurred in Nova Scotia, one occurred in Quebec, and four in Ontario.

Cause of New Disputes.—Two of the new disputes of the month were caused by the demand of the men for higher

wages, in three others the strikers objected to the employment of a non-unionist, three were against a reduction of wages, another resulted from the objection of the employees to the introduction of a sub-contract labour system, and one resulted from the demand of the men for higher wages and recognition of the union.

Results of Disputes.—Only two of the fifteen disputes in existence were definitely settled during the month, both in favour of the employees.

Disputes beginning before May.

The trade disputes of the previous month still in existence during May were those of coal miners on Vancouver Island, marble setters and garment workers, Toronto, and cigarmakers, Montreal.

Coal Miners, Vancouver Island.—This dispute remained unsettled at the end of May.

Marble Setters, Toronto.—No termination of this dispute, which was the result of a disagreement between the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union and the Marble Workers' Union regarding the rights of the respective union to do certain work, was reported to the department at the end of the month.

Garment Workers, Toronto.—No settlement of the garment workers' strike at Toronto was reported at the end of the month. The number of workers on strike was increased by the addition of thirty employees of the Exclusive Cloak Company,* who went on strike on May 11, as a protest against a sub-contracting system.

Garment Workers, Toronto.—No change was reported to the department concerning the strike of garment workers in the employ of the C. H. Evans Tailoring Company, who struck work on April 28, as a result of non-payment of wages.

Cigarmakers, Montreal.—No definite settlement of this strike was reported, though the majority of the men who went on strike had obtained employment elsewhere, and the number of men drawing strike pay was comparatively small.

Disputes beginning during May.

The new disputes of the month had to do with carpenters, plumbers and sheet metal workers at Halifax, painters and paperhangers at Brantford, machinists and sheet metal workers at Amherst, moulders at Smith's Falls, structural steel workers at Quebec, cloak makers at Toronto, and bartenders at Fort William.

Plumbers, Halifax.—A number of master plumbers having refused to accede to the demand of the men for an increase in wages from thirty-five to forty-five cents an hour, some fifty journeymen plumbers went on strike the first of the month, fifteen employing firms being affected. An offer by employers of a ten per cent. increase was refused by the union. Efforts were made by the Board of Health and the Board of Control to get the parties together without success. Employers were desirous of having the dispute referred under section 63 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which permits the application of the Act to disputes of this nature where both parties are agreeable to this course, and an application was received in the Department of

*Further reference to this dispute will be found under "Disputes Beginning During May."

Labour. The employees, however, were not willing to have the dispute dealt with in that way, and no action, therefore, could be taken looking to the establishment of a Board. The dispute remained unsettled at the end of the month.

Carpenters, Halifax.—Owing to the employment by a sub-contractor on the Dalhousie College building of a non-union plumber, the building trades council called nine carpenters off the work. No settlement was reported at the end of the month.

Sheet metal workers, Halifax.—Seven sheet metal workers also ceased work on the Dalhousie College building for the same reason given in the case of the carpenters. No settlement was reported.

Painters and paperhangers, Brantford.—Thirty painters and paperhangers at Brantford went on strike the first of the month for an increase in wages from twenty-five and thirty cents per hour to thirty and thirty-five cents an hour. No adjustment was reported at the end of the month. Some of the men, however, were taking contracts on their own account and obtaining some work.

Machinists, Amherst.—A strike occurred on the 11th of the month in the shops of the Canada Car and Foundry Company, by which forty-one machinists were affected. The cause of the dispute was a reduction in wages of from one to three cents per hour. No settlement was reported at the end of the month.

Sheet metal workers, Amherst.—Eight sheet metal workers employed in the Canada Car and Foundry Company struck on May 11 against a reduction

in wages of ten per cent. The men were taken back on May 14 at the rates originally in effect.

Moulders, Smith's Falls.—Moulders and coremakers to the number of about 150 in the employ of the Smith's Falls Malleable Casting Company struck work on the first of the month against a reduction of fifteen per cent. on piece work, and of twenty-five cents a day on day work for moulders, and of fifty cents a day on day work for coremakers. No settlement was reported at the end of the month.

Structural steel workers, Quebec.—Thirty-six structural steel workers employed upon the Quebec Bridge struck work upon their demand for an increase in wages from forty to fifty cents an hour being refused. Some of the men obtained employment elsewhere, others were still out at the end of the month.

Cloak makers, Toronto.—Forty-five employees of the Exclusive Cloak Company, Toronto, quit work on May 11 for the same reasons which caused a strike of garment workers in March last at the Dominion Cloak Company, namely, objection to the introduction of a sub-contracting system. No settlement was reported.

Bartenders, Fort William.—Fifty-two bar tenders went on strike the first of the month for increased rates of pay and recognition of the union. After the bar tenders were out two days, the thirteen employers affected acceded to the union's demands, and signed an agreement presented by the union. The men thereupon returned to work.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES C, No. 129.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING MAY, 1914.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	No. of Firms or Establishments affected		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement	Date of termination	Result
			Directly	Indirectly	Directly		Indirectly				
					Male	Female	Male	Female			
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE MAY.											
<i>Mining—</i> Coal miners.....	Vancouver Island B.C.	Alleged discrimination against employees.....	3	.....	750	.....	.....	.....	Sep. 17 '12 May 1 '13	.....	Unsettled at end of the month
<i>Building—</i> Marble setters.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Re classification of work....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	April 9	.....	" " "
<i>Clothing—</i> Garment workers..	Toronto, Ont.....	Against introduction of con- tract labour system.....	1	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 16	.....	" " "
Garment workers...	Toronto, Ont.....	Alleged non-payment of wages.....	1	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	A 28	.....	" " "
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i> Cigar makers.....	Montreal, Que....	Against reduction of wages.	1	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 13 '13	.....	" " "

DISPUTE BEGINNING DURING MAY.

<i>Building—</i> Painters and Paper- hangers..... Carpenters.....	Brantford, Ont.....	For increased wages.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	May 1	Unsettled at end of the month
	Halifax, N.S.....	Called out by Building Trades Council owing to employment of a non- union plumber.....	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 9	"
	Halifax, N.S.....	"	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 9	"
Sheet metal work's Plumbers	Halifax, N.S.....	"	15	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 1	"
<i>Metal—</i> Machinists..... Moulders..... Sheet metal work's Structural steel workers.....	Amherst, N.S.....	Against reduction in wages.	1	18	.....	33	.....	.....	" 11	"
	Smith's Falls, Ont	"	1	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 1	"
	Amherst, N.S.....	"	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 11 May 14	Men returned to work at origina rates
	Quebec, Que.....	For increased wages.....	1	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 23	Unsettled at end of the month
<i>Clothing—</i> Cloak makers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Against introduction of con- tract labour system.....	1	30	.....	15	.....	.....	" 11	"
	Fort William, Ont	Increased rates of pay and recognition of union.....	1	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 1 May	2 Employees signed agreement presented by union

* Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments af- fected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes pub- lished in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1914.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureaux of Mines of Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and the offices of the factories inspector of Ontario and Saskatchewan, and of the Provincial Building Inspector of Manitoba, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 454 workpeople in Canada during the month of May, 1914, were recorded by the Department of Labour. Of these 101 were fatal and 353 resulted in serious injuries. In April there were seventy-two fatal and 285 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 357, and in May, 1913, there were eighty-eight fatal and 386 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 474. The number of fatal accidents recorded in May were twenty-nine

more than in April, and thirteen more than in May, 1913. The number of non-fatal accidents recorded in May were sixty-eight more than in April, but thirty-three less than in May, 1913.

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1914, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	5	7	12
Fishing and Hunting.....	1	.....	1
Lumbering.....	10	7	17
Mining.....	8	32	30
Railway construction.....	7	5	12
Building Trades.....	6	27	33
Metal Trades.....	9	90	99
Woodworking Trades.....	2	7	9
Printing and Allied Trades.....	.....	1	1
Clothing.....	.....	1	1
Textiles.....	1	3	4
Food and Tobacco preparation	1	4	5
Leather.....	1	.....	1
<i>Transportation—</i>			
Steam Railway Service.....	8	81	89
Electric Railway Service....	3	7	10
Navigation.....	13	10	23
Miscellaneous.....	10	16	26
Public Employees.....	.....	9	9
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades..	1	8	9
Unskilled Labour.....	15	38	53
Total.....	101	353	454

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1914.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Num- ber.	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture:—				
Farmer	Guelph, Ont.....	May 20	1	Run over by wagon
"	Markdale, Ont.....	" 20	1	Crushed by falling roof of burning barn
"	Lindsay, Ont.....	" 20	1	Struck by a train
Farm hand.....	St. Jean, Que.....	" 25	1	Run over by a roller
"	Glencoe, Ont.....	" 15	1	Crushed by a roller
Fishing and Hunting—				
Fisherman.....	Neguac, N.S.....	" 23	1	Drowned; fell from a fishing boat
Lumbering—				
River driver.....	Crescent Valley, B.C.....	" 29	1	Drowned
"	Eau Claire, Ont.....	" 11	1	"
"	La Patrie, Que.....	" 3	1	Struck by a blasted rock
"	Chatham, N.B.....	" 7	1	Drowned
"	Peterborough, Ont.....	" 29	1	"
"	North Brook, N.B.....	" 4	1	"
"	10 Mile Brook, N.B.....	" 21	1	"
Sawmill employee.....	Summit Lake, B.C.....	" 23	1	Falling tree
"	Verdun, Que.....	" 22	1	Caught in machinery
"	Toronto, Ont.....	" 8	1	Struck by falling lumber
Mining:—				
Miner	Graham, Ont.....	" 4	1	By a fall
"	Phoenix, B.C.....	" 1	2	A-phxyiated by powder gas
"	Drumheller, Alta.....	" 21	1	Explosion of dynamite
Quarryman.....	Point Aux Trembles, Que.....	" 1	1	Premature explosion of dynamite
"	Pundas, Ont.....	" 21	1	Explosion of dynamite
"	St. Marys, Ont.....	" 19	1	Crushed by a falling rock
"	Bamberton Bay, B.C.....	" 13	1	"
Railway Construction:				
Bridgeman.....	False Creek, B.C.....	" 9	1	Drowned: fell from bridge
Construction hand.....	Cheakamus, B.C.....	" 12	1	Crushed by falling rock
"	Stony Plain, Alta.....	" 12	1	"
"	C. N. Tunnel, Montreal.....	" 8	1	" " "
"	Merritt, B.C.....	" 7	1	" " "
"	Brantford, Ont.....	" 22	1	Run over by a train
"	Bulkley River, B.C., M.P. 233.	" 6	1	Drowned; fell into river
Building Trades:—				
Carpenter	Montreal, Que.....	" 25	1	By a fall
"	Moose Jaw, Sask.....	" 2	1	Entangled in a cable
Plumber	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 9	1	By a fall
Painter.....	Coteau-du-Lac.....	" 1	1	Drowned; fell from bridge he was painting
Roofer	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 28	1	Fell from a ladder
Structural iron work.....	Maisonneuve, Que.....	" 5	1	By a fall
Metal Trades—				
Lineman	Leamington, Ont.....	" 2	1	Electrocuted
"	Montreal, Que.....	" 26	1	Fell from a pole
"	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 27	1	Died from effects of an electric shock
"	Montreal, Que.....	" 31	1	Fell from a pole
"	Hespeler, Ont.....	" 14	1	Crushed by a falling pole
Pipe works employee.....	Londonderry, N.S.....	" 27	1	Crushed by a falling casting
Steel works employee.....	Steel m.....	" 29	1	Crushed by a falling derrick
Boat builder.....	Yarmouth, N.S.....	" 7	1	Crushed by a boat which fell while being launched
Bridgeman	Red Deer, Alta.....	" 29	1	Struck by falling derrick boom
Woodworking Trades—				
Sash and door factory employee.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 2	1	Contact with circular saw
"	Montreal, Que.....	" 22	1	Contact with belt of machinery
Textile—				
Knitting mill emp.....	Paris, Ont.....	" 14	1	Electrocuted
Food and Tobacco Preparation—				
Abattoir employee.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 6	1	Fell into vat of boiling water

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1914.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Leather—</i>				
Tannery employee...	Berlin, Ont.	May 15	1	Fell into vat of boiling liquid
<i>Steam Railway Service</i>				
Brakeman.....	Waterdown, Ont.....	" 7	1	Run over by cars
"	Montreal, Que.....	" 22	1	" " "
"	Toronto, Ont.....	" 7	1	Struck by a locomotive
Machinist.....	Transcona, Man.....	" 12	1	Electrocuted
Craneman.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 9	1	Fell with crane from bridge
Electric crane operator	Transcona, Man.....	" 12	1	Electrocuted
"	Gadashill, Ont.....	" 8	1	Fell from moving train
Newsagent.....	Jerome, B.C.....	" 10	1	Struck by a train
Employee.....				
<i>Electric Railway Service—</i>				
Mortorman.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 5	1	Crushed between cars
Electric railway employee.....	Cornwall, Ont.....	" 26	1	" " "
Conductor.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 24	1	Fell from running board of a street car
<i>Navigation—</i>				
Captain & three men.	Carlton Point, N.B.....	" 25	4	Schooner foundered
Schooner mate.....	Riviere Ouel, Que.....	" 14	1	Drowned; knocked overboard by a falling boom
Deckhand	Ft. William, Ont.....	" 7	1	Drowned; fell overboard
Travelling crane operators.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 11	1	" " "
"	Montreal, Que.....	" 6	2	Drowned; fell with a derrick into water
Longshoreman	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	" 21	1	Fell into hold of steamer
"	St. John, N.B.....	" 12	1	Drowned; fell from wharf
"	Montreal, Que.....	" 18	1	Drowned; fell from wharf
"	Montreal, Que.....	" —	1	Drowned; fell from wharf
<i>Miscellaneous</i>				
<i>Transport—</i>				
Teamster.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 4	1	Thrown from a wagon
"	Montreal, Que.....	" 7	1	Crushed by wagon
"	Montreal, Que.....	" 9	1	Wagon and automobile collided
"	Sudbury, Ont.....	" 26	1	Run over by wagon
"	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 16	1	" " "
"	Creston, B.C.....	" 19	1	Thrown from wagon
"	Fernie, B.C.....	" 22	1	Drowned; fell into river
Bus driver.....	St. Rose, Que.....	" 30	1	Fell from and run over by a wagon
Teamster.....	Tyndall, Man.....	" 15	1	Run over by wagon
Carter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 12	1	Fell from and run over by a wagon
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled Trades—</i>				
Floor finisher.....	Selkirk Man.....	" —	1	" " "
Porter.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 26	1	Fell 40ft. from window sill
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>				
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 19	1	Crushed by falling machinery
"	Toronto, Ont.....	" 9	1	Cave-in of a trench
"	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 7	1	Crushed by a falling fence
"	Queiph, Ont.....	" 16	1	Cave-in of a trench
"	Montreal, Que.....	" 14	1	Dropped dead
"	L'Annonciation	" 5	1	Explosion of dynamite
"	Cedar Rapids, Que.....	" 26	2	" " "
"	Toronto, Ont.....	" 9	1	Cave-in of earth
"	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	" 17	1	Fell from canal wall
"	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 16	1	Crushed between cars
"	Penticton, B.C.....	" 27	1	Cave-in of trench
"	Ontermost, Que.....	" 30	1	Electrocuted
"	Hull, Que.....	" 6	1	Crushed in a stone crusher

TABLE OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING MAY, 1914.

TRADE OR INDUSTRY	CAUSES																					
	Falls	Contact with shop & farm machinery, saws, etc.	Falling coal, rock, trees, earth & other material	Flying material.	Overcome by smoke and gas	Injured in the handling of tools	Falling from and run over by wagons	Horse drawn vehicles struck by street cars	Collision	Derailments	Run over by cars	Crushed by and between cars	Struck by locomotives and cars	Cave-in of earth	Explosion of gasoline and gas	Falling from cars and locomotives	Burned by molten metal	Shocked and burned by electricity	Strained as a result of lifting heavy material	Runaway	Miscellaneous causes	Total
Agriculture.....			1																	2	4 ¹	67
Lumbering.....	1	5	1																		4 ¹	37
Mining.....			21	3						1	1										6 ²	32
Railway Construction.....												1	4									5
Building Trades.....	21					1									3						1 ³	27
Metal Trades.....	8	23	23	6		3									2	1	5		1	3	11 ¹	90
Woodworking Trades.....					1																	
Printing & Allied Trades.....	1																					7
Clothing.....		1																				1
Textile.....		3																			1 ³	13
Food & Tobacco Preparation.....																						3
Steam Railway Service.....	2	1	1																			4
Electric Railway Service.....		4	33	1		2			3	7		7	3			6			2		5 ²	81
Navigation.....			1						2	2		1				1						7
Miscellaneous.....	5		2			1	5	5													2 ¹	10
Public Employees.....			1																3	2 ³	16	
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	1	2													4							9
Unskilled Labour.....	8	2	11		1	1						2	2	5						4 ²	38	
Total.....	52	46	95	10	6	9	5	5	5	10	5	11	6	5	9	8	5	5	6	5	42	353

Miscellaneous causes explained:—

¹*Agriculture.*—A farmer was injured when his wagon was hit by a train; another was injured by the explosion of dynamite; and two were kicked by horses.

²*Mining.*—Three miners were injured by the explosion of dynamite.

³*Building Trades.*—A carpenter was struck by a swinging crane.

⁴*Metal Trades.*—A blacksmith was kicked by a horse; two workmen were struck by swinging cranes; one was run over by a truck of metal; one was injured by an elevator; one was scalded; two were burned by hot flue-dust; one was burned by furnace sparks.

⁵*Clothing.*—A factory worker was injured by an elevator.

⁶*Steam Railway Service.*—An engineer was scalded; four dining-car employees were injured when a landslide struck a train.

⁷*Navigation.*—A longshoreman was struck by a winging crane; a deckhand had his leg crushed between hawser and snubbing-post.

⁸*Miscellaneous Transport.*—A driver was kicked by a horse; another was run over by a wagon.

⁹*Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.*—A clerk received burns when store caught fire; a factory employee was injured by a falling elevator; a stableman was thrown from a horse; a drug clerk had his eye put out by the explosion of a syphon.

¹⁰*Unskilled Labour.*—A workman was injured by the falling of a hoist; another was injured by an elevator; two received sprains as the result of falls; and two others were injured by stepping on nails.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

THE total immigration to Canada during April, 1914, was 35,432, as compared with 73,285 for the same month of the previous year. Of the total arrivals during April, 1914, 10,032 were from Great Britain, as compared with 25,566 during April, 1913. There was

a decrease in the number of arrivals from the United States, the numbers being 11,748 and 19,260 for April, 1914, and 1913 respectively. There were 13,652 arrivals from other countries during April, 1914, a decrease of 14,807 over the corresponding period of last year, when the number was 28,459. The following is a résumé of official returns received in the Department during May, 1914:—

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING APRIL 1914, COMPARED WITH THAT OF APRIL, 1913.

Month	April, 1913.				April 1914.				
	British	From the United States	Other Countries	Totals.	British	From the United States	Other Countries	Totals	Percentage of Decrease.
April.....	25,566	19,260	23,459	73,285	10,032	11,748	13,652	35,432	52%

BRITISH EMIGRATION.

During the month of April, 1914, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

Month.	NATIONALITY.							
	English.		Welsh.		Scotch.		Irish.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
April.....	11,556	22,055	123	215	2,617	6,417	731	1,334
							15,027	29,980

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1914, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1913.

NATURE OF GRANT.	April, 1914.		April, 1913.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.'s sales.....	7	1,652.01	21	8,202.20
British Columbia Homesteads.....	22	3,342.30	58	7,735.60
British Columbia sales.....	19	103.70	4	71.10
Coal surface sales.....			1	10.00
Homesteads.....	2,413	399,416.803	3,050	515,007.861
Hudson's Bay Co.....			1	157.64
License of Occupation.....	1		7	
Military bounty grants.....			1	160.00
Mining lands sales.....			1	161.10
Mineral rights (476 acres).....	2			
North West half-breed grants.....	5	572.98	7	956.82
Parish sales.....	1	65.00		
Pre-emption sales.....	83	13,925.164		
Purchased homesteads.....	60	9,566.057		
Quit claim, special grants (160 acres).....	1		3	
Railways:—				
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	26	1,451.31	3	642.00
Canadian Northern Alberta Railway Co.....			12	86.86
Canadian Northern Railway Co.....	32	770.82	5	1,456.63
Canadian Pacific Railway grants.....	1	6.38	2	47.04
Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Co.....			1	6.50
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.....			5	55.46
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Railroad and Steamboat Co.	19	4,003.00	5	1,146.50
Sales.....	89	8,952.49	172	21,847.191
School lands sales.....	30	2,522.02	45	5,590.503
Special grants.....	28	1,276.445	20	1,076.09
Yukon Territory sales.....			1	51.65
Total.....	2,839	446,729.47	3,425	564,468.74

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1914, AS COMPARED WITH APRIL, 1913.

AGENCY.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Battleford.....			174	146				
Brandon.....	4	10						
Calgary.....					116	229		
Dauphin.....	126	58			686	633		
Edmonton.....			6	48				
Estevan.....			95	96	178	97		
Grand Prairie.....								
Humboldt.....					44	43		
Kamloops.....							62	173
Lethbridge.....			216	469				
Maple Creek.....					73	139		
Medicine Hat.....			155	214				
Moose Jaw.....					193	68	7	39
New Westminster.....			176	226				
Peace River.....			5	24				
Prince Albert.....					91	123		
Regina.....							14	
Red Deer.....			196	141				
Revelstoke.....			123	298				
Saskatoon.....			63					
Swift Current.....			87	68				
Weyburn.....								
Winnipeg.....	304	211						
Yorkton.....								
Total.....	434	279	1,166	1,637	1,381	1,332	83	212
Number of entries for April, 1913.....				3460				
Number of entries for April, 1914.....				3064				
Net decrease for April, 1914.....				396				

Recapitulation.

MONTH.	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
January.....	200	115	669	657	562	599	60	11
February.....	138	117	533	541	515	500	59	9
March.....	221	139	796	820	914	806	51	74
April.....	434	279	1166	1637	1381	1332	83	212
May.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	993	650	3164	3655	3372	3237	253	306

Net increase for two months, 66.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1914, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCE IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITY	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
Canadians from Ontario.....	13	117	112	12	254
“ Quebec.....	1	35	48	3	87
“ Nova Scotia.....	1	5	9	1	.....
“ New Brunswick.....	.....	6	6	.....	12
“ Prince Edward Island.....	1	2	8	.....	.....
“ Manitoba.....	83	19	12	.....	114
“ Saskatchewan.....	4	35	8	.....	.....
“ Alberta.....	.....	1	65	.....	.....
“ British Columbia.....	.....	.....	9	5	.....
Persons who had previous entry.....	50	162	163	7	.....
Newfoundlanders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	382
Canadians returned from the United States.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....
Americans.....	40	284	362	10	696
English.....	45	140	149	13	352
Scotch.....	13	30	43	3	89
Irish.....	9	26	17	1	47
French.....	13	26	23	1	63
Belgians.....	12	10	6	.....	28
Swiss.....	2	5	8	.....	15
Italians.....	1	1	10	.....	12
Roumanians.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Syrians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germans.....	7	19	53	.....	79
Austro-Hungarians.....	93	92	97	5	287
Hollanders.....	.....	3	6	.....	9
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	4	4	13	.....	21
Icelanders.....	6	1	2	.....	9
Swedes.....	12	26	51	11	100
Norwegians.....	8	45	30	4	87
Russians.....	15	77	58	1	151
Turks.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Servians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgarians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Persians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealanders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hindoos.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawaiians.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Montenegrins.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Vest Indies.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	434	1166	1381	83	3064

Number of souls represented by above entries 2,937.

BUILDING PERMITS DURING MAY, 1914.

	MAY 1914	MAY 1913	INCREASE (+) DECREASE —
NOVA SCOTIA—	\$	\$	\$
Sydney.....	20,638	43,500	-22,862
Halifax.....	70,508	67,442	+3,066
NEW BRUNSWICK—	79,700	71,900	+7,800
St. John.....			
QUEBEC—	440,065	143,605	+296,460
Quebec.....	32,350	45,400	-13,050
Three Rivers.....	385,950	261,300	+124,650
Maisonneuve.....	2,517,148	2,473,608	+43,540
Montreal.....	517,900	421,500	+96,400
Outremont.....	125,950	222,700	-96,750
Westmount.....	32,990	41,675	-8,685
Lachine.....			
ONTARIO—	478,475	887,125	-408,650
Ottawa.....	9,850	8,758	+1,092
Brockville.....	47,331	83,610	-36,279
Kingston.....	8,410	2,600	+5,810
Belleville.....	105,260	78,603	+26,657
Peterborough.....	2,827,513	2,915,392	-87,879
Toronto.....	173,234	45,605	+127,629
St. Catharines.....	45,697	77,905	+32,208
Welland.....	327,400	805,500	-478,100
Hamilton.....	130,195	84,951	+45,244
Brantford.....	65,800	99,403	-33,603
Galt.....	30,350	45,830	-15,480
Preston.....	69,855	41,275	+28,580
Guelph.....	113,490	131,880	-18,390
Berlin.....	23,795	23,862	-67
Woodstock.....	75,602	18,100	+57,502
Stratford.....	310,885	267,140	+43,745
London.....	85,795	10,250	+75,545
St. Thomas.....	22,919	20,000	+2,919
Chatham.....	13,450	30,320	-16,870
Owen Sound.....	76,400	150,060	-73,660
North Bay.....	208,200	207,380	+820
Sudbury.....	171,695	859,340	-687,645
Port Arthur.....	75,000	894,285	-819,285
Fort William.....			
MANITOBA—	8,522,200	7,688,050	+834,150
Winnipeg.....	124,704	196,975	-72,271
St. Boniface.....	69,580	54,025	+15,555
Brandon.....	500	23,000	-22,500
Dauphin.....			
SASKATCHEWAN—	615,120	513,790	+101,330
Regina.....	124,810	338,885	-214,075
Moose Jaw.....	92,700	62,900	+29,800
Weyburn.....	16,330	36,537	-20,207
Yorkton.....	99,160	188,700	-89,540
Prince Albert.....	192,250	679,050	-486,800
Saskatoon.....	4,800	213,605	-208,805
North Battleford.....	31,705	63,591	-31,886
Swift Current.....			
ALBERTA—	228,140	403,230	-175,090
Medicine Hat.....	1,461,800	1,597,400	-135,600
Edmonton.....	2,300	12,800	-10,500
Red Deer.....	73,040	63,228	+9,812
Lethbridge.....	550	50,000	-49,450
Macleod.....			
BRITISH COLUMBIA—	7,000	30,240	-23,240
Nelson.....	5,520	16,305	-10,785
Vernon.....	4,200	55,980	-51,780
Kelowna.....	9,115	23,399	-14,284
Kamloops.....	74,462	127,650	-53,188
New Westminster.....	524,380	1,029,657	-505,277
Vancouver.....	108,429	230,222	-121,793
Point Grey.....	30,010	12,000	+18,010
South Vancouver.....	12,610	23,075	-10,465
North Vancouver.....	252,775	319,460	-66,685
Victoria.....	8,500	11,950	-3,450
Nanaimo.....	34,300	68,550	-34,250
Oak Bay.....	26,480	2,450	+23,950
Prince Rupert.....			

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of Departments and Bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during May, 1914:

DOMINION REPORTS.

Report of the Royal Commission on Penitentiaries. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 44.

Penitentiaries.

THE Report of the Royal Commission on Penitentiaries, which was appointed on August 25, 1913, for the purpose of investigating the state and management of the Kingston Penitentiary, and generally the conduct and administration of penitentiaries, contains some severe criticism of the conditions which were found to prevail in Kingston penitentiary. In the course of the inquiry, the Commissioners visited a number of the most important penal institutions in the United States, and heard the evidence of leading penologists and others in that country and in Canada. A number of radical changes in administration were advocated by the Commission, with the view to render the penal system more in accord with the most advanced views of prison reform. Their recommendations may be summarized as follows:—

That the control of the penitentiaries be placed in the hands of a permanent commission of three members, and that under such commission the warden of each prison have authority to employ and dismiss keepers, guards, etc. That a parole board of not less than three members be appointed for each penitentiary to sit once a month to hear and consider applications for parole, and to make recommendations on the same to the Minister of Justice. That first offenders and prisoners under twenty-five years of age be separated from the older ones, and that a system of classification be adopted, based upon conduct. That industries be established in the penitentiaries to supply the needs of Govern-

ment institutions, and that outdoor labour be developed to the fullest possible extent at each prison. That a thorough physical and mental examination be made of each prisoner on his admission, and that the results of his examination, together with his antecedents and family history, be kept on file. That the close cropping of hair be abolished, and that the uniform be changed to a suit and cap of one tone material. That a few copies of a carefully censored weekly newspaper be provided in each prison for good conduct prisoners, and that a moderate issue of tobacco be allowed them. That hosing of convicts and confining them in a dark cell and shackling with ball and chain be abolished. That modern hospitals be provided, and that a separate institution be established for the criminal insane. That instruction in reading be given for three hours at least each day, that drill exercises be held on Saturday afternoons and holidays, and that an occasional entertainment be given. That in the employment of guards more regard be paid to the character and education of the applicant, and that the criminal code be so amended as to empower judges to impose the maximum and minimum term of sentence on all persons committed to a penitentiary, the period of detention to be fixed by the Parole Board.

Marine Statistics.

List of Shipping issued by Department of Marine and Fisheries, being a list of vessels on the Registry Books of the Dominion of Canada on the 31st day of December, 1913. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 475.

In the Report on Shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, it is stated that the total number of vessels on the Register Books of the Dominion on December 31, 1913, was 8,545, measuring 896,965 tons, an increase of 155 vessels and 60,687 tons, as compared with 1912. The number of

steamers was 3,847, with a gross tonnage of 711,512. At the average value of \$30 per ton, the value of the net registered tonnage of Canada on December 31, 1913, would be \$26,908,950. The number of new vessels built and registered in Canada during 1913 was 344, of 40,164 tons net register. Placing the value of the new tonnage at \$45 per ton, it represents a total value of \$1,807,380. It is estimated that 43,968 men and boys, inclusive of the masters, were employed on ships registered in Canada during 1913.

ONTARIO REPORTS.

Agriculture.

Report of the Minister of Agriculture, Province of Ontario, for the year ending October 31, 1913. Toronto: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 63.

The Report of the Minister of Agriculture of Ontario for 1913 contains a survey of the work of the Department, and the progress of agriculture in the Province during the year. Reference is made to the grant of \$195,000 from the Federal Government for instruction and demonstration work, being part of the sum of \$10,000,000 to be distributed among the various Provinces during a ten year period. Details of the expenditure of this grant are given, among which appear \$51,500 for new buildings at the Ontario Agricultural College, \$10,000 to encourage agriculture in the public schools, and \$5,500 for educational work in connection with marketing of farm products, including organization of co-operative societies, etc.

An inquiry into the financial condition of the farmers of Ontario showed them to be prosperous. Only about fifteen per-cent. of the total value of farm property in the Province has mortgages against it, and a considerable percentage of these mortgages are held by farmers. Payments on the mortgages were being promptly met, and they were steadily decreasing. The demand for loans was not very heavy, and the rate of interest charged varied from $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on long time loans to 7 per cent. on short loans, with rates occasionally 8 and 10

per cent. in some of the new districts. The attendance at the Ontario Agricultural College was 1,060, and at the MacDonald Institute 1,560.

Road Construction.

Report on Road Construction under 2 Geo. V., Chap. 2, 1913. Toronto: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 66.

In the report of the Road Commissioner of Ontario for 1913, it is stated that during the season 764 miles of road were constructed or partly constructed and improved. The sum of \$1,081,172.28 was expended during the year up to October 31. Compared with these figures, there were 233 miles of road under construction in 1912, and the expenditure amounted to \$193,082.80. In 1912 all the work was along the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway and branches, and along the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in the Temiscaming and Sudbury districts, but in 1913 the work was spread over all Northern Ontario from Quebec to Manitoba.

The Feeble Minded.

Feeble-Minded in Ontario. Eighth Report for the year 1913. Pages, 30.

In the Eighth Report on the Feeble-Minded in Ontario by Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Inspector of Feeble-minded, an account is given of the British Mental Deficiency Act, which was passed last year and came into effect in England on April 1, 1914. It is said to be one of the most important and useful legislative measures of recent years, and it provides means of eliminating to a large extent the dangers to the community arising from the lack of proper care and supervision over the mentally defective. For the purposes of the Act, the defectives are divided into four classes, and no institution is allowed to care for more than one class. Provision is made for the supervision and maintenance of these institutions, and all individuals anxious to help any feeble-minded persons are given opportunity and means to do so.

It is shown in the Report that the feeble-minded when allowed at large are a danger to themselves and to the community, but that when placed under proper supervision and control, many of them may become self-supporting through being trained to useful and suitable work, and that in the Province of Ontario more is paid in cash now for the maintenance of the feeble-minded than their permanent care in industrial and farm colonies would cost. The recommendation is made that the schools should find out the backward children and provide special classes for them. If they are shown to be feeble-minded and incapable of attaining self-support and citizenship, the proper municipal and provincial authorities should be notified, in order that they may receive suitable training and permanent care. The municipalities should provide industrial farm colonies for feeble-minded children, and separate institutions for adults. A committee should be appointed on the care of mental defectives, and in cities a social service clinic should be organized, in connection with a hospital, where educational authorities, juvenile and other courts, officers of justice, and others could send children or adults for a confidential study and expert opinion as to their mental age and capacity.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REPORT.

The Coal Industry.

Report of Royal Commission re Coal in British Columbia, under Public Inquiries Act. Victoria, B. C.: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 30.

On February 7, 1913, Mr. W. E. Burns was appointed by the Government of British Columbia a Commissioner to conduct an inquiry respecting

coal mined in British Columbia with reference to the cost of production and transportation, the cost to dealers and consumers within and outside the Province, the profits made by persons or corporations controlling or owning coal mines in the Province, and by dealers in coal, the alleged coal shortage, and generally to inquire into all matters affecting the price of coal in the Province. The report of the Commissioner contains an account of the methods of producing and marketing the coal in the more important localities of British Columbia, with details as to the cost of handling the coal and the prices charged by producers and dealers. The conclusions reached were that generally speaking unreasonable profit was not being made in any branch of the industry. The methods of screening, weighing and handling the coal, however, were adversely criticized, and the following recommendations were made:—

(1) The establishment of the sizes and quality of the various classes and grades of coal known to commerce as applicable to all of the different coalfields of the Province.

(2) The establishment of a method of supervision or inspection, governmental or otherwise, of classes and grades of coal sold and dealt in with accompanying incidents of enforcement. This object might be accomplished by the natural working out of the opposing interests of buyers and sellers in the trade if sizes and quality were standardized.

(3) The establishment of a method of supervision or inspection, governmental or otherwise, of mine weighing and weights.

(4) Consideration of the advisability of adjusting conditions in the industry

at present upon the long-ton basis to the short-ton basis.

(5) The establishment of bulk deliveries to the customer, in the larger places at least, either by means of legislation or by arrangement with the civic authorities, with accompanying inspection and regulation of weighing methods. In connection with this, steps should be taken to ensure that reduction in prices to the consumer which the elimination of costs established would warrant.

(6) Consideration of the advisability of steps being taken to afford, if possible, a sufficient reduction in rates on coal from the Interior to the Coast, to enable the Interior mines to compete in the Coast trade.

BRITISH REPORTS.

The Homeless Poor.

Report of the Metropolitan Poor Law Inspectors' Advisory Committee on the Homeless Poor to the Right Hon. John Burns, M.P., President of the Local Government Board. London: Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 1914. Pages, 22. Price, 2½d.

A Report of the Metropolitan Poor Law Inspectors' Advisory Committee on the Homeless Poor shows the work that is being done to help the unemployed in the city of London, who have been reduced to penury. This committee was appointed in March, 1912, by the Metropolitan Poor Law Inspectors, who were authorized by the Local Government Board to constitute it in order to assist them in dealing with the question of vagrants and the homeless poor, and in bringing about concerted action for that purpose on the part of the various charitable and other agencies dealing with such classes. This committee superseded a special committee appointed early in 1911 by the Social Welfare Association of London, following a letter by

Dr. C. S. Loch, Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, who called attention to the number of people sleeping on the Embankment, and suggested that concerted action should be taken by the poor law and philanthropic societies toward rendering effective help to the homeless poor. As a result of the work of this committee, the Local Government Board transferred the control of twenty-four of the London casual wards from the several boards of guardians to the Metropolitan Asylums Board, closing the rest, and adopted a system of registration of the frequenters of the casual wards. By this means, a uniform system of administration was obtained, and voluntary agencies were enabled to procure any information desired with reference to any applicant on the register.

When the advisory committee took over this work, its first step was to provide for homeless persons found on the Embankment, or in Central London, by means of co-operation between the police, casual wards, and voluntary agencies. Special police officers, on duty between 10 p.m. and 2 a.m., are provided with tickets which they give to any of the homeless poor found sleeping out, telling them to apply to the central office of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. From here they are directed to the voluntary agency or the casual ward which can accommodate them. Efforts are made to provide permanent jobs for all who are able and willing to work, and many of the unemployed have been helped in this way. These measures have resulted in a very material decrease in the numbers of homeless poor, and it is now advocated that the practice of sleeping out be prohibited.

Pauperism.

Pauperism (England and Wales). Statement for March, 1914. London: Wyman & Sons, 1914. Pages, 9. Price, 1½d.

In the report on Pauperism in England and Wales for the month of March, comparative figures are given for the first quarter of 1914 and previous years, in which a distinct improvement is shown in the number of paupers relieved in proportion to population in recent years. In the first three months of the present year, the number of paupers per 1,000 of population was 17.5, 17.5, and 17.4 respectively, while for the same three months of 1913 the numbers were 18.4, 18.1, and 17.8, while the averages of the corresponding months from 1909 to 1913 were 20.9, 20.8 and 20.8.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.**Union Wages and Hours of Labour.**

Union Scale of Wages and Hours of Labour, May 15, 1913. Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. Washington, D.C., 1914. Pages, 150.

A bulletin has been issued by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics showing the union scale of wages and hours of labour prevailing on May 15, 1913, in the principal mechanical trades in forty important industrial cities in the United States. A comparison is made with the scale on May 15, 1912, from which it is seen that with the exception of one trade, the union scales in the trades covered were higher in 1913 than in 1912, and a comparison with former years shows a marked advance since 1907.

Industrial Conditions of Pennsylvania.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Fortieth Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics for 1912. Harrisburg, Pa.: State Printer, 1914. Pages, 497.

The Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania for 1912 is divided into three parts, of which Part I contains a review of the year with some general statistics, and a special article on the industrial conditions of the negro population of the State. Part II comprises special studies and investigations concerning industrial and sociological conditions of a number of cities and counties of Pennsylvania, and Part III contains statistics of the mining and manufacturing interests of the State.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913. Part IV. Miscellaneous Information.

Documents relative to the Government Guarantee of the Bonds of the Canadian Northern Railway.

Evidence given before the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization on "Hydro-electric Power as Applicable to the Farm."

Department of Mines. Geological Survey. Memoir 44. Clay and Shale Deposits of New Brunswick. By J. Krrlr.

Ontario.—Department of Lands, Forests and Mines: Bulletin No. 20, the Bureau of Mines. Report on the Mining Accidents in Ontario for January, February and March, 1914. By T. F. Sutherland, Chief Inspector of Mines.

Eighth Annual Report of the Horticultural Societies of Ontario for the year 1913.

Estimates of the Province of Ontario for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1915.

Forty-fifth Annual Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, 1913.

Annual Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the Province of Ontario for the year 1913.

The Mining Industry in Northern Ontario, 1913. By Arthur A. Cole.

Ontario Department of Agriculture, Ontario Agricultural College. Bulletin 220. Lightning Rods, Their Efficiency, Principles and Installation on Farm Buildings. By W. H. Day, B.A.

Great Britain.—Return showing the changes in the wages and conditions of service of post office servants (excluding the clerical classes) in connection with the reports of the select committees on post office servants, 1907 and 1913.

Australia.—New South Wales Statistical Register for 1912. Parts IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, and IX.

United States.—The United States Bureau of Education. Report of the Commissioner, 1913. Volume I.

Bulletins of the Wisconsin State Board of Industrial Education, No. 1. Laws of Wisconsin relating to employment of women and children, industrial education and truancy.

No. 2. Wisconsin legislation governing industrial and continuation education.

No. 3. Industrial education, the impending step in American educational policy.

No. 5. Industrial and continuation schools.

No. 6. Manual Arts. Public school manual arts an agency for vocational education.

No. 7. Annual report of the public continuation schools of Wisconsin.

Belgium.—Office du Travail. Enquête sur la Pêche Maritime en Belgique. Deuxième partie. Etude sociale de la Pêche Maritime.

Rapport sur les Unions professionnelles pendant les années 1908-1910.

Chile.—Comision Parlamentaria encargada de estudiar las necesidades de las provincias de Tarapaca y Antofagasta.

France.—Ministère du Travail et de la Prevoyance Sociale. Annuaire Statistique, 1912.

Office du Travail. Enquête sur le Travail a domicile dans l'industrie de la chaussure.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASES.

Master and Servant.—Negligence of both parties.—Amount reduced on account of contributory negligence on the part of the servant.

MESSRS. Justices Lemieux, Cimon and Dorion, of the Superior Court

of Quebec, sitting as a Court of Review, recently upheld a judgment rendered by Mr. Justice Dorion, upon the findings of a jury, awarding one Fréchette \$12,000 for damages caused by an industrial accident.

On October 13, 1912, Fréchette, who was employed as brakeman by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, was doing some shunting work on Louise

wharf, which is the property of the Quebec Harbour Commissioners. About 4.45 a.m., Fréchette was uncoupling a car from a slowly moving train, when the automatic coupler failed to work, and Fréchette went between the cars and was run over and badly injured. It was very dark, the electric lights having been out since midnight. Fréchette took an action against the Railway Company, charging it with negligence in that the coupling system was defective. The defendant Company made a counter-charge of negligence against the plaintiff, stating that he should have signalled to the engineer to stop the train before going between the two cars. The jury found that the plaintiff had suffered damages to the amount of \$15,000, but, considering that he had been guilty of contributory negligence, reduced the award to \$12,000. The defendant Company moved for another trial on the ground that the evidence for the plaintiff was not sufficient to warrant the verdict and the jury did not allow sufficiently for the contributory negligence. The motion was dismissed with costs and the first judgment affirmed. (*Fréchette v. Canadian Pacific Railway Company.*)

Negligence.—Working Girl Awarded Damages.

Because she was struck by a piece of fallen ceiling in the course of her employment, a girl worker at Montreal was awarded half salary for the time during which she was incapacitated up to the date of judgment and half salary until such time as she completely recovers from the effects of the mishap. The girl was earning \$5.50 per week, and claimed \$5,000 damages from her employers on the ground that they were

guilty of gross negligence in allowing the ceiling to remain in an unsafe condition. Mr. Justice Dunlop, of the Superior Court, in reviewing the proof, found there was no evidence of such negligence. Portions of the ceiling had been previously found to be in an unsafe condition and had been patched up. The particular part which fell, however, was situated above a sink, and in falling it had struck a shelf, bouncing therefrom to plaintiff's head. His Lordship found that, under the circumstances, this was an occurrence which could have been foreseen by the employer. Plaintiff had been laid up ever since the accident in March, 1913, and she was at the time of the judgment unable to attend to her work. She was accordingly awarded a lump sum of \$165 to cover half salary since the date of the accident, and the employers were further condemned to pay her \$2.75 per week until restored to her normal condition. (*Dougan v. Auer Incandescent Light Manufacturing Company.*)

Damages Awarded Workman for Loss of Fingers.

Because he lost two fingers in an accident which occurred on the 17th of March last, a workman engaged on a motor truck in the Canadian Northern Railway tunnel was awarded \$500 by Mr. Justice Charbonneau, of the Superior Court at Montreal on May 7. The workman, who was in charge of a load of stone being conveyed from the tunnel cut, got his fingers caught between the load and the roof of the tunnel. The Company agreed to settle the case for the above amount and judgment was given accordingly. (*McCaffrey v. Canadian Northern Railway Company.*)

Fall from Scaffold.—Employer Liable.

In a judgment handed down by Mr. Justice Archibald at Montreal, May 8, a bricklayer was awarded \$900 damages against the erectors of a scaffold, from which plaintiff fell, owing to the breakage of a board. Defendants denied responsibility on the ground that the breakage was due to dry rot, which was a hidden defect, impossible of discovery from a view of the outside portion of the board, but failure to keep the board to be examined by the Court was taken by His Lordship as presumption that the Company, at the time of the accident, considered that such production would be prejudicial to its interests. Moreover, expert testimony adduced by the defendant went to show that in a board of the same dimensions and species of wood as that figuring in the mishap it would be well nigh impossible for dry rot conditions to be so prevalent without giving exterior indications of their presence. (*Cooper v. The Childs Company, Limited.*)

ONTARIO CASES.**Negligence.—Dock Labourer Casually Employed by Railway Company.**

In an action by the representatives of a dock labourer, employed from time to time by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Windsor, who fell from the Company's docks and was drowned, it was held that there was no evidence of employment or of negligence, and the action was dismissed.

The deceased was a dock labourer employed from time to time by the

Canadian Pacific Railway to assist in unloading freight from vessels calling at the docks at Windsor and in loading freight upon cars. When work was required to be done any labourers applying were employed and paid by the hour. The deceased worked at the dock for some years, and was recognized as an efficient and faithful labourer. For some time he had suffered from epileptic fits, which, however, in no way impaired his general usefulness, and notwithstanding this malady, he was employed at the docks, those responsible seeing that he was given work in the sheds and away from the danger of falling into the water. The railway officials finally became alarmed at the recurrence of the fits, which would sometimes happen as often as four or five times a day, and determined to cease employing him. The man thus found himself without any means of maintenance, and finally the railway officials agreed to allow him to work upon his executing a release of all liability in respect to injury which might befall him. The deceased who had been unloading flour at the docks the day before the accident occurred, returned to work the morning of the accident, with the view of assisting in the loading of a quantity of flour unfinished from the day before. He was met by the foreman who told him all the men necessary had already been employed, nevertheless he went towards the office along the front of the dock outside the sheds. This dock consisted of a narrow walk eight feet in width, with gangways opposite the different doors. These gangways sloped from the doors to the edge

of the water, the slope being one foot in eight. Just before the deceased reached one of the gangways he staggered, fell forward upon the sloping gangway, and rolled into the water. Two or three men at once dived to rescue him, but he never rose.

The Court held that there was no evidence to show that at the time of the accident the man was an employee, that it was evident the man had taken a fit, and that no negligence on the part of the Company had been shown. The action was accordingly dismissed. (*Beckerton v. Canadian Pacific Railway Company.*)

Injury to Workman.—Contributory Negligence.—Damages Awarded on Appeal.

In the February, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, an account was given of an action brought by a workman in the employ of the Canada Cement Company, Limited, at Belleville, to recover damages for injuries sustained by the fall of an air drill. At the original trial the Court held that the accident was caused by the contributory negligence of the workman injured, although the findings of the jury negatived contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff and found the foreman in charge guilty of negligence.

The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of Ontario, and the unanimous opinion of that Court in a judgment delivered by Honourable Sir William Meredith was that judgment should have been entered for the plaintiff at the original trial on the findings of the jury.

The appeal was accordingly allowed, the judgment of the trial judge being reversed and judgment given for the appellant with costs. (*Phillips v. Canada Cement Company, Limited.*)

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASES.

Injury to Workman.—Negligence of Fellow Workman.—Damages Awarded.

In an action under the Employers' Liability Act to recover damages for injuries sustained by workingman in getting out logs, Mr. Justice Murphy, of the Supreme Court, gave a verdict for the plaintiff and assessed his damages at \$1,000.

While engaged in logging, the plaintiff had his leg broken through the sudden release of a log which had become jammed. In attempting to cut away a stick upon the orders of another employee of the defendants, the plaintiff suffered the accident mentioned. The Judge, in commenting on the case, stated that he had some hesitation in awarding damages upon the fact that the plaintiff admitted he was hired as a "chunk bucker"; that there was evidence that the cutting of such a stick as the one that caused the accident was the ordinary business of a "chunk bucker," and the defendants and his servants had a right to assume that the plaintiff knew his business and would not place himself in danger. The Judge found, however, that there were special circumstances which should have been known to the foreman who gave the order to cut away the stick, and which he ought to have communicated to the plaintiff when giving his order. (*Johansen v. Anderson.*)

*See *Labour Gazette*, February, 1914, page 1004.

Injury to Workman.—Negligence.—Application for Compensation Refused.

In a case in the Supreme Court an employee of a machine shop applied for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act for injuries sustained in the course of his employment. The Judge found that the plaintiff had been forbidden to clean the machine in question until he had first done two things, namely, throw the lever back, and cut off the power, and that as a matter of fact he had disobeyed this

order in the face of repeated warnings, that the foreman had in no way countenanced his so doing, although the foreman himself had at times done the thing which occasioned the accident, but that he was not aware that the plaintiff was so acting either at the time of the accident or previous thereto. The Judge accordingly held that upon the evidence the accident was a result of the plaintiff's serious and wilful misconduct, and the plaintiffs' application accordingly failed. (*Clayton v. Hanbury.*)

